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Canada, Parliament, House of Commons,
Standing Committee
on Fisheries and Forestry.
Proceedings 1968-69 No. 1-16



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HOUSE OF COMMONS

First Session—Twenty-eighth Parliament

1968-69

STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

Chairman: Mr. GUY CROSSMAN

PROCEEDINGS

No. 1 - 16

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1968

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INCLUDING

Appendix A

Revised Main Estimates (1968-69) of the Department of
Fisheries and Forestry.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1968

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

Chairman: Mr. Guy Crossman

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Richard Durante

and

Messrs.

¹Anderson,
Blouin,
Breau,
Comeau,
Crouse,
Cyr,

Dionne,
Goode,
Hogarth,
Howard (*Skeena*),
Lundrigan,
Mather,
McQuaid,

Moore (Bonavista-
Trinity-Conception),
Noble,
Smith (Northumberland-
Miramichi),
Smith (*Saint-Jean*),
Whelan—(20).

(Quorum 11)

J. H. Bennett,
Clerk of the Committee

¹ Replaced Mr. Honey on October 15, 1968.



TUESDAY, October 8, 1968.

Resolved,—That the following Members do compose the Standing Committee on Fisheries and Forestry:

Messrs.

Blouin,
Breau,
Comeau,
Crossman,
Crouse,
Cyr,
Dionne,

Durante,
Goode,
Hogarth,
Honey,
Howard (*Skeena*),
Lundrigan,
Mather,

McQuaid,
Moores,
Smith (*Northumberland-Miramichi*),
Smith (*Saint-Jean*),
Whelan—(20).

TUESDAY, October 15, 1968.

Ordered,—That the name of Mr. Anderson be substituted for that of Mr. Honey on the Standing Committee on Fisheries and Forestry.

WEDNESDAY, October 16, 1968.

Ordered,—That, saving always the powers of the Committee of Supply in relation to the voting of public moneys, the items listed in the Revised Main Estimates for 1968-69, relating to Fisheries and Forestry, be withdrawn from the Committee of Supply and referred to the Standing Committee on Fisheries and Forestry.

ATTEST:

ALISTAIR FRASER

The Clerk of the House of Commons

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

THURSDAY, October 17, 1968

(1)

The Standing Committee on Fisheries and Forestry met this day at 9.35 a.m. for the purposes of organization.

Members present: Messrs. Anderson, Blouin, Breau, Comeau, Crossman, Crouse, Cyr, Dionne, Durante, Goode, Hogarth, Howard (*Skeena*), Lundrigan, Mather, Moores (*Bonavista-Trinity-Conception*), Noble, Smith (*Northumberland-Miramichi*), Smith (*Saint-Jean*), Whelan (19).

The Clerk attending and having called for nominations to elect a Chairman, it was moved by Mr. Goode, seconded by Mr. Cyr, that Mr. Guy Crossman be elected Chairman of this Committee.

On motion of Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Blouin,
Resolved,—That nominations be closed.

The Clerk put Mr. Goode's motion and it was resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Crossman took the Chair, and thanked the Committee for the honour conferred on him.

The Clerk read the Committee's Order of Reference dated October 16, 1968.

The Chairman called for nominations for the election of a Vice-Chairman.

It was moved by Mr. Blouin, seconded by Mr. Hogarth,
That Mr. Durante be elected Vice-Chairman.

There being no other nominations, Mr. Durante was declared elected Vice-Chairman of this Committee.

On motion of Mr. Crouse, seconded by Mr. Noble,

Resolved,—That the Committee print 750 copies in English and 250 copies in French of its Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence, with the understanding that additional copies will be printed when required.

On motion of Mr. Hogarth, seconded by Mr. Goode,

Resolved,—That the Subcommittee on Agenda and Procedure be comprised of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and four other members appointed by the Chairman after the usual consultations with the Whips of the different parties.

On motion of Mr. Durante, seconded by Mr. Anderson,

Resolved,—That the items listed in the Revised Main Estimates for 1968-69 relating to Fisheries and Forestry be printed as an appendix in Issue No. 1 of the proceedings of this Committee. (*See Appendix "A"*)

On motion of Mr. Hogarth, seconded by Mr. Goode,

Resolved,—(a) That the Committee seek permission to adjourn from place to place within Canada;

(b) That the Clerk of the Committee and the supporting staff accompany the said Committee.

The Chairman was ordered to present it as the Committee's First Report to the House.

At 10.05 a.m., the Committee adjourned to the call of the Chair.

J. H. Bennett,
Clerk of the Committee.

APPENDIX "A"**FISHERIES AND FORESTRY****REVISED ESTIMATES, 1968-69**

FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

No. of Vote	Service	1968-69	1967-68	Change	
				Increase	Decrease
		\$	\$	\$	\$
(S)	Minister of Fisheries—Salary and Motor Car Allowance (Details, page 160).....	17,000	17,000		
1	Departmental Administration, including grants and contributions as detailed in the Estimates (Details, page 160).....	3,509,175	1,966,000	1,543,175	
	FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT				
5	Operation and Maintenance, including Canada's share of the expenses of the International Commissions detailed in the Estimates and of the costs of programs and projects shared jointly with the Provinces and industry, and authority to make recoverable advances in amounts not exceeding in the aggregate the amount of the share of the International Great Lakes Fishery Commission of the cost of work on lamprey control and lamprey research (Details, page 163)	22,602,500	20,975,700	1,626,800	
10	Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works, Land and Equipment, including acquisition of land for the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, as required by Article VIII of the Convention and payments to provinces or municipalities as contributions towards construction done by those bodies (Details, page 172)	5,378,600	5,363,300	15,300	
15	Grants, contributions and subsidies in the amounts and subject to the terms specified in the sub-vote titles listed in the Details of Estimates (Details, page 174)	3,820,000	7,480,000		3,660,000
(S)	Fishing Bounty (Details, page 176)	160,000	160,000		
		31,961,100	33,979,000		2,017,900
	FISHERIES RESEARCH BOARD OF CANADA				
20	Administration, Operation and Maintenance, including an amount of \$500,000 for grants for Fisheries Research and for Scholarships and authority to provide free accommodation for the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission (Details, page 176).....	12,135,000	10,899,000	1,236,000	
25	Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works, Land and Equipment (Details, page 179).....	4,000,000	3,930,000	70,000	
		16,135,000	14,829,000	1,306,000	

No. of Vote	Service	1968-69	1967-68	Change	
				Increase	Decrease
		\$	\$	\$	\$
	FORESTRY				
30	Administration, Operation and Maintenance (Details, page 179).....	18,271,025	16,465,000	1,806,025	
35	Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works, Land and Equipment (Details, page 183).....	3,697,000	4,034,500	.....	337,500
40	Grants and contributions as detailed in the Estimates (Details, page 184).....	1,516,000	2,146,000	.....	630,000
—	Appropriation not required for 1968-69 (Details, page 185).....	.....	253,000	.....	253,000
		23,484,025	22,898,500	585,525	
	SUMMARY				
	To be voted.....	74,929,300	73,512,500	1,416,800	
	Authorized by Statute.....	177,000	177,000		
		75,106,300	73,689,500	1,416,800	

Positions (man-years)		Details of Services	Amount	
1968-69	1967-68		1968-69	1967-68
			\$	\$
		Approximate Value of Major Services not included in these Estimates		
		Accommodation (provided by the Department of Public Works).....	1,086,900	859,900
		Accommodation (in this Department's own buildings)...	1,219,800	957,000
		Accounting and cheque issue services (Comptroller of the Treasury).....	418,900	398,700
		Contributions to Superannuation Account (Treasury Board).....	1,614,900	1,211,400
		Contributions to Canada Pension Plan Account and Quebec Pension Plan Account (Treasury Board)....	282,000	223,600
		Employee surgical-medical insurance premiums (Treas- ury Board).....	53,100	118,900
		Employee compensation payments (Department of Labour).....	40,300	44,300
		Carrying of franked mail (Post Office Department)....	23,500	16,600
			4,739,400	3,830,400
		Statutory—Minister of Fisheries—Salary and Motor Car Allowance		
		Salary..... (1)	15,000	15,000
		Motor Car Allowance..... (1)	2,000	2,000
			17,000	17,000
		Vote 1—Departmental Administration, including grants and contributions as detailed in the Estimates		
		DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION		
		Salaried Positions:		
		Executive, Scientific and Professional:		
1	1	Deputy Minister (\$26,500)		
2	2	Senior Officer 3 (\$20,500-\$25,750)		
	1	Senior Officer 1 (\$16,500-\$21,250)		
2		(\$8,000-\$10,000)		
2		(\$6,000-\$8,000)		
5		Administrative and Foreign Service:		
	1	(\$18,000-\$21,000)		
	4	(\$16,000-\$18,000)		
10	3	(\$14,000-\$16,000)		
6		(\$12,000-\$14,000)		
10	7	(\$10,000-\$12,000)		
15	4	(\$8,000-\$10,000)		
	7	(\$6,000-\$8,000)		
		Technical, Operational and Service:		
1		(\$12,000-\$14,000)		
1		(\$6,000-\$8,000)		
3		(\$4,000-\$6,000)		
	1	(Under \$4,000)		
		Administrative Support:		
16	8	(\$6,000-\$8,000)		
75	38	(\$4,000-\$6,000)		
22	15	(Under \$4,000)		
171	92			
(171)	(92)	Continuing Establishment.....	1,252,388	607,000
(2)	(1)	Casuals and Others.....	7,000	3,000
(173)	(93)	Salaries and Wages..... (1)	1,259,388	610,000
		Overtime..... (1)	650	

Positions (man-years)		Details of Services	Amount	
1968-69	1967-68		1968-69	1967-68
			\$	\$
		Vote 1 (Continued)		
		DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION (Continued)		
		Travelling Expenses.....(2)	65,610	39,000
		Freight, Express and Cartage.....(2)	2,550	2,000
		Postage.....(2)	4,800	2,000
		Telephones and Telegrams.....(2)	28,425	15,000
		Publication of Reports and Other Material.....(3)	2,000	1,000
		Professional and Special Services.....(4)	13,700	
		Rental of Office Equipment.....(5)	9,000	8,000
		Repairs of Office Equipment.....(6)	1,500	500
		Repairs and Upkeep of Equipment.....(6)	550	
		Office Stationery, Supplies and Equipment.....(7)	112,770	10,000
		Acquisition of Furniture and Fixtures.....(9)	16,500	4,000
		Acquisition of other Equipment.....(9)	1,000	500
		Sundries.....(12)	3,350	3,000
			1,521,793	695,000
		Expenditure		
		1965-66.....\$ 544,689		
		1966-67.....730,896		
		1967-68 (estimated).....811,900		
		INFORMATION AND CONSUMER SERVICE INCLUDING GRANT OF \$3,000 TO NOVA SCOTIA FISHERIES EXHIBITION		
		Salaried Positions:		
		Administrative and Foreign Service:		
3	1	(\$14,000-\$16,000)		
1		(\$12,000-\$14,000)		
6	4	(\$10,000-\$12,000)		
17	7	(\$8,000-\$10,000)		
13	13	(\$6,000-\$8,000)		
		Technical, Operational and Service:		
1		(\$14,000-\$16,000)		
2		(\$12,000-\$14,000)		
1		(\$10,000-\$12,000)		
5	1	(\$8,000-\$10,000)		
22		(\$6,000-\$8,000)		
1	1	(\$4,000-\$6,000)		
		Administrative Support:		
3	1	(\$6,000-\$8,000)		
23	14	(\$4,000-\$6,000)		
8	2	(Under \$4,000)		
106	44	Continuing Establishment.....	739,452	255,000
(106)	(44)	Casuals and Others.....	6,500	3,500
(2)	(1)			
(108)	(45)	Salaries and Wages.....(1)	745,952	258,500
		Overtime.....(1)	3,450	
		Travelling and Removal Expenses.....(2)	42,350	29,700
		Freight, Express and Cartage.....(2)	7,950	4,000
		Postage.....(2)	2,400	2,200
		Telephones and Telegrams.....(2)	6,900	3,500
		Exhibits, Advertising, Broadcasting and Displays... (3)	133,400	128,000
		Publication of Reports and Other Material.....(3)	84,800	71,100
		Professional and Special Services.....(4)	5,900	300
		Films and Filmstrips.....(4)	106,000	114,000
		Rental of Land and Buildings.....(5)	4,100	3,900
		Repairs and Upkeep of Equipment.....(6)	5,500	3,500
		Repair of Office Machines and Equipment.....(6)	1,400	
		Materials and Supplies.....(7)	59,900	11,600

Positions (man-years)		Details of Services	Amount	
1968-69	1967-68		1968-69	1967-68
			\$	\$
		Vote 1 (Continued)		
		INFORMATION AND CONSUMER SERVICE INCLUDING GRANT OF \$3,000 TO NOVA SCOTIA FISHERIES EXHIBITION (Continued)		
		Office Stationery, Supplies and Equipment.....(7)	14,480	8,000
		Acquisition of Equipment.....(9)	11,800	9,600
		Acquisition of Furniture and Fixtures.....(9)	26,000	2,000
		Grant to Nova Scotia Fisheries Exhibition, Lunenburg, N.S.....(10)	3,000	3,000
		Sundries.....(12)	1,100	1,100
			1,266,382	654,000
		Expenditure		
		1965-66.....\$ 424,645		
		1966-67.....524,775		
		1967-68 (estimated).....654,000		
		ECONOMICS SERVICE INCLUDING \$10,000 FOR GRANTS TO CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCES		
		Salaried Positions:		
		Executive, Scientific and Professional:		
		Senior Officer 2 (\$18,500-\$23,500)		
		Senior Officer 1 (\$16,500-\$21,250)		
		Senior Economist 1 (\$16,500-\$21,250)		
		Administrative and Foreign Service:		
		(\$14,000-\$16,000)		
		(\$12,000-\$14,000)		
		(\$8,000-\$10,000)		
		Technical, Operational and Service:		
		(\$6,000-\$8,000)		
		Administrative Support:		
		(\$6,000-\$8,000)		
		(\$4,000-\$6,000)		
		(Under \$4,000)		
1	1			
2	1			
	1			
7	7			
6	6			
16	14			
1	1			
1	1			
23	23			
13	12			
70	67			
(70)	(67)	Continuing Establishment.....	530,800	434,000
(7)	(7)	Casuals and Others.....	28,000	26,000
(77)	(74)	Salaries and Wages.....(1)	558,800	460,000
		Unemployment Insurance Contributions.....(1)	200	200
		Travelling and Removal Expenses.....(2)	34,500	34,200
		Freight, Express and Cartage.....(2)	2,800	2,100
		Postage.....(2)	3,300	3,000
		Telephones and Telegrams.....(2)	6,200	5,400
		Publication of Reports and Other Material.....(3)	4,300	2,500
		Professional and Special Services.....(4)	52,600	60,100
		Charter of Boats.....(5)	1,000	1,000
		Rental of Office Equipment.....(5)	7,600	4,100
		Repair of Office Equipment.....(6)	1,600	750
		Office Stationery, Supplies and Equipment.....(7)	28,000	22,850
		Materials and Supplies.....(7)	700	400
		Acquisition of Furniture and Fixtures.....(9)	2,200	2,100
		Acquisition of other Equipment.....(9)	100	100
		Grants to Canadian Universities for Research in Social Sciences.....(10)	10,000	10,000
		Sundries.....(12)	7,100	8,200
			721,000	617,000

Positions (man-years)		Details of Services	Amount	
1968-69	1967-68		1968-69	1967-68
			\$	\$
		Vote 1 (Continued)		
		ECONOMICS SERVICE INCLUDING \$10,000 FOR GRANTS TO CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES FOR RE- SEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCES (Continued)		
		Expenditure		
		1965-66.....\$ 396,404		
		1966-67.....545,724		
		1967-68 (estimated).....647,777		
		Total, Vote 1.....	3,509,175	1,966,000
		Expenditure		
		1965-66.....\$ 1,365,738		
		1966-67.....1,801,396		
		1967-68 (estimated).....2,113,677		
		FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT		
		Vote 5—Operation and Maintenance including Can- ada's share of the expenses of the International Commissions detailed in the Estimates and of the costs of programs and projects shared jointly with the Provinces and industry, and author- ity to make recoverable advances in amounts not exceeding in the aggregate the amount of the share of the International Great Lakes Fishery Commission of the cost of work on lamprey control and lamprey research		
		INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT SERVICE INCLUDING THE FEDERAL SHARES OF THE COSTS OF PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS SHARED JOINTLY WITH THE PROV- INCES AND INDUSTRY		
		Salaried Positions:		
		Executive, Scientific and Professional:		
1	1	Senior Officer 1 (\$16,500-\$21,250)		
		Administrative and Foreign Service:		
1		(\$16,000-\$18,000)		
2	5	(\$14,000-\$16,000)		
3	2	(\$12,000-\$14,000)		
6	4	(\$10,000-\$12,000)		
7	5	(\$8,000-\$10,000)		
	3	(\$6,000-\$8,000)		
		Technical, Operational and Service:		
2	2	(\$14,000-\$16,000)		
2	2	(\$12,000-\$14,000)		
5	5	(\$10,000-\$12,000)		
12	9	(\$8,000-\$10,000)		
3	7	(\$6,000-\$8,000)		
7	6	(\$4,000-\$6,000)		
1	1	(Under \$4,000)		
		Administrative Support:		
14	14	(\$4,000-\$6,000)		
3	3	(Under \$4,000)		
		Prevailing Rate Positions:		
7	7	(Full Time)		
76	76			

Positions (man-years)		Details of Services	Amount	
1968-69	1967-68		1968-69	1967-68
			\$	\$
		FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT (Continued)		
		Vote 5 (Continued)		
		INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT SERVICE INCLUDING THE FEDERAL SHARES OF THE COSTS OF PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS SHARED JOINTLY WITH THE PROV- INCES AND INDUSTRY (Continued)		
(76)	(76)	Continuing Establishment.....	409,900	412,000
(14)	(14)	Casuals and Others.....	45,000	42,000
(90)	(90)	Salaries and Wages.....(1)	454,900	454,000
		Allowances.....(1)	2,800	14,000
		Unemployment Insurance Contributions.....(1)	300	1,000
		Travelling and Removal Expenses.....(2)	62,000	62,000
		Freight, Express and Cartage.....(2)	1,800	3,500
		Postage.....(2)	600	500
		Telephones and Telegrams.....(2)	15,000	15,000
		Professional and Special Services.....(4)	225,000	180,000
		Rental of Land and Buildings.....(5)	1,000	500
		Rental of Equipment.....(5)	8,400	500
		Repairs and Upkeep of Buildings and Works.....(6)	1,700	9,000
		Repairs and Upkeep of Equipment.....(6)	5,200	5,000
		Repairs of Office Equipment.....(6)	700	500
		Materials and Supplies.....(7)	21,300	85,000
		Office Stationery, Supplies and Equipment.....(7)	9,000	11,500
		Light, Heat and Power.....(7)	3,600	18,000
		Community Fishing Stages.....(12)	240,000	500,000
		Programs and Projects shared by Provinces.....(12)	1,235,000	1,250,000
		Development and Demonstration of Vessels, Gear and Related Equipment.....(12)	567,000	800,000
		Development and Demonstration of Facilities for Processing, Packaging, Storing and Transporting.....(12)	250,000	300,000
		Sundries.....(12)	91,700	60,000
			3,197,000	3,770,000
		Expenditure Revenue		
		1965-66..... \$ 2,547,211 \$ 26,822		
		1966-67..... 3,323,289 43,163		
		1967-68 (estimated)..... 3,735,300 67,620		
		FIELD SERVICES ADMINISTRATION		
		Salaried Positions:		
		Executive, Scientific and Professional:		
	3	Senior Officer I (\$16,500-\$21,250)		
		Administrative and Foreign Service:		
3		(\$18,000-\$21,000)		
4	2	(\$16,000-\$18,000)		
1	2	(\$14,000-\$16,000)		
2	3	(\$12,000-\$14,000)		
4	2	(\$10,000-\$12,000)		
7	7	(\$8,000-\$10,000)		
	9	(\$6,000-\$8,000)		

Positions (man-years)		Details of Services	Amount	
1968-69	1967-68		1968-69	1967-68
			\$	\$
		FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT (Continued)		
		Vote 5 (Continued)		
		FIELD SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (Continued)		
		Salaried Positions: (Continued)		
		Technical, Operational and Service:		
1	1	(\$12,000-\$14,000)		
4		(\$8,000-\$10,000)		
4	8	(\$6,000-\$8,000)		
4	5	(\$4,000-\$6,000)		
2	1	(Under \$4,000)		
		Administrative Support:		
6		(\$8,000-\$10,000)		
8	6	(\$6,000-\$8,000)		
109	108	(\$4,000-\$6,000)		
40	41	(Under \$4,000)		
5	5	(Seasonal)		
3	3	Prevailing Rate Positions: (Full Time)		
207 (205) (1)	206 (204) (1)	Continuing Establishment.....	1,203,600	1,070,000
		Casuals and Others.....	4,000	3,000
(206)	(205)	Salaries and Wages.....(1)	1,207,600	1,073,000
		Overtime.....(1)	900	1,000
		Allowances.....(1)	5,000	5,000
		Unemployment Insurance Contributions.....(1)	500	200
		Travelling and Removal Expenses.....(2)	43,500	37,000
		Freight, Express and Cartage.....(2)	1,400	1,400
		Postage.....(2)	7,100	6,800
		Telephones and Telegrams.....(2)	30,700	28,500
		Publication of Reports and Other Material.....(3)	100	
		Advertising and Posters.....(3)	1,000	300
		Professional and Special Services.....(4)	4,700	5,700
		Rental of Land and Buildings.....(5)		600
		Rental of Equipment.....(5)	300	300
		Charter of Aircraft.....(5)	85,000	90,000
		Rental of Office Equipment.....(5)	1,000	300
		Repairs and Upkeep of Buildings and Works.....(6)	600	1,000
		Repairs and Upkeep of Equipment.....(6)	6,200	5,100
		Repairs of Office Equipment.....(6)	2,600	1,400
		Office Stationery, Supplies and Equipment.....(7)	29,400	16,800
		Materials and Supplies.....(7)	4,100	3,800
		Sundries.....(12)	500	300
			1,432,200	1,278,500
		Expenditure		
		1965-66.....\$ 996,822		
		1966-67.....1,187,733		
		1967-68 (estimated).....1,286,650		

Positions (man-years)		Details of Services	Amount	
1968-69	1967-68		1968-69	1967-68
			\$	\$
		FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT		
		Vote 5 (Continued)		
		CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION SERVICE— OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE		
		Salaried Positions:		
		Executive, Scientific and Professional:		
1	1	Senior Officer 1 (\$16,500-\$21,250)		
		Administrative and Foreign Service:		
2	1	(\$14,000-\$16,000)		
3	1	(\$12,000-\$14,000)		
2		(\$10,000-\$12,000)		
4		(\$8,000-\$10,000)		
		Technical, Operational and Service:		
	1	(\$14,000-\$16,000)		
	2	(\$12,000-\$14,000)		
	1	(\$10,000-\$12,000)		
5	10	(\$8,000-\$10,000)		
214	84	(\$6,000-\$8,000)		
7	136	(\$4,000-\$6,000)		
162	162	(Seasonal)		
		Administrative Support:		
	6	(\$6,000-\$8,000)		
5		(\$4,000-\$6,000)		
1		(Under \$4,000)		
3	3	(Seasonal)		
		Prevailing Rate Positions:		
14	14	(Full Time)		
		Ships' Officers and Crews:		
352	336	(Full Time)		
2	2	(Part Time)		
60	57	(Seasonal)		
837	817	Continuing Establishment.....	4,570,500	3,947,000
(759)	(739)	Casuals and Others.....	654,500	623,000
(150)	(150)			
(909)	(889)	Salaries and Wages..... (1)	5,225,000	4,570,000
		Overtime..... (1)	150,000	88,000
		Allowances..... (1)	268,000	202,000
		Unemployment Insurance Contributions..... (1)	14,000	11,900
		Travelling and Removal Expenses..... (2)	373,000	372,000
		Freight, Express and Cartage..... (2)	7,200	6,100
		Postage..... (2)	9,800	9,800
		Telephones, Telegrams and Other Communication Services..... (2)	59,800	44,900
		Publication of Reports and Other Material..... (3)	8,700	4,600
		Advertising and Posters..... (3)	3,600	1,300
		Professional and Special Services..... (4)	34,700	33,400
		Rental of Buildings..... (5)	9,300	8,100
		Charter of Aircraft..... (5)	179,000	183,000
		Charter of Boats..... (5)	190,200	177,100
		Rental of Equipment..... (5)	17,600	19,900
		Repairs and Upkeep of Buildings and Works..... (6)	56,200	43,400
		Repairs and Upkeep of Equipment..... (6)	441,600	423,600
		Repair of Office Equipment..... (6)	2,100	2,100
		Materials and Supplies..... (7)	472,100	452,200
		Office Stationery, Supplies and Equipment..... (7)	38,800	26,800
		Provisions for Vessels..... (7)	242,000	188,000

Positions (man-years)		Details of Services	Amount	
1968-69	1967-68		1968-69	1967-68
			\$	\$
		FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT (Continued)		
		Vote 5 (Continued)		
		CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION SERVICE— OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (Continued)		
		Light, Heat and Power.....(7)	16,300	14,800
		Payment for destruction of Harbour and Gray Seals.....(12)	7,000	11,000
		Sundries.....(12)	10,200	15,900
			7,836,200	6,909,900
		Expenditure Revenue		
		1965-66.....\$ 5,840,155 \$ 209,933		
		1966-67.....6,709,642 309,244		
		1967-68 (estimated).....7,206,500 333,500		
		RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT SERVICE—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, INCLUDING AUTHORITY TO MAKE RECOVERABLE ADVANCES OF AMOUNTS NOT EXCEEDING IN THE AGGREGATE THE AMOUNT OF THE SHARE OF THE INTERNATIONAL GREAT LAKES FISHERY COMMISSION OF THE COST OF WORK ON LAMPREY CONTROL AND LAMPREY RESEARCH		
		Salaried Positions:		
		Executive, Scientific and Professional:		
1	1	Senior Officer 1 (\$16,500-\$21,250)		
		Administrative and Foreign Service:		
7	6	(\$14,000-\$16,000)		
14	18	(\$12,000-\$14,000)		
38	1	(\$10,000-\$12,000)		
44	71	(\$8,000-\$10,000)		
1	3	(\$6,000-\$8,000)		
		Technical, Operational and Service:		
15	5	(\$8,000-\$10,000)		
90	122	(\$6,000-\$8,000)		
49	27	(\$4,000-\$6,000)		
47	48	(Under \$4,000)		
14	14	(Seasonal)		
		Administrative Support:		
7	12	(\$4,000-\$6,000)		
5		(Under \$4,000)		
		Prevailing Rate Positions:		
7	7	(Full Time)		
339	335	Continuing Establishment.....	2,191,900	1,581,000
(334)	(330)	Casuals and Others.....	471,000	445,000
(108)	(108)			
(442)	(438)	Salaries and Wages.....(1)	2,662,900	2,026,000
		Overtime.....(1)	27,000	24,000
		Allowances.....(1)	100	3,000
		Unemployment Insurance Contributions.....(1)	4,800	3,700
		Travelling and Removal Expenses.....(2)	257,000	241,000
		Freight, Express and Cartage.....(2)	17,200	14,300
		Postage.....(2)	4,500	3,100
		Telephones, Telegrams and Other Communication Services.....(2)	35,600	26,700
		Publication of Reports and Other Material.....(3)	7,600	7,400
		Advertising and Posters.....(3)	2,800	300
		Professional and Special Services.....(4)	103,700	71,300
		Rental of Land, Buildings and Works.....(5)	11,900	12,000

Positions (man-years)		Details of Services	Amount	
1968-69	1967-68		1968-69	1967-68
			\$	\$
		FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT (Continued)		
		Vote 5 (Continued)		
		RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT SERVICE—OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (Continued)		
		Charter of Boats.....(5)	275,500	298,200
		Charter of Aircraft.....(5)	46,800	39,000
		Rental of other Equipment.....(5)	95,100	36,800
		Rental of Office Equipment.....(5)	14,500	
		Repairs and Upkeep of Buildings and Works.....(6)	267,000	298,000
		Repairs and Upkeep of Equipment.....(6)	111,100	89,100
		Repairs of Office Equipment.....(6)	2,900	1,400
		Materials and Supplies.....(7)	416,500	395,900
		Office Stationery, Supplies and Equipment.....(7)	36,400	17,600
		Fish Food.....(7)	110,000	100,000
		Light, Heat and Power.....(7)	67,600	25,900
		Sundries.....(12)	48,000	80,700
			4,626,500	3,815,400
		Less—Funds to be provided by the International Great Lakes Fishery Commission for work on Lamprey Control and Lamprey Research.....(13)	498,000	452,000
			4,128,500	3,363,400
		Expenditure Revenue		
		1965-66.....\$ 2,312,253 \$ 69,124		
		1966-67.....2,969,431 55,658		
		1967-68 (estimated).....3,739,500 57,000		
		INSPECTION SERVICE		
		Salaried Positions:		
1	1	Executive, Scientific and Professional:		
		Senior Officer 1 (\$16,500-\$21,250)		
2		Administrative and Foreign Service:		
4		(\$16,000-\$18,000)		
3	3	(\$14,000-\$16,000)		
3	1	(\$12,000-\$14,000)		
20	2	(\$10,000-\$12,000)		
18	35	(\$8,000-\$10,000)		
		Technical, Operational and Service:		
	3	(\$14,000-\$16,000)		
	1	(\$12,000-\$14,000)		
	3	(\$10,000-\$12,000)		
19	3	(\$8,000-\$10,000)		
236	123	(\$6,000-\$8,000)		
43	171	(\$4,000-\$6,000)		
7	5	(Under \$4,000)		
1	1	(Part Time)		
		Administrative Support:		
9	8	(\$4,000-\$6,000)		
1	4	(Under \$4,000)		
		Ships' Officers and Crews:		
4	4	(Full Time)		
368	368			
(366)	(366)	Continuing Establishment.....	2,347,700	2,120,000
(11)	(11)	Casuals and Others.....	51,000	51,000
(377)	(377)	Salaries and Wages.....(1)	2,398,700	2,171,000
		Overtime.....(1)	25,000	20,000

Positions (man-years)		Details of Services	Amount	
1968-69	1967-68		1968-69	1967-68
			\$	\$
		FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT (Continued)		
		Vote 5 (Continued)		
		INSPECTION SERVICE (Continued)		
		Allowances.....(1)	32,000	32,000
		Unemployment Insurance Contributions.....(1)	400	200
		Travelling and Removal Expenses.....(2)	298,000	294,500
		Freight, Express and Cartage.....(2)	9,500	9,800
		Postage.....(2)	5,600	5,400
		Telephones and Telegrams.....(2)	42,800	34,300
		Publication of Reports and Other Material.....(3)	3,600	4,200
		Professional and Special Services.....(4)	37,400	30,700
		Rental of Land and Buildings.....(5)	8,800	8,200
		Charter of Boats.....(5)	8,100	8,100
		Rental of other Equipment.....(5)	3,200	1,300
		Rental of Office Equipment.....(5)	300	
		Repairs and Upkeep of Buildings and Works.....(6)	14,000	10,900
		Repairs and Upkeep of Equipment.....(6)	25,900	25,300
		Repairs of Office Furniture and Equipment.....(6)	3,000	1,600
		Materials and Supplies.....(7)	110,600	105,000
		Office Stationery, Supplies and Equipment.....(7)	27,100	21,400
		Light, Heat and Power.....(7)	24,200	25,500
		Sundries.....(12)	3,300	3,300
			3,081,500	2,812,700
		Expenditure Revenue		
		1965-66.....\$ 2,292,854 \$ 10,873		
		1966-67.....2,550,651 10,910		
		1967-68 (estimated).....2,807,700 11,600		
		FISHERMEN'S INDEMNITY PLAN—ADMINISTRATION		
		Salaried Positions:		
1	1	Executive, Scientific and Professional:		
		Senior Officer 1 (\$16,500-\$21,250)		
4	5	Administrative and Foreign Service:		
4		(\$8,000-\$10,000)		
		(\$6,000-\$8,000)		
		Technical, Operational and Service:		
1	2	(\$8,000-\$10,000)		
8	10	(\$6,000-\$8,000)		
27	26	(\$4,000-\$6,000)		
		Administrative Support:		
16	13	(\$4,000-\$6,000)		
1	4	(Under \$4,000)		
62	61	Continuing Establishment.....	389,700	352,000
(62)	(61)	Casuals and Others.....	3,000	3,000
(1)	(1)			
(63)	(62)	Salaries and Wages.....(1)	392,700	355,000
		Overtime.....(1)	5,300	7,500
		Allowances.....(1)	6,000	4,500
		Travelling and Removal Expenses.....(2)	61,000	53,000
		Freight, Express and Cartage.....(2)	500	500
		Postage.....(2)	2,300	2,200
		Telephones and Telegrams.....(2)	6,900	5,600
		Publication of Reports and Other Material.....(3)	900	400

Positions (man-years)		Details of Services	Amount	
1968-69	1967-68		1968-69	1967-68
			\$	\$
		FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT (Continued)		
		Vote 5 (Continued)		
		FISHERMEN'S INDEMNITY PLAN—ADMINISTRATION (Continued)		
		Advertising and Posters.....(3)	300	300
		Professional and Special Services.....(4)	2,600	1,000
		Rental of Buildings.....(5)	1,400	2,500
		Charter of Boats.....(5)	6,200	7,000
		Charter of Aircraft.....(5)	300	
		Repairs and Upkeep of Equipment.....(6)	3,200	3,700
		Repair of Office Equipment.....(6)	900	900
		Materials and Supplies.....(7)	10,300	7,800
		Office Stationery, Supplies and Equipment.....(7)	10,000	6,700
		Sundries.....(12)	700	600
			511,500	459,200
		Expenditure		
		1965-66.....\$ 316,024		
		1966-67.....385,957		
		1967-68 (estimated).....454,200		
		INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES SERVICE INCLUDING THE CANADIAN SHARE OF EXPENSES OF THE INTER- NATIONAL COMMISSIONS DETAILED IN THE ESTI- MATES		
		Salaried Positions:		
		Executive, Scientific and Professional:		
		Senior Officer 1 (\$16,500-\$21,250)		
		Administrative and Foreign Service:		
		(\$16,000-\$18,000)		
		Administrative Support:		
		(\$6,000-\$8,000)		
		(\$4,000-\$6,000)		
1	1			
1	1			
1				
1	1			
4	3			
(4)	(3)			
		Salaries.....(1)	45,000	43,000
		Travelling Expenses.....(2)	10,200	10,000
		Postage.....(2)	300	200
		Telephones and Telegrams.....(2)	700	700
		Publication of Reports and Other Material.....(3)	1,000	500
		Materials and Supplies.....(7)	100	100
		Office Stationery, Supplies and Equipment.....(7)	700	400
		International Pacific Halibut Commission (Chap. 43, Statutes of 1952-53).....(12)	254,000	270,000
		International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission (Chap. 11, Statutes of 1957).....(12)	496,000	488,000
		International Whaling Commission (Chap. 293, R.S.).....(12)	8,000	8,000
		International Commission for the Northwest Atlan- tic Fisheries (Chap. 18, Statutes of 1953-54).....(12)	25,000	25,000
		International North Pacific Fisheries Commission (Chap. 44, Statutes of 1952-53).....(12)	55,000	65,000
		International Great Lakes Fishery Commission (Chap. 34, Statutes of 1955).....(12)	582,000	627,000
		International North Pacific Fur Seals Commission (Chap. 31, Statutes of 1957).....(12)	10,000	6,000

Positions (man-years)		Details of Services	Amount	
1968-69	1967-68		1968-69	1967-68
			\$	\$
		FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT (Continued)		
		Vote 5 (Continued)		
		INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES SERVICE (Continued)		
		International Council for the Exploration of the Sea.....(12)	22,000	20,000
		Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission.....(12)	10,500	
		Sundries.....(12)	11,500	1,100
			1,532,000	1,565,000
		Expenditure		
		1965-66.....\$ 1,246,776		
		1966-67.....1,239,997		
		1967-68 (estimated).....1,452,000		
		NEWFOUNDLAND BAIT SERVICE		
		Salaried Positions:		
		Administrative and Foreign Service:		
1	1	(\$8,000-\$10,000)		
1	1	(\$6,000-\$8,000)		
		Technical, Operational and Service:		
1	1	(\$6,000-\$8,000)		
18	18	(\$4,000-\$6,000)		
13	13	(Under \$4,000)		
		Prevailing Rate Positions:		
17	17	(Seasonal)		
		Ships' Officers and Crews:		
19	19	(Full Time)		
70	70			
(61)	(61)	Continuing Establishment.....	298,000	265,000
(25)	(25)	Casuals and Others.....	95,000	90,000
(86)	(86)	Salaries and Wages.....(1)	393,000	355,000
		Overtime.....(1)	18,000	10,000
		Allowances.....(1)	34,000	30,000
		Unemployment Insurance Contributions.....(1)	2,000	1,500
		Travelling and Removal Expenses.....(2)	16,000	13,000
		Freight, Express and Cartage.....(2)	7,000	5,000
		Postage.....(2)	600	600
		Telephones and Telegrams.....(2)	5,000	3,500
		Professional and Special Services.....(4)	900	800
		Rental of Equipment.....(5)	1,700	1,700
		Repairs and Upkeep of Buildings and Works.....(6)	67,000	75,000
		Repairs and Upkeep of Equipment.....(6)	38,500	32,000
		Repair of Office Equipment.....(6)	500	200
		Materials and Supplies.....(7)	95,000	90,000
		Purchase of Bait.....(7)	105,000	115,000
		Office Stationery, Supplies and Equipment.....(7)	3,700	2,200
		Light, Heat and Power.....(7)	31,000	19,000
		Sundries.....(12)	700	500
			819,600	755,000
		Expenditure Revenue		
		1965-66.....\$ 603,093 \$ 114,163		
		1966-67.....699,785 115,068		
		1967-68 (estimated).....752,800 117,000		

Positions (man-years)		Details of Services	Amount	
1968-69	1967-68		1968-69	1967-68
			\$	\$
		FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT (Continued)		
		Vote 5 (Continued)		
		FISHERIES PRICES SUPPORT ACT—ADMINISTRATION		
		Salaried Positions:		
		Administrative and Foreign Service:		
		(\$12,000-\$14,000)		
1	1	(\$10,000-\$12,000)		
1	1	Technical, Operational and Service:		
		(\$6,000-\$8,000)		
1	1	Administrative Support:		
		(\$4,000-\$6,000)		
2	2			
5	5			
(5)	(5)	Continuing Establishment.....	50,000	48,000
(-)	(-)	Casuals and Others.....	1,000	1,000
(5)	(5)			
		Salaries and Wages.....(1)	51,000	49,000
		Travelling Expenses.....(2)	5,000	5,000
		Freight, Express and Cartage.....(2)	100	100
		Postage.....(2)	200	100
		Telephones and Telegrams.....(2)	1,000	800
		Publication of Reports and Other Material.....(3)	1,000	1,000
		Office Stationery, Supplies and Equipment.....(7)	2,000	2,000
		Expenses of Board Members.....(12)	3,600	4,000
		Sundries.....(12)	100	
			64,000	62,000
		Expenditure		
		1965-66.....\$ 66,266		
		1966-67.....55,237		
		1967-68 (estimated).....59,380		
		Total, Vote 5.....	22,602,500	20,975,700
		Expenditure Revenue		
		1965-66.....\$ 13,959,201 \$ 430,915		
		1966-67.....19,121,723 534,043		
		1967-68 (estimated).....21,493,730 586,720		
		Vote 10—Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works, Land and Equipment including ac- quisition of land for the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission as required by Article VIII of the Convention and payments to provinces or municipalities as contributions towards construction done by those bodies		
		INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT SERVICE		
		Construction or Acquisition of Buildings.....(8)	1,200	2,000
		Acquisition of Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment... (9)	8,800	88,000
			10,000	90,000
		Expenditure		
		1965-66.....\$ 189,959		
		1966-67.....197,528		
		1967-68 (estimated).....35,000		

Positions (man-years)		Details of Services	Amount	
1968-69	1967-68		1968-69	1967-68
			\$	\$
		FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT (Continued)		
		Vote 10 (Continued)		
		FIELD SERVICES ADMINISTRATION		
		Acquisition of Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment.... (9)	17,800	9,500
		Expenditure		
		1965-66..... \$ 13,889		
		1966-67..... 88		
		1967-68 (estimated)..... 9,500		
		CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION SERVICE—CON- STRUCTION OR ACQUISITION OF BUILDINGS, WORKS, LAND AND EQUIPMENT		
		Construction or Acquisition of Buildings and Works. (8)	45,000	28,000
		Acquisition of Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment.... (9)	1,314,800	1,906,100
			1,359,800	1,934,100
		Expenditure		
		1965-66..... \$ 1,246,954		
		1966-67..... 2,313,812		
		1967-68 (estimated)..... 2,004,100		
		RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT SERVICE—CONSTRUCTION OR ACQUISITION OF BUILDINGS, WORKS, LAND AND EQUIPMENT, INCLUDING PAYMENTS TO PROVINCES OR MUNICIPALITIES AS CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS CONSTRUCTION DONE BY THESE BODIES		
		Construction or Acquisition of Buildings and Works. (8)	3,404,000	2,318,000
		Acquisition of Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment.... (9)	368,500	393,600
			3,772,500	2,711,600
		Expenditure		
		1965-66..... \$ 1,909,014		
		1966-67..... 2,312,058		
		1967-68 (estimated)..... 2,821,600		
		INSPECTION SERVICE		
		Construction or Acquisition of Buildings and Works. (8)	15,000	52,500
		Acquisition of Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment.... (9)	178,600	313,800
			193,600	366,300
		Expenditure		
		1965-66..... \$ 240,092		
		1966-67..... 154,424		
		1967-68 (estimated)..... 276,300		

Positions (man-years)		Details of Services	Amount	
1968-69	1967-68		1968-69	1967-68
			\$	\$
		FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT (Continued)		
		Vote 10 (Continued)		
		FISHERMEN'S INDEMNITY PLAN		
		Acquisition of Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment.... (9)	5,500	5,800
		Expenditure		
		1965-66..... \$ 5,575		
		1966-67..... 9,058		
		1967-68 (estimated)..... 5,800		
		ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR THE INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC SALMON FISHERIES COMMISSION AS REQUIRED BY ARTICLE VIII OF THE CONVENTION (CHAP. 11, STATUTES OF 1957)..... (8)	1,000	1,000
		Expenditure		
		1965-66..... \$ 140		
		1966-67..... 5,005		
		1967-68 (estimated)..... 1,000		
		NEWFOUNDLAND BAIT SERVICE		
		Construction or Acquisition of Buildings and Works(8)		79,000
		Acquisition of Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment.... (9)	18,400	166,000
			18,400	245,000
		Expenditure		
		1965-66..... \$ 150,599		
		1966-67..... 54,810		
		1967-68 (estimated)..... 25,000		
		Total, Vote 10.....	5,378,600	5,363,300
		Expenditure		
		1965-66..... \$ 3,756,222		
		1966-67..... 5,046,785		
		1967-68 (estimated)..... 5,154,000		
		Vote 15—Grants, contributions and subsidies in the amounts and subject to the terms specified in the sub-vote titles listed in the Details of Esti- mates		
		EDUCATIONAL WORK IN FISHERIES TECHNIQUES AND CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCING AND SELLING AMONG FISHERMEN..... (10)	120,000	185,000
		Expenditure		
		1965-66..... \$ 136,088		
		1966-67..... 177,123		
		1967-68 (estimated)..... 185,000		

Positions (man-years)		Details of Services	Amount	
1968-69	1967-68		1968-69	1967-68
			\$	\$
		FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT (Continued)		
		Vote 15 (Continued)		
		PAYMENT, SUBJECT TO SUCH TERMS AND CONDITIONS AS THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL PRESCRIBES, OF ASSISTANCE TO PRODUCERS OF SALTED FISH ON PRODUCTS DESIGNATED BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL, IN THE AMOUNT OF 50% OF THE LAID DOWN COST OF SALT PURCHASED FOR THEIR PRODUCTION, INCLUDING AUTHORITY TO CHARGE ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS TO THE VOTE IN THESE ESTIMATES WHICH PROVIDES FOR ADMINISTRATION OF THE FISHERIES PRICES SUPPORT ACT		
		Assistance to producers of salted fish..... (10)	150,000	550,000
		Expenditure		
		1965-66..... \$ 563,111		
		1966-67..... 491,845		
		1967-68 (estimated)..... 550,000		
		ASSISTANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH TERMS AND CONDITIONS APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF FISHING VESSELS IN RESPECT OF WHICH CAPITAL SUBSIDIES ARE NOT PAYABLE PURSUANT TO ANY OTHER FEDERAL AUTHORIZATION..... (10)	1,700,000	5,220,000
		Expenditure		
		1965-66..... \$ 1,771,216		
		1966-67..... 2,150,000		
		1967-68 (estimated)..... 6,258,000		
		FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE IN THE CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT OF FACILITIES FOR THE STORAGE OF FROZEN FISHERY PRODUCTS..... (10)	450,000	750,000
		Expenditure		
		1965-66..... \$.....		
		1966-67.....		
		1967-68 (estimated)..... 42,000		
		CONTRIBUTION BY CANADA IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN AGREEMENT ENTERED INTO WITH NEWFOUNDLAND WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL TO ASSIST IN THE COST OF RELOCATING NEWFOUNDLAND FAMILIES FROM ISOLATED FISHING AREAS TO ESTABLISHED COMMUNITIES..... (10)	1,400,000	700,000
		Expenditure		
		1965-66..... \$ 150,016		
		1966-67..... 500,000		
		1967-68 (estimated)..... 1,200,000		

Positions (man-years)		Details of Services	Amount	
1968-69	1967-68		1968-69	1967-68
			\$	\$
		FISHERIES MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT (Continued)		
		Vote 15 (Continued)		
		ITEM NOT REQUIRED FOR 1968-69		
		Assistance in the construction of bait freezing and storage facilities, subject to the regulations established by the Governor in Council.....(10)		75,000
		Total, Vote 15.....	3,820,000	7,480,000
		Expenditure		
		1965-66..... \$ 2,918,990		
		1966-67..... 3,672,603		
		1967-68 (estimated)..... 8,235,000		
		Statutory—Fishing Bounty (Chap. 61 R.S.).....(10)	160,000	160,000
		Expenditure		
		1965-66..... \$ 159,964		
		1966-67..... 159,540		
		1967-68 (estimated)..... 160,000		
		FISHERIES RESEARCH BOARD OF CANADA		
		Vote 20—Administration, Operation and Maintenance including an amount of \$500,000 for grants for Fisheries Research and for Scholarships and authority to provide free accommodation for the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission		
		HEADQUARTERS ADMINISTRATION		
1	1	Chairman (\$23,500)		
		Salaried Positions:		
		Executive, Scientific and Professional:		
3	3	Scientist 6 (\$20,500–\$22,750)		
2	4	(\$18,000–\$21,000)		
5	5	(\$16,000–\$18,000)		
3	3	(\$14,000–\$16,000)		
		Administrative and Foreign Service:		
4	3	(\$12,000–\$14,000)		
1	1	(\$10,000–\$12,000)		
3	4	(\$8,000–\$10,000)		
5	2	(\$6,000–\$8,000)		
		Administrative Support:		
5	2	(\$6,000–\$8,000)		
7	9	(\$4,000–\$6,000)		
1	3	(Under \$4,000)		
40	40	Continuing Establishment.....	445,000	390,000
(40)	(40)	Casuals and Others.....	5,000	2,500
(1)	(1)			
(41)	(41)	Salaries and Wages.....(1)	450,000	392,500
		Travelling Expenses.....(2)	45,500	30,000
		Travelling Expenses of Board Members.....(2)	25,000	25,000
		Freight, Express and Cartage.....(2)	1,300	1,000

Positions (man-years)		Details of Services	Amount	
1968-69	1967-68		1968-69	1967-68
			\$	\$
		FISHERIES RESEARCH BOARD OF CANADA (Continued)		
		Vote 20 (Continued)		
		HEADQUARTERS ADMINISTRATION (Continued)		
		Postage.....(2)	400	400
		Telephones and Telegrams.....(2)	16,000	6,600
		Publication of Reports and Other Material.....(3)	175,000	175,000
		Advertising.....(3)	2,500	2,000
		Professional and Special Services.....(4)	41,500	1,500
		Rental of Space.....(5)	500	500
		Office Stationery, Supplies and Equipment.....(7)	31,200	10,000
		Materials and Supplies.....(7)	20,000	35,900
		Sundries.....(12)	500	500
			810,000	680,000
		Expenditure		
		1965-66.....\$ 385,229		
		1966-67.....490,225		
		1967-68 (estimated).....720,000		
		OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE INCLUDING AN AMOUNT OF \$500,000 FOR GRANTS FOR FISHERIES RESEARCH AND FOR SCHOLARSHIPS AND AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE FREE ACCOMMODATION FOR THE INTER- NATIONAL NORTH PACIFIC FISHERIES COMMISSION		
		Salaried Positions:		
		Executive, Scientific and Professional:		
		Scientist 6 (\$21,250-\$22,750)		
4	7	(\$18,000-\$21,000)		
13	6	(\$16,000-\$18,000)		
22	36	(\$14,000-\$16,000)		
33	92	(\$12,000-\$14,000)		
57	1	(\$10,000-\$12,000)		
76	87	(\$8,000-\$10,000)		
52	21	(\$6,000-\$8,000)		
		Administrative and Foreign Service:		
1	3	(\$12,000-\$14,000)		
3	1	(\$10,000-\$12,000)		
11	4	(\$8,000-\$10,000)		
8	2	(\$6,000-\$8,000)		
		Technical, Operational and Service:		
6		(\$10,000-\$12,000)		
18	7	(\$8,000-\$10,000)		
193	115	(\$6,000-\$8,000)		
120	205	(\$4,000-\$6,000)		
2	7	(Under \$4,000)		
	3	(Seasonal)		
		Administrative Support:		
7	3	(\$6,000-\$8,000)		
57	42	(\$4,000-\$6,000)		
20	36	(Under \$4,000)		
		Ships' Officers and Crews:		
107	106	(Full time)		
3	2	(Seasonal)		
813	786			
(811)	(784)	Continuing Establishment.....	6,280,000	5,680,000
(105)	(93)	Casuals and Others.....	535,000	432,500
(916)	(877)	Salaries and Wages.....(1)	6,815,000	6,112,500
		Overtime.....(1)	100,000	100,000
		Special Allowances.....(1)	75,000	70,000

Positions (man-years)		Details of Services	Amount	
1968-69	1967-68		1968-69	1967-68
			\$	\$
		FISHERIES RESEARCH BOARD OF CANADA (Continued)		
		Vote 20 (Continued)		
		OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (Continued)		
		Unemployment Insurance Contributions.....(1)	1,200	1,090
		Travelling Expenses.....(2)	331,000	270,800
		Freight, Express and Cartage.....(2)	56,000	43,700
		Postage.....(2)	10,500	10,450
		Telephones and Telegrams.....(2)	75,700	57,700
		Publication of Circulars.....(3)	22,600	22,600
		Advertising.....(3)	25,000	15,300
		Special Services.....(4)	359,000	276,000
		Rental of Land and Buildings.....(5)	202,500	96,800
		Charter and Rental of Equipment.....(5)	417,100	365,550
		Repairs and Upkeep of Buildings and Works.....(6)	119,000	116,500
		Repairs and Upkeep of Equipment and Vessels.....(6)	391,000	373,000
		Office Stationery, Supplies, and Equipment.....(7)	235,500	165,500
		Materials and Supplies.....(7)	1,420,000	1,552,760
		Light, Heat and Power.....(7)	125,500	115,000
		Grants for Fisheries Research.....(10)	440,000	400,000
		Scholarships.....(10)	60,000	10,000
		Sundries.....(12)	43,400	43,750
			11,325,000	10,219,000
		(Further Details)		
		Biological Research Stations and Units:		
		St. John's, Newfoundland.....	1,120,000	1,040,000
		Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.....	847,000	600,000
		St. Andrews, New Brunswick.....	1,730,000	1,625,000
		Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.....	638,000	608,000
		Winnipeg, Manitoba.....	1,520,000	1,250,000
		Nanaimo, British Columbia.....	2,925,000	2,860,000
		Technological Research Stations and Units:		
		St. John's, Newfoundland.....	115,000	103,000
		Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	948,000	855,000
		Grande-Riviere, Quebec.....	160,000	148,000
		Vancouver, British Columbia.....	822,000	720,000
		Grants for Fisheries Research.....	440,000	400,000
		Scholarships.....	60,000	10,000
			11,325,000	10,219,000
		Expenditure		
		1965-66.....\$ 6,854,244		
		1966-67.....8,367,535		
		1967-68 (estimated).....10,179,000		
		Total, Vote 20.....	12,135,000	10,899,000
		Expenditure		
		1965-66.....\$ 7,239,473		
		1966-67.....8,857,760		
		1967-68 (estimated).....10,899,000		

Positions (man-years)		Details of Services	Amount	
1968-69	1967-68		1968-69	1967-68
			\$	\$
		FISHERIES RESEARCH BOARD OF CANADA (Continued)		
		Vote 25—Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works, Land and Equipment		
		Construction of Buildings and Works.....(8)	2,846,000	2,600,000
		Construction of Vessels.....(9)	84,000	235,000
		Acquisition of Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment....(9)	1,070,000	1,095,000
			4,000,000	3,930,000
		(Further Details)		
		Biological Research Stations and Units:		
		St. John's, Newfoundland.....	325,000	645,000
		Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.....	251,000	260,000
		St. Andrews, New Brunswick.....	280,000	415,000
		Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.....	126,000	115,000
		Winnipeg, Manitoba.....	551,000	400,000
		Nanaimo, British Columbia.....	2,085,000	1,450,000
		Technological Research Stations and Units:		
		St. John's, Newfoundland.....	18,000	25,000
		Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	115,000	300,000
		Grande-Riviere, Quebec.....	9,000	20,000
		Vancouver, British Columbia.....	240,000	300,000
			4,000,000	3,930,000
		Expenditure		
		1965-66..... \$	1,778,244	
		1966-67.....	2,669,073	
		1967-68 (estimated).....	3,430,000	
		FORESTRY		
		Vote 30—Administration, Operation and Maintenance		
		ADMINISTRATION		
		Salaried Positions:		
		Executive, Scientific and Professional:		
1	1	Senior Officer 3 (\$20,500-\$25,750)		
1	1	Senior Officer 2 (\$18,500-\$23,500)		
2		Senior Officer 1 (\$16,500-\$21,500)		
1		Senior Economist 1 (\$16,500-\$21,500)		
7		Research Management 3 (\$18,211-\$21,330)		
3	1	(\$18,000-\$21,000)		
4	6	(\$16,000-\$18,000)		
11	14	(\$14,000-\$16,000)		
3	1	(\$12,000-\$14,000)		
5	1	(\$10,000-\$12,000)		
	8	(\$8,000-\$10,000)		
	2	(\$6,000-\$8,000)		

Positions (man-years)		Details of Services	Amount	
1968-69	1967-68		1968-69	1967-68
			\$	\$
		FORESTRY (Continued)		
		Vote 30 (Continued)		
		ADMINISTRATION (Continued)		
		Salaried Positions: (Continued)		
		Administrative and Foreign Service:		
2	2	(\$14,000-\$16,000)		
	4	(\$12,000-\$14,000)		
3	2	(\$10,000-\$12,000)		
12	7	(\$8,000-\$10,000)		
		Technical, Operational and Service:		
1	1	(\$12,000-\$14,000)		
2	1	(\$10,000-\$12,000)		
4	1	(\$8,000-\$10,000)		
2	1	(\$6,000-\$8,000)		
1		(\$4,000-\$6,000)		
		Administrative Support:		
1	2	(\$6,000-\$8,000)		
48	38	(\$4,000-\$6,000)		
2	3	(Under \$4,000)		
116	97			
(116)	(97)	Continuing Establishment.....	797,360	562,300
(2)	(2)	Casuals and Others.....	9,900	9,000
(118)	(99)	Salaries and Wages.....(1)	807,260	571,300
		Overtime.....(1)	1,500	600
		Memberships in Scientific and Other Institutions....(1)	3,400	1,800
		Travelling and Removal Expenses.....(2)	225,040	285,800
		Freight, Express and Cartage.....(2)	25,200	
		Telephones and Telegrams.....(2)	15,775	13,800
		Publication of Departmental Reports and Other		
		Material.....(3)	295,700	280,500
		Exhibits, Advertising, Posters and Displays.....(3)	66,000	132,500
		Professional and Special Services.....(4)	184,000	124,700
		Rental of Data Processing Equipment.....(5)	73,800	95,600
		Repairs and Upkeep of Equipment.....(6)	650	
		Office Stationery, Supplies and Equipment.....(7)	30,850	56,100
		Materials and Supplies.....(7)		9,600
		Participation in F.A.O. Associate Expert Scheme or		
		an Alternative Arrangement.....(10)		100,000
		Canada's share of the Cost of Developing a Multi-		
		lingual Forestry Terminology.....(12)	12,900	12,900
		Remuneration and Expenses of the Federal Member		
		of the Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation		
		Board.....(12)	5,600	5,600
		Sundries.....(12)	15,350	15,500
			1,763,025	1,706,300
		Expenditure		
		1965-66.....\$ 1,319,802		
		1966-67.....1,305,378		
		1967-68 (estimated).....1,972,000		

Positions (man-years)		Details of Services	Amount	
1968-69	1967-68		1968-69	1967-68
			\$	\$
		FORESTRY (Continued)		
		Vote 30 (Continued)		
		REGIONAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES		
		Salaried Positions:		
		Executive, Scientific and Professional:		
3	4	Research Scientist 4 (\$18,211 and up)		
6		Research Management 3 (\$18,211-\$21,330)		
15		(\$18,000-\$21,000)		
1	8	(\$16,000-\$18,000)		
133	95	(\$14,000-\$16,000)		
27	34	(\$12,000-\$14,000)		
177	72	(\$10,000-\$12,000)		
9	161	(\$8,000-\$10,000)		
		Administrative and Foreign Service:		
30	26	(\$8,000-\$10,000)		
1	1	(\$6,000-\$8,000)		
		Technical, Operational and Service:		
20	5	(\$8,000-\$10,000)		
103	108	(\$6,000-\$8,000)		
463	473	(\$4,000-\$6,000)		
2	1	(Under \$4,000)		
1	1	(Part Time)		
4	5	(Seasonal)		
		Administrative Support:		
12	8	(\$6,000-\$8,000)		
90	86	(\$4,000-\$6,000)		
19	22	(Under \$4,000)		
		Prevailing Rate Positions:		
31	28	(Full Time)		
39	41	(Seasonal)		
1,186	1,179	Continuing Establishment.....	7,780,600	7,104,700
(1,167)	(1,159)	Casuals and Others.....	928,700	855,000
(1,358)	(1,349)			
		Salaries and Wages.....(1)	8,709,300	7,959,700
		Overtime.....(1)	36,500	29,500
		Unemployment Insurance Contributions.....(1)	5,000	2,900
		Memberships in Scientific Institutions.....(1)	200	200
		Travelling Expenses—Research Travel.....(2)	399,300	377,100
		Other Travelling and Removal Expenses.....(2)	92,200	67,200
		Freight, Express and Cartage.....(2)	17,500	12,000
		Postage.....(2)	14,300	9,900
		Telephones and Telegrams.....(2)	78,500	57,800
		Publication of Departmental Reports and Other		
		Material.....(3)	15,300	7,700
		Advertising.....(3)	3,600	3,300
		Professional and Special Services.....(4)	270,600	244,300
		Rental of Buildings and Land.....(5)	9,800	5,800
		Rental of Data Processing Equipment.....(5)	2,000	9,300
		Rental of Other Equipment.....(5)	125,400	87,200
		Repairs and Upkeep of Buildings and Works.....(6)	89,500	107,700
		Repairs and Upkeep of Equipment.....(6)	164,100	139,500
		Office Stationery, Supplies and Equipment.....(7)	110,900	110,000
		Fuel.....(7)	40,700	46,400

Positions (man-years)		Details of Services	Amount	
1968-69	1967-68		1968-69	1967-68
			\$	\$
		FORESTRY (Continued)		
		Vote 30 (Continued)		
		REGIONAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES (Continued)		
		Other Materials and Supplies.....(7)	367,500	328,300
		Municipal or Public Utility Services.....(7)	112,200	97,100
		Sundries.....(12)	12,100	12,000
			10,676,500	9,714,900
		Expenditure Revenue		
		1965-66.....\$ 6,748,355 \$ 171,068		
		1966-67.....7,373,897 153,800		
		1967-68 (estimated).....8,940,000 160,200		
		RESEARCH INSTITUTES		
		Salaried Positions:		
		Executive, Scientific and Professional:		
		Research Scientist 4 (\$18,211 and up)		
		Research Management 3 (\$18,211-\$21,330)		
		(\$18,000-\$21,000)		
2	1	(\$16,000-\$18,000)		
3		(\$14,000-\$16,000)		
11	7	(\$12,000-\$14,000)		
3	74	(\$10,000-\$12,000)		
97	13	(\$8,000-\$10,000)		
12	46	(\$6,000-\$8,000)		
80	67	(\$4,000-\$6,000)		
2	1	(\$3,000-\$4,000)		
1		Administrative and Foreign Service:		
		(\$10,000-\$12,000)		
1	3	(\$8,000-\$10,000)		
9	5	(\$6,000-\$8,000)		
2		Technical, Operational and Service:		
		(\$8,000-\$10,000)		
19	7	(\$6,000-\$8,000)		
57	72	(\$4,000-\$6,000)		
196	198	(Under \$4,000)		
1	1	(Seasonal)		
1	1	Administrative Support:		
		(\$8,000-\$10,000)		
1	3	(\$6,000-\$8,000)		
7	78	(\$4,000-\$6,000)		
74	14	(Under \$4,000)		
11		Prevailing Rate Positions:		
		(Full Time)		
49	49	(Seasonal)		
10	10			
649	650	Continuing Establishment.....	4,347,000	3,889,400
(644)	(645)	Casuals and Others.....	296,400	274,500
(61)	(61)			
(705)	(706)	Salaries and Wages.....(1)	4,643,400	4,163,900
		Overtime.....(1)	33,700	24,700
		Unemployment Insurance Contributions.....(1)	2,400	1,900
		Memberships in Scientific Institutions.....(1)	900	300
		Travelling Expenses—Research Travel.....(2)	157,900	150,300
		Other Travelling and Removal Expenses.....(2)	70,600	50,800
		Freight, Express and Cartage.....(2)	15,400	9,800

Positions (man-years)		Details of Services	Amount	
1968-69	1967-68		1968-69	1967-68
			\$	\$
		FORESTRY (Continued)		
		Vote 30 (Continued)		
		RESEARCH INSTITUTES (Continued)		
		Postage.....(2)	2,800	1,700
		Telephones, Telegrams and Other Communication Services.....(2)	42,700	25,900
		Advertising.....(3)	200	300
		Publication of Departmental Reports and Other Material.....(3)	10,600	8,200
		Professional and Special Services.....(4)	321,900	140,000
		Rental of Buildings and Land.....(5)	3,600	300
		Rental of Equipment.....(5)	42,000	15,800
		Repairs and Upkeep of Buildings and Works.....(6)	33,500	36,600
		Repairs and Upkeep of Equipment.....(6)	66,200	48,000
		Office Stationery, Supplies and Equipment.....(7)	79,600	98,000
		Fuel.....(7)	20,900	23,000
		Other Materials and Supplies.....(7)	216,200	186,100
		Municipal or Public Utility Services.....(7)	65,100	53,100
		Sundries.....(12)	1,900	5,000
			5,831,500	5,043,800
		Expenditure Revenue		
		1965-66.....\$ 1,409,500 \$ 4,420		
		1966-67.....3,656,017 5,496		
		1967-68 (estimated).....5,125,000 5,600		
		Total, Vote 30.....	18,271,025	16,465,000
		Expenditure Revenue		
		1965-66.....\$ 9,477,657 \$ 175,488		
		1966-67.....12,335,292 159,296		
		1967-68 (estimated).....16,037,000 165,800		
		Vote 35—Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works, Land and Equipment		
		ADMINISTRATION		
		Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works and Land.....(8)	4,400	50,000
		Construction or Acquisition of Equipment.....(9)	4,400	2,000
			4,400	52,000
		Expenditure		
		1965-66.....\$ 8,383		
		1966-67.....3,491		
		1967-68 (estimated).....52,000		

Positions (man-years)		Details of Services	Amount	
1968-69	1967-68		1968-69	1967-68
			\$	\$
		FORESTRY (Continued)		
		Vote 35 (Continued)		
		REGIONAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES		
		Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works and Land.....(8)	1,540,400	1,815,700
		Construction or Acquisition of Equipment.....(9)	934,600	766,500
			2,475,000	2,582,200
		Expenditure		
		1965-66.....\$ 871,455		
		1966-67.....1,290,407		
		1967-68 (estimated).....2,572,000		
		RESEARCH INSTITUTES		
		Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works and Land.....(8)	565,400	685,800
		Construction or Acquisition of Equipment.....(9)	652,200	714,500
			1,217,600	1,400,300
		Expenditure		
		1965-66.....\$ 637,753		
		1966-67.....1,050,975		
		1967-68 (estimated).....1,395,000		
		Total, Vote 35.....	3,697,000	4,034,500
		Expenditure		
		1965-66.....\$ 1,517,591		
		1966-67.....2,344,873		
		1967-68 (estimated).....4,019,000		
		Vote 40—Grants and Contributions as detailed in the Estimates		
		GRANTS TO FORESTRY ORGANIZATIONS AS DETAILED IN THE ESTIMATES		
		Canadian Forestry Association.....	50,000	50,000
		Commonwealth Forestry Institute (£2,000).....	5,200	6,000
		Grants in Aid of Forestry Research.....	360,800	340,000
		(10)	416,000	396,000
		Expenditure		
		1965-66.....\$ 97,390		
		1966-67.....115,345		
		1967-68 (estimated).....386,000		

Positions (man-years)		Details of Services	Amount	
1968-69	1967-68		1968-69	1967-68
			\$	\$
		FORESTRY (Continued)		
		Vote 40 (Continued)		
		CONTRIBUTION TO THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK FOR ASSISTANCE IN A PROGRAM DESIGNED TO COM- BAT THE SPRUCE BUDWORM INFESTATION IN AC- CORDANCE WITH AN AGREEMENT ENTERED INTO BY CANADA AND THE PROVINCE..... (10)	100,000	600,000
		Expenditure		
		1965-66..... \$ 580,009		
		1966-67..... 680,000		
		1967-68 (estimated)..... 600,000		
		CONTRIBUTION TO THE PROVINCE OF NEWFOUNDLAND FOR ASSISTANCE IN A PROGRAM DESIGNED TO OB- TAIN FOR NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR AN IN- VENTORY OF THE FOREST RESOURCES AND TO CARRY OUT LAND CAPABILITY STUDIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN CANADA AND THE PROVINCE..... (10)	1,000,000	1,000,000
		Expenditure		
		1965-66..... \$.....		
		1966-67..... 750,000		
		1967-68 (estimated)..... 1,000,000		
		ITEM NOT REQUIRED FOR 1968-69		
		Contribution to the Province of British Columbia for assistance in a program designed to combat the Balsam Woolly Aphid infestation in accord- ance with an agreement to be entered into by Canada and the Province..... (10)		150,000
		Total, Vote 40.....	1,516,000	2,146,000
		Expenditure		
		1965-66..... \$ 8,567,610		
		1966-67..... 8,750,426		
		1967-68 (estimated)..... 1,836,000		
		Appropriation not required for 1968-69		
		Construction of extension to Research Laboratory in Pointe Claire, Quebec, for use by the Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada..... (8)		253,000

**GOVERNOR GENERAL AND
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS**

GOVERNOR GENERAL AND
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS

No. of Vote	Service	1968-69	1967-68	Change	
				Increase	Decrease
		\$	\$	\$	\$
(S)	Salary of the Governor General (Details, page 189).....	48,667	48,667		
(S)	Annuities payable under the Governor General's Retiring Annuities Act (Details page 189).....	48,667	.....	48,667	
		97,334	48,667	48,667	
(S)	Salaries of the Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces (Details, page 189).....	182,000	182,000		
1	Office of the Secretary to the Governor General (Details, page 191).....	685,400	540,600	144,800	
5	To authorize reimbursement to the Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces of Canada of the costs of travelling and hospitality incurred in the exercise of their duties up to a maximum per annum for each as detailed in the Estimates (Details, page 190).....	145,000	145,000		
		830,400	685,600	144,800	
	SUMMARY				
	To be voted.....	830,400	685,600	144,800	
	Authorized by Statute.....	279,334	230,667	48,667	
		1,109,734	916,267	193,467	

APPENDIX

MANPOWER ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION

De- tails page		Estab- lishment 1963-69	1967-68		1966-67	
			Estab- lishment	Strength (Oct. 1, 1967)	Estab- lishment	Strength (Oct. 1, 1966)
		Man-Years	Man-Years	(Numbers)	Man-Years	(Numbers)
	DEPARTMENTS					
	Agriculture—					
11	Administration.....	758	647	(576)	561	(461)
15	Research.....	4,116	4,095	(3,893)	3,996	(3,521)
18	Production and Marketing....	2,321	2,442	(2,253)	2,399	(1,982)
32	Health of Animals.....	2,002	1,945	(1,884)	1,835	(1,694)
34	Board of Grain Commissioners	1,111	1,092	(1,038)	1,109	(968)
39	Canadian Dairy Commission..	26	15	(14)	—	—
40	Canadian Livestock Feed Board.....	18	16	(8)	—	—
		10,352	10,262	(9,666)	9,900	(8,626)
	Communications—					
45	General.....	786	636	—	—	—
48	Post Office.....	39,958	38,309	(34,910)	34,149	(32,228)
		40,744	38,945	(34,910)	34,149	(32,228)
	Consumer and Corporate Affairs—					
57	Departmental Administration..	107	91	(90)	82	(65)
58	Bankruptcy Act.....	107	107	(73)	69	(30)
59	Combines Investigation Act....	120	110	(100)	96	(83)
60	Corporations Branch.....	46	37	(30)	33	(33)
61	Patent Division, Copyright and Industrial Designs Division and Trade Marks Office.....	499	487	(463)	468	(429)
64	Consumer Affairs Branch.....	731	536	(516)	529	(488)
		1,610	1,368	(1,272)	1,277	(1,128)
	Energy, Mines and Resources—					
72	Administration Branch.....	522	404	(380)	353	(304)
77	Field and Air Surveys.....	1,082	1,072	(1,006)	948	(1,013)
86	Geological Research.....	659	651	(592)	596	(563)
87	Mining and Metallurgical Re- search.....	730	718	(669)	684	(643)
88	Research in Astronomy and Geophysics.....	243	237	(237)	220	(192)
90	Polar Continental Shelf Project	29	29	(24)	30	(26)
99	Marine Sciences.....	1,301	1,280	(1,166)	1,113	(972)
100	Inland Waters Branch.....	840	789	(620)	603	(453)
101	Policy and Planning Branch..	129	106	(55)	74	(44)
107	Atomic Energy Control Board..	31	25	(27)	22	(22)
109	Dominion Coal Board.....	16	17	(16)	17	(15)
111	National Energy Board.....	149	135	(124)	120	(100)
		5,731	5,463	(4,916)	4,780	(4,347)
	External Affairs—					
117	Administration.....	3,503	3,386	(3,134)	3,131	(2,850)
132	External Aid Office.....	500	440	(325)	281	(230)
135	International Joint Commission	12	12	(11)	12	(11)
		4,015	3,838	(3,470)	3,424	(3,091)
	Finance—					
142	Administration.....	403	373	(303)	313	(269)
150	Tariff Board.....	43	45	(39)	45	(38)
151	Royal Canadian Mint.....	323	381	(370)	404	(309)
152	Municipal Development and Loan Board.....	4	6	(4)	9	(5)
154	Auditor General.....	249	239	(212)	221	(205)
155	Insurance.....	146	137	(128)	123	(115)
		1,168	1,181	(1,056)	1,116	(941)

MANPOWER ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION

De- tails page		Estab- lishment 1968-69	1967-68		1966-67	
			Estab- lishment	Strength (Oct. 1, 1967)	Estab- lishment	Strength (Oct. 1, 1966)
		Man-Years	Man-Years	(Numbers)	Man-Years	(Numbers)
	DEPARTMENTS—(Continued)					
	Fisheries and Forestry—					
160	Administration	358	212	(180)	202	(178)
163	Fisheries Management and De- velopment	2,182	2,155	(2,331)	2,033	(2,167)
176	Fisheries Research Board	957	928	(865)	854	(736)
179	Forestry	2,181	2,154	(1,834)	1,619	(1,308)
		5,678	5,449	(5,210)	4,708	(4,589)
189	Office of the Secretary to the Governor General	83	71	(66)	64	(59)
	Indian Affairs and Northern De- velopment—					
196	Departmental Administration	322	301	(265)	256	(225)
198	Indian Affairs	3,558	3,462	(3,215)	3,241	(2,995)
206	Northern Program	2,077	2,034	(1,859)	1,889	(1,633)
219	Conservation	2,415	2,337	(2,135)	2,150	(2,035)
		8,372	8,134	(7,474)	7,536	(6,888)
	Industry and Trade and Com- merce—					
235	Industry Administration	868	1,016	(683)	635	(495)
240	Trade and Commerce Admin- istration	2,080	2,005	(1,965)	1,897	(1,596)
249	Participation in World Exhibi- tions	22	147	(207)	73	(42)
251	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	3,439	3,203	(2,894)	3,332	(2,500)
		6,409	6,371	(5,749)	5,937	(4,633)
255	Justice	487	434	(378)	381	(337)
	Labour—					
266	General Administration	269	268	(230)	290	(229)
267	Labour Relations	106	95	(85)	87	(55)
271	Labour Standards and Benefits	338	300	(236)	250	(212)
275	Research and Development	176	175	(138)	157	(125)
281	Unemployment Insurance Com- mission	6,364	6,964	(5,325)	6,964	(5,743)
		7,253	7,802	(6,014)	7,748	(6,364)
	Legislature—					
288	The Senate	197	198	(206)	183	(212)
292	House of Commons	1,030	1,007	(1,095)	883	(1,048)
294	Library of Parliament	80	80	(69)	76	(74)
		1,307	1,285	(1,370)	1,143	(1,334)
	Manpower and Immigration—					
298	Administration	479	500	(498)	395	(388)
299	Development and Utilization of Manpower	6,480	6,469	(6,172)	5,586	(4,857)
307	Immigration	2,340	2,216	(1,942)	2,063	(1,732)
310	Program Development	302	270	(150)	213	(110)
316	Immigration Appeal Board	42	24	(19)	11	(9)
		9,643	9,479	(8,781)	8,268	(7,096)
	National Defence—					
322	Departmental Administration	731	748	(665)	764	(649)
323	Information Services	28	31	(29)	29	(27)
325	Emergency Measures Organiza- tion	150	186	(166)	181	(168)
327	Defence Services	34,673	35,787	(35,515)	35,910	(35,819)
332	Defence Research	2,916	2,926	(2,738)	2,926	(2,727)
		38,498	39,678	(39,113)	39,810	(39,390)

HOUSE OF COMMONS
First Session—Twenty-eighth Parliament
1968

STANDING COMMITTEE
ON
FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

Chairman: Mr. GUY CROSSMAN

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS AND EVIDENCE

No. 2

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1968

Respecting LIBRARY

The Revised Main Estimates (1968-69) of Fisheries and Forestry

WITNESSES:

From the Department of Fisheries: The Honourable Jack Davis, Minister;
Dr. A. W. H. Needler, Deputy Minister; and Mr. S. V. Ozere, Assistant Deputy Minister (International and Jurisdictional).

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1968

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

Chairman: Mr. Guy Crossman

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Richard Durante

and

Messrs.

Anderson,
Breau,
Comeau,
Crouse,
Cyr,
Dionne,
Goode,

Hogarth,
Lundrigan,
Mather,
McQuaid,
Moore (Bonavista-
Trinity-Conception),
Noble,

¹ Rose
Smith (Northumberland-
Miramichi),
Smith (Saint-Jean),
² St. Pierre,
Whelan—(20).

(Quorum 11)

J. H. Bennett,
Clerk of the Committee.

¹ Replaced Mr. Howard (*Skeena*) on October 23, 1968.

² Replaced Mr. Blouin on October 23, 1968.

ORDER OF REFERENCE

WEDNESDAY, October 23, 1968.

Ordered,—That the names of Messrs. Rose and St. Pierre be substituted for those of Messrs. Howard (*Skeena*) and Blouin on the Standing Committee on Fisheries and Forestry.

ATTEST:

ALISTAIR FRASER,
The Clerk of the House of Commons.

REPORT TO THE HOUSE

TUESDAY, October 29, 1968

The Standing Committee on Fisheries and Forestry has the honour to present the following as its

FIRST REPORT

Your Committee recommends that it be granted leave to adjourn from place to place within Canada, accompanied by the Clerk of the Committee and necessary supporting staff.

A copy of the relevant Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence (*Issue No. 1*) is tabled.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY CROSSMAN,
Chairman.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

TUESDAY, October 29, 1968.

(2)

The Standing Committee on Fisheries and Forestry met this day at 9.35 a.m., the Chairman, Mr. Crossman, presiding.

Members present: Messrs. Anderson, Breau, Comeau, Crossman, Crouse, Cyr, Durante, Goode, Hogarth, Lundrigan, Mather, McQuaid, Moores (*Bona-vista-Trinity-Conception*), Noble, Rose, Smith (*Saint-Jean*), St. Pierre, Whelan—(18).

In attendance: The Honourable Jack Davis, Minister of Fisheries; *from the Department of Fisheries:* Dr. A. W. H. Needler, Deputy Minister; Mr. S. V. Ozere, Assistant Deputy Minister (International and Jurisdictional); and Departmental officials from Fisheries and Forestry.

The Chairman informed the Committee that the Subcommittee on Agenda and Procedure is composed of the following members: Mr. Crossman, Chairman; Mr. Durante, Vice-Chairman; Mr. Crouse, Mr. Dionne, Mr. Howard (*Skeena*), and Mr. Whelan. Mr. Howard (*Skeena*) was later replaced by Mr. Rose.

The Clerk read the First Report of the Subcommittee, as follows:

Your Subcommittee met on Friday, October 25, 1968.

Members present: Messrs. Crouse, Durante, Rose and Whelan—(4).

Also present: Mr. Anderson, M.P.

The Committee discussed Agenda and Procedure.

Your Committee recommends:

1. That Vote 1: General administration—will be called for the purpose of hearing the Minister's statement;
2. That the Main Committee schedule a meeting for 9.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Friday, November 1, 1968 for the purpose of hearing a statement from Mr. R. I. Nelson of the Fisheries Council of Canada.

On motion of Mr. Noble,

Resolved,—That the First Report of the Subcommittee on Agenda and Procedure be adopted.

Following debate it was agreed,—

That the Subcommittee on Agenda and Procedure would meet to arrange future meetings to hear the Minister of Fisheries.

It was also agreed,—

That the Committee concentrate on the Fisheries estimates before going on to the Forestry estimates.

The Chairman called

Item 1—Revised Estimates, 1968-69, Fisheries and Forestry—Departmental Administration and introduced the Minister.

The Deputy Minister of Fisheries introduced the Departmental officials.

The Honourable Jack Davis, Minister of Fisheries addressed the Committee.

The Committee questioned the Minister and his officials.

On motion of Mr. Whelan, it was agreed,—

That the text of the Minister's address be printed as an appendix to today's Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence. (*See APPENDIX "B"*)

At 11.00 a.m. the Committee adjourned to the call of the Chair.

J. H. Bennett,
Clerk of the Committee.

EVIDENCE

(Recorded by Electronic Apparatus)

Tuesday, October 29, 1968.

and Mr. Bradbury, Industrial Development, Fisheries.

● 0935

The Chairman: I see a quorum. I will call the meeting to order.

Before we start I wish to say that we are tied to a schedule today as far as time is concerned. The co-ordinator has informed me that we can only have this room until 11 o'clock so I hope everybody will co-operate in being as efficient and brief as possible.

The Subcommittee on Agenda and Procedure is composed of the following members: myself, as Chairman; Mr. Durante, Vice-Chairman; Mr. Crouse; Mr. Howard (Skeena); Mr. Dionne and Mr. Whelan. Mr. Howard was replaced by Mr. Rose. I will now ask the Clerk to read the report of the Subcommittee.

(See Minutes of Proceedings)

I shall now call the first item of the revised main estimates for 1968-69.

It is my pleasure to welcome the Honourable Jack Davis, Minister of Fisheries, who will attend this meeting along with his staff and the Deputy Minister, Dr. Needler. I will ask Dr. Needler to introduce his associates.

Dr. A. W. H. Needler (Deputy Minister, Department of Fisheries): Dr. Redmond, an economist, Forestry; Mr. McAuley, Forestry; Dr. Prebble, Assistant Deputy Minister, Forestry; Dr. Schwartz, Program Co-ordinator, Forestry; Mr. Ozers, Assistant Deputy Minister, International Jurisdictional Affairs, Fisheries; Dr. Hayes, Chairman, Fisheries Research Board; Mr. MacKenzie, Chief Fisheries Economist; Mr. Levelton, Chief, Conservation and Protection, Fisheries; Mr. Burridge, Resources and Development, Fisheries; Mr. Turner, Fisheries Information; Mr. Sinclair, Financial Management, Fisheries; Mr. Dempsey, Fisheries Inspection; Mr. Falardeau, Special Programmes, Fisheries; Mr. Young, International Affairs, Fisheries; Dr. Martin, Vice-Chairman, Fisheries Research Board; Mr. Morin, Fisheries Research Board;

● 0940

The Hon. Jack Davis (Minister of Fisheries): Mr. Chairman, I am wondering how you wish to proceed. I have a general statement here which is rather lengthy and I will try to boil it down. Perhaps you want me to proceed with that. I was wondering also whether you wanted me to go right through Fisheries and Forestry in some detail in the statement, or break it in two, to deal with Fisheries, for example, and then have questions. How do you wish to proceed?

The Chairman: What would be the wish of the Committee on this?

Mr. Mather: Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that we could perhaps do best to have the Minister go through the Fisheries part of this and give us a broad picture and then possibly pause for questions before going on.

[Interpretation]

Mr. Cyr: Mr. Chairman, if the minister cannot come back next week. I wonder if he could return and we will then just deal with Fisheries this morning; do you intend to come back?

[English]

Mr. Davis: Certainly I am available. I am available all this week, so if you were to schedule meetings later this week we could have the Forestry submission on another day, but this is entirely up to your Committee.

I might say, generally, that I am available on weekdays for a number of weeks, so it is entirely up to you. The Department is available and at your call at any time.

The Chairman: We are to meet on Friday. Would it be acceptable to meet on Thursday, if needed? We are to meet on Friday as well this week. In case the Committee would wish the Minister to return, would it be all right if we met on Thursday for that purpose?

Mr. Crouse: This would have to be determined by your steering committee, Mr. Chairman. This is the purpose of setting up a steering committee, to determine the number of meetings to be held per week so that we know where we are going and so that there is some regularity and some system to our meetings. I have no objection. I just raised this as a point of order, to keep the Committee on the rails.

The Chairman: In that case we could decide at the next steering committee meeting on three meetings next week and leave this week as is. Would that be acceptable?

Some hon. Members: Agreed.

Mr. Davis: Looking at the estimates, you will notice that the total estimate of expenditure for the current financial year, the year 1968-69, for the combined departments, the new Department of Fisheries and Forestry, totals \$75.1 million. That is up very roughly 2 per cent over 1967-68. The \$75 million total is broken down roughly as follows: \$4 million for departmental administration, or nearly \$4 million, \$48 million for the fisheries side, and \$23 million for forestry. Again in dollar terms, the fisheries side is slightly more than twice as large as the forestry element of the new department's operations in the current fiscal year.

I will concentrate in my remarks now on the fisheries side, and begin by saying that under the British North America Act, the legislative jurisdiction on Fisheries is vested in the Federal Government. It is national. Over the years, however, the federal government has delegated its powers over the freshwater fishery, to the provinces. The non-tidal fishery, in other words, is administered by the provinces. The tidal fishery, the salt water fishery, is administered by the nation. The provinces write new regulations from time to time. However, these regulations must be approved here in Ottawa. So, substantially, the jurisdiction rests here in Ottawa for all fishery. The administration is divided. The ocean fishery, the offshore fishery, is administered federally and the freshwater fishery provincially.

• 0945

To obtain the greatest advantage for our fishermen from the location of the principal Canadian fisheries on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Canada, the Government is involved

in many problems of an international nature as well as in the regulation of the fishery itself.

In areas outside our territorial waters and fishing zones conservation problems can only be solved by agreement on joint measures adopted by the governments whose fishermen participate in the fisheries. Thus Canada is now party to nine international conservation conventions—three with the United States—and six with a number of States varying from three in the case of the International North Pacific Fisheries Convention to 17 in the case of the Whaling Convention. Each of these Conventions established Commissions, which on the basis of studies of scientific investigations, recommend to the participating governments any necessary conservation measures. The Fisheries Branch of the Department is represented on these Commissions and has also the responsibility of implementing the recommendations accepted by the Government.

In addition to its responsibilities in connection with the international fishery commissions, the Fisheries Branch, in liaison with the Department of External Affairs, is involved in negotiations and conferences relating to the law of the sea and the development of fishery resources in the high seas sponsored by the United Nations agencies.

While our program of fisheries management is aimed at maintaining and, if possible, expanding fish stocks in both our seas and fresh water, I should like to refer specifically to measures we are taking regarding two of our most valuable species. These are the salmon on the Pacific coast and lobsters on the Atlantic coast.

Recently I announced a new management program for the Pacific coast salmon fishery which will result in increasing the earning power of British Columbia salmon fishermen by controlling the entry of fishing vessels into this fishery. This will be put into effect next year. The need for controlling salmon fishing is obvious to anyone who looks seriously at the long-term trends in the fishery. Here we have a case of too many vessels chasing too few fish. Instead I feel that the fishing effort should be tightened to the point where we have the right number of vessels catching the right number of fish. In other words, where we have optimum yield and optimum benefit.

In very general terms, over the last several decades on the West Coast, we have had the same volume of fish being caught by roughly

the same number of fishermen. In terms of fish per fisherman productivity has improved very little. But in addition to this we have had a nearly three-fold increase in the real value of the vessels and gear involved. We have had a remarkable increase in investments. As a result, the catching capability has gone up, the number of days which we could permit the industry to fish has gone down; we have had fewer days, in effect less productivity—certainly less productivity in terms of the fish caught per dollar invested in equipment. We are over-equipped—we have far too much equipment on the West coast—we are capable of catching many more salmon; the problem is to shape over a period of years the ability of the industry down to the point where it matches the resource much more suitably and, therefore, to a point where incomes can be increased through extending the number of days of fishing. Essentially that is the objective. So the approach is one of limiting the numbers of vessels and, indirectly, of course the number of fishermen involved.

• 0950

A similar situation prevails in the lobster fishery on the Atlantic coast. Again it is a case of too much effort and capital expended on harvesting a crop that is too small to make it a profitable venture for the more than 20,000 people engaged in this industry. We have started to shape the future of this fishery by instituting a program of trap limitation in all lobster fishing districts in the Maritime Provinces this year. Quebec has had trap limitations for some time. This measure was followed this year by the registration of all lobster fishing boats. Through registration, we are able to keep an accurate inventory of the types of lobster fishing boats and the types of gear and the number of people engaged in the fishery.

We are continuing to watch this fishery very closely, and it may be that more management measures may be necessary. In so far as it is possible, we want to keep the harvesting of the lobster crop in the hands of fishermen who depend on lobsters for an important part of their living. Again, as on the West coast, we have too much capital, we probably have too many fishermen, and the objective over the long pull will be to reduce the amount of equipment and the numbers of fishermen involved to the point where they are all making a good living. Of course, at the

same time there are other steps being taken to hopefully expand the resource, and this applies of course to the salmon fishery on the West coast as well as to the lobster fishery in the Maritimes.

An important adjunct to fisheries management is the work we are doing to develop and increase the resource. A couple of examples may be useful. In the development of the Pacific sockeye salmon resource, our resource development service has under way a massive project in the Babine Lake region of British Columbia. This project utilizes the artificial spawning channel technique which has proven singularly successful. It has been in progress three years, and has four years to go. When it is completed, it will add an estimated one million sockeye salmon to the Skeena River fishery, and will be a continuing asset to our West Coast fishermen.

On the Atlantic, we have just recently taken possession of the world's largest Atlantic salmon rearing station at Mactaquac on the St. John River, New Brunswick. This station, constructed by the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission in collaboration with our Fisheries specialists, is designed to compensate for the loss of natural reproduction upstream as a result of the construction of the hydro-electric dam. Fish are collected in an especially designed facility at the dam site and the required number of eggs are raised at the rearing station to the sea-going stage. Our target is 500,000 sea-going salmon each year. The surplus fish—those over and above those required for stripping and for egg production, are transported upstream above the dam to provide sport for anglers and natural spawning stock for the river system. In other Atlantic areas as well biologists and engineers are working on projects aimed at maintaining and expanding the salmon stocks.

While on the general subject of resource development, I might refer to two particularly interesting programs now in progress under the auspices of the Fisheries Research Board which involve the introduction of well known species to entirely new areas. One of these is the transplant of Atlantic coast lobsters to Fatty Basin on Vancouver Island. Studies are being carried out on the practicability of introducing adult lobsters from the East coast and the development of techniques for culturing lobster larvae. The other project involves the transplant of pink salmon, at the egg stage from the Pacific to the Atlantic, specifically to North Harbour River in New-

foundland. Results so far have been reasonably encouraging and we are especially looking forward to next year's returns of the pink salmon which will be the first from natural spawning only.

Pollution is another pressing problem to which we are devoting a great deal of attention and we have scientific and technical teams on both coasts, as well as in our inland region, coping with this matter. These experts conduct field studies, monitor programs and negotiate with industry and other water users who might, through their activities, alter water quality to the detriment of the fish stocks.

I might, as an aside, say that the powers of Canada as a nation in respect to the development of our water resources are mixed. This is obviously an area in which the provinces have a great deal of authority—they certainly have a great deal to say. The provinces, with their control over property, have considerable control over the location and the nature of industry; the provinces, with their control over municipalities, have a great deal to say in how the municipalities manage their sewage treatment facilities—indeed if they build them or not. But the federal government does have control over navigation, it certainly has control over the fisheries, and those are two avenues through which federal control can certainly be exercised under the Constitution as it now stands.

• 0955

To cite an example of the type of work that is being done by the Department of Fisheries and Forestry, the contamination of the Great Lakes and other inland waters is one of the most pressing problems of our times. Under an assignment from the International Joint Commission, a multi-disciplinary effort has been launched to investigate and, hopefully, to arrest and relieve this pollution. We are deeply involved in this matter through the Fisheries Research Board of Canada which has the task of determining the mechanism and the biological effects of man-made increases in the nutrient level of lakes and to seek efficient means of controlling the process.

I have asked a number of times what the division of labour is between the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources and the Department of Fisheries and Forestry and it seems—perhaps Dr. Needler will correct me if I am wrong—that inanimate matter—minerals and so on—come under the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources but living

organisms come under the Department of Fisheries and Forestry. As algae is living matter, this Department has some interest in algae as well as the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. I have also been interested in comments some people have made about the fisheries, particularly in the Far East where there is often a nice balance between algae and fish and where a number of the fish species live off algae. So there are relationships here which are important and must be investigated. Gene Whelan has a fishery on Lake Erie which seems to thrive. The perch there are getting bigger and growing in numbers with every passing year. So Lake Erie may be polluted in spots but the perch are doing very well there recently, so maybe the two are, to some degree, compatible.

The Department provides a great deal of technical advice and assistance to fishermen and the industry and is helping to co-ordinate fisheries vocational training and manpower activities. Its over-all program in these respects has already had a considerable impact on the fishing industry as a whole. It is now engaged in a wide variety of industrial development projects in the primary industry at the fishermen's level, and in the processing plants and other land-based activities. Some of these are carried out by the Department's Industrial Development Service; others on a shared-cost basis with the various provinces, as provided for in the Fisheries Development Act.

In addition to speeding up the expansion and diversification of the fisheries, we are also endeavouring to bring new resources into production. Exploratory fishing operations are carried out to determine the feasibility of harvesting stocks of fish and shellfish and other resources, such as marine plants, which hitherto have been under-exploited or completely ignored.

Attention is also being given to new and improved vessel design and fishing gear and equipment. We are improving skills in the fisheries by making available specialized technical assistance not only from Canada but from other leading fishing nations. This is done by engaging specialists on short-term contracts for instructional and demonstration purposes. This assistance is being provided wherever it is needed, on fishing vessels, at dockside and in the shore establishments.

I should like to go into a little detail about some of the projects which have already produced significant results.

One of these is the queen crab fishery on the Atlantic coast. This shellfish used to be known as the spider crab, and it plagued fishermen for years because it gets entangled in their nets. It was a nuisance. Today it is a gourmet item and there is an expanding fishery for it. This has resulted from a program demonstrating catching and processing methods which the Department of Fisheries and Forestry initiated. Almost overnight the queen crab fishery has grown from zero to a catch, last year, of more than a million and a half pounds in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and off the southeast coast of Newfoundland.

The midwater trawl, introduced by the Fisheries Industrial Development Service during the past few years, is proving dramatically that it can be a big factor in the remarkable growth of the Atlantic herring fishery. This is an extremely efficient catching gear in which improved net design, fishing techniques and sophisticated electronic equipment have made a successful combination. Last year a converted scallop dragger made unprecedented landings of fish by using the midwater trawl, and a few weeks ago the same type of gear, used on a stern ramp trawler, made another breakthrough by taking 427 tons of herring in just 30 hours of fishing. Large quantities of herring, until recently, were taken only by purse seiners, operating after dark when herring are close to the surface.

• 1000

One of the big advantages of the midwater trawl is that it is used effectively both at night and in the daytime, when the herring are normally too deep and dispersed for successful purse seining.

There are now several commercial processing plants for Irish Moss in the Maritimes. They are there largely because a Marine Plants Experimental Station, built by the Department at Miminegash in Prince Edward Island, proved that mechanical drying methods could profitably be adapted to the Irish Moss Industry. As a result, the income of many fishing communities has risen sharply. Irish Moss, which brought half a million dollars to fishermen's families in 1965, provided them with more than two million dollars last year. This station, I might add, is carrying on experimental work with various types of seaweeds for the benefit of the Canadian industry.

We are also conducting exploratory and experimental programs on a number of species of fish and shellfish which are thought to

hold greater potential than has as yet been demonstrated. These include shrimp, capelin, argentine, sandlance and whiting, and already a noteworthy shrimp fishery has been developed in New Brunswick.

A very significant undertaking in Newfoundland is the resettlement of isolated segments of the fishing population under the Federal-Provincial Household Resettlement Program, which has been in operation for a little more than three years. It is necessary for proper fisheries development in the province, and it also provides sociological benefits by re-establishing thousands of people in centres where greater opportunities exist for employment, education and a better way of life. About 100 communities have now been evacuated or are in the process of evacuation. This has involved the movement of 1,650 families, or 7,000 people, up to the end of last June. Another 130 families had been approved for resettlement at the same date and the movement is proceeding smoothly. The target under agreements with the Province of Newfoundland is for the resettlement of from 50,000 to 60,000 people during the next 10 years. It is expected that the current resettlement rate of 1,000 households, or 5,000 people, each year, will be maintained. Under the agreement the Federal Government meets 75 per cent of the cost and the Provincial Government 25 per cent. The cost to the Federal Government from April 1965 to March of this year was slightly over two million one hundred thousand dollars. Each household gets \$1,000 plus \$200 for each member of the household.

While a great deal of emphasis has been placed on the industrial development of the Atlantic fisheries, useful work has been carried out in British Columbia and in the inland waters, of Canada. Trawling experiments in Lake Erie in particular have resulted in greatly increased production and exploratory efforts are now continuing in Lake Ontario with a view to the utilization of species commonly known as trash fish. On the Pacific coast a great deal of work has been done to improve methods for the transportation of fish, particularly by the use of refrigerated sea water, so that quality can be maintained. Fishing techniques are being improved also, and we are now stepping up our activities on the Pacific coast with a view to further development of the offshore herring and groundfish fisheries.

The Department's Industrial Development Service does much of the organizational work

and provides the secretariat for major conferences on fisheries industrial development, which promote an important exchange of views on various phases of the industry as well as making available to Canadians a wealth of information. To date four such conferences, sponsored by the Federal-Provincial Atlantic Fisheries Committee, have been held. They deal with offshore fishing vessels, the Atlantic herring fishery, fish protein concentrate, and fishing vessel construction materials. Participants are attracted to these conferences not only from Canada but from many other fishing countries, and the benefits arising from these have been obvious. Vessel design has improved, the herring fishery was provided with new impetus, and it became apparent at the fish protein concentrate conference that an FPC industry in Canada is likely to develop within the near future. A fifth such conference, on automation and mechanization in the fishing industry, is planned for 1970

• 1005

Having looked at the harvesting and, in some measure, processing, I shall now comment on our inspection and quality control program. We have a firmly established and, I am proud to say, highly-regarded system for inspecting all products destined for export and inter-provincial trade, as well as for all imported fishery products. The quality of our inspection program is such that a number of countries have sought our advice in establishing and improving their systems in this field.

A new federal Fish Inspection Act and revised regulations form the basis for the present Canadian inspection system. It provides for compulsory registration of practically all processing plants which prepare fish for inter-provincial trade or for export. In addition, all products prepared in registered plants are subject to inspection. Regulations were drawn up in close collaboration with the fishing industry and these now include minimum requirements for fishing boats, cold storage and transportation of fish or shell-fish products. Quality designations on fishery products are not permitted unless specific standards of quality have been defined by regulation and are complied with.

To assist fishermen, processors and others in the industry, the Inspection Service undertakes programs of applied and developmental research for solving problems in the handling, processing, preservation, storage and distribution of fish and shellfish. The Inspection Service demonstrates to fishermen and industry

new and improved quality control techniques and equipment so that wastage may be reduced and earnings increased. A great deal of related work is also done by the Fisheries Research Board on commercial processes and consumer products, particularly on their composition and nutritive value.

Our Inspection personnel are active in many other ways; for example, in working with provincial governments to develop a uniform national inspection system. This is especially important because the regulation of trade within a province is a matter of provincial jurisdiction. Federal officers are prepared to undertake inspection on behalf of a province if this is desired. We are also involved, through FAO and WHO in developing world trading standards for fishery products.

And now a brief look at the economics of the fisheries and what it means to Canadians. At present the fisheries employ about ninety thousand persons—seventy-three thousand in fishing operations and seventeen thousand in handling and processing the catch. Our fishermen use a great variety of vessels and gear in fishing our inshore and offshore marine areas and our inland waters. Investment in the fishing fleet is estimated at close to \$200 million and in gear at approximately \$35 million. While the number of fishermen varies little from year to year there has been a note-worthy upsurge in investment in both fishing vessels and shore processing facilities in recent years. The value of our fishing fleet alone has doubled since 1960 and tripled since 1952.

Also in the 1960's there has been a significant upswing in the catch both in quality and value. Annual total landings have increased from less than two billion pounds in 1961 to an average of two and a half billion pounds over the last three years. In terms of landed value—that is, the direct returns to fishermen—the increase during the same period has been about 50 per cent, or from \$110 million to \$168 million. The increase in the marketed value of the catch has been even more pronounced, from an average of \$210 million between 1959 and 1961 to a peak of \$358 million in 1966.

Total landings of all species by our fishermen last year amounted to 2.5 billion pounds, valued to fishermen at \$167 million. Both of these figures are slightly below the previous year's. However, indications so far this year are that the catch will be well above last year's in both quantity and value.

To avoid delaying the work of the Committee I shall not at this time go into details of the catch in so far as the species, volumes and values are concerned. However, if there are any questions on these matters I shall be happy to provide the information.

Now as to marketing—nearly to-thirds of our fish production goes to export markets which places Canada second only to Japan among the world's fish exporting countries in terms of value. In 1967 we exported fishery products to 77 countries and our exports had an all-time record value of \$235 million. In this field we work closely with the Department of Trade and Commerce in promoting consumption of Canadian fishery products abroad.

As most of you know, we experienced some difficulty in disposing of all our last year's production of frozen groundfish mainly as a result of an over-supply situation in the main market of the world—the United States. I must stress that this did not represent a decline in consumer demand; in fact, consumption of fish in the United States is generally rising. However, there was a marked increase in supply from other nations last year. Moreover, changes in trade arrangements brought about by devaluation, tariff changes and other economic factors have led to higher exports from other countries to the U.S. market, and consequently a situation over-supply.

• 1010

The result has been a decline in the market price which has had a serious effect on the Canadian east coast fishery. In view of this situation, the Government last spring approved an expenditure of \$4 million to support the prices to Atlantic coast fishermen for cod, redfish and flounder sold to freezing plants. This program terminated on September 30, 1968. Once again I must emphasize that without this action on our part, the livelihood of the fishermen would have been seriously impaired. Certainly prices to the fishermen would have gone down.

Problems also arose earlier this year in disposing of surplus holdings of salted cod caused by a variety of factors, principally over-supply. To promote the orderly disposal of this salt cod surplus, the Government authorized an expenditure of \$2.2 million by the Fisheries Prices Support Board to purchase the surplus and directed that this food be included in the relief programs to needy nations. A shipment from Halifax in mid-

October included some 3,000 metric tons of salted fish for Biafra-Nigeria.

We have several studies under way which I think will be of interest to this Committee. One of these concerns the efficiency of trawler operations and in-plant methods and operations in Newfoundland. This study is being financed jointly by the Federal and Provincial Governments and a preliminary report has already been received. The final report is expected by the end of October.

We are also co-operating with the fishing industry and provincial administrations in a study of the Canadian domestic market, with a view to increasing sales of fishery products at home. I might mention also that the Atlantic Development Board has undertaken a study of marketing methods of the Atlantic coast industry in the United States with a view to increasing the efficiency of the distribution system.

Before concluding there are a couple of other matters relating to the Department's interest in the welfare of fishermen, which I feel I should mention. One of these is the Fishing Vessel Indemnity Plan under which we provide low-cost insurance for fishermen's vessels. As the costs of small vessel construction have increased we have endeavoured to keep pace and the Plan now covers vessels valued at up to \$25,000. The need for this Plan is self-evident. Without it insurance costs on fishing craft would be so high that fishermen would not be able to protect their investment. With it they can feel secure and they are protected in case of misfortune.

One final example of our interest in fishermen is the recently introduced federal program to assist Indian fishermen in British Columbia. This is a five-year program and is jointly sponsored by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the Department of Fisheries. The program will provide loans and grants of up to \$4.6 million for the construction and purchase of fishing vessels, equipment, gear and shore facilities, as well as for training courses. A board to administer the program has recently been appointed.

Mr. Chairman, that has been a rather lengthy submission. I have touched many of the bases, all of which I know will be of interest to individual members of the Committee, and perhaps much of the additional information that is required can be elicited through questions rather than by submissions of the kind I have just made.

The Chairman: It is now just past ten o'clock and I think we will have sufficient time to question the Minister on anything of interest. I recognize Mr. Crouse first.

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, I am sure I express the views of all the members of the Committee when I say how much we appreciate the Minister taking time out from his busy schedule to come here and be with us this morning, and to give us his very factual and informative report on the fishing industry. It will serve as a basis, I am sure, for future discussions after we have had an opportunity to scan all the material which he has provided us with this morning.

• 1015

Now there are many questions that we would like to put to the Minister, and I am sure that after listening to him all of us are aware of the many ramifications of the fishing industry. When we speak of this industry it is difficult to do so in terms of defining just one particular area or one particular part of the industry. There are so many parts of the fishing industry that it is difficult to know where to begin. We have already noted that the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, the Department of Trade and Commerce, as well as the Department of Fisheries and other departments are involved in the affairs of the fishing industry.

I have a question that I would like to put to the Minister. It relates to a statement he made this morning, and also to a statement that he made in his speech in Boston where he referred to the fishing industry which lies beyond our twelve-mile limit. The Minister said, and I quote:

Out beyond our exclusive fishing zone we are in a sort of no man's land. We are out in an area where there is, as yet, little information on the nature and extent of fish as a resource. We are out in an area, also, where international treaties are few and far between.

Now I believe that all sections of the fishing industry and all those involved in the industry, especially on the Atlantic Coast, are concerned with the decline in the actual resource—the quantity of fish seems to be diminishing. The Minister stated this morning that the Development of fisheries resources on the high seas comes under the sponsorship of the United Nations, and my question to him concerns conservation measures. I would like to know if Canada at any

time has ever made a request to the United Nations for a register to be set up which would cover all nations—a register which would indicate the amount of research, or oceanographic surveys that are being conducted by nations. We have a large oceanographic base at Halifax, for example, we know that the Americans, through an American university, have a large research ship called *The Vema*, we know from pictures supplied to us by the Department of National Defence that the Russians are carrying on considerable research as well as expanded fishing activities on our offshore banks, and I do not believe that any effort has been made to determine the extent of these fisheries research programs by anybody, specifically by the United Nations. Now if such a register were set up it might well prevent overlapping of research activities, it might well serve as an indicator for future fisheries programs by other nations, and I would like to know from the Minister if Canada has ever made this type of request to the United Nations?

Mr. Davis: First, let me make a very general comment and then I will turn to Mr. Ozere of the Fisheries Department who can answer your question specifically—I know I cannot. The fishery, it seems to me, is a largely unexplored resource. Certainly man does not know much about the nature of the fishery, particularly in the high seas. There are many species and their interdependence and so on is very important. The extent of the impact of commercial fishing activities in an unrestricted entry industry has not been fully measured. We do not know enough about the response of a resource to exploitation and so on. It has only been in the last decade or two that countries have begun to look beyond what was formerly just the three-mile territorial limit and to look more aggressively at the resources off their Coast. Certainly it has only been recently they have become intelligently concerned about the optimum management of the resources—not just within their own exclusive fishing zones but out and beyond them, where the effects of fishing efforts can be every bit as great as their own fishing effort within their own exclusive zones. So we as a nation, dependent to a considerable extent on the fishery and with very long coast lines and extensive shelf areas, must be concerned in my view about the optimum management of the resources not just within our exclusive fishing zones, however they are measured, but out to the edge of the Continental Shelf and even beyond. Now I mentioned earlier

that Canada is a party to 9 international conservation conventions, but they apply to individual species. I am sure the staffs reporting to those commissions do not say they have adequate information on those particular species, and, of course, there are many other fisheries where there is no international understanding at all. The United Nations has sponsored several meetings, several law of the sea conventions of its own; the FAO and so on have been concerned about fish as a source of food, but we still do not know anything like enough about the adequacy of the resources. I do not know that we have a full documentation on the extent of the fishing effort of a number of nations fishing internationally, or outside the exclusive fishing zones, but I will ask Mr. Ozere if he would like to comment on this inventory matter. Dr. Needler would you like to speak to this?

• 1020

Dr. A. W. H. Needler (Deputy Minister, Department of Fisheries): Mr. Chairman, to try to answer Mr. Crouse's question in a general way, I take it that you include United Nations agencies with United Nations; you know, it is a family of agencies. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FAO, is the agency that concerns itself with fisheries as a resource, with the exploration of the resource and with scientific studies of the resource and it is part of its charter, part of its purpose, to spend most of its efforts to help the developing countries. They used to be called under-developed, but now they are called developing.

Canada is not usually classified as one of these and, indeed, in the Northeast Atlantic and Northwest Atlantic the fisheries are more highly developed and more intensive, probably, than in any other part of the world, except possibly in the waters around Japan. Now, FAO does have a publication which lists all research cruises. It does a lot of work in co-ordinating through exchange of information and co-ordinating the research work on the fisheries resource, and it has also been active in setting up other international bodies where there seemed to be a particular need. The latest of these was taking steps toward the setting up of an Atlantic tuna commission.

In the Northwest Atlantic the actual responsibility for international efforts at conservation or management are in the hands of the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries in which almost all of those fishing nations fishing off our coasts are par-

ticipants. They have concentrated mainly by agreement among themselves on certain species of groundfish. They have also recently expanded their interests to a few other species, but the commission co-ordinates the research by all of the countries on the species with which they are concerned and it also takes some part in the co-ordination of general background research on the nature of the waters and of the resource and this body, which is established under an international convention between the 15 countries concerned, is the active body in the Northwest Atlantic which does this. It happens that it was not set up under United Nations auspices, but it co-operates with the United Nations so far as the exchange of information is concerned.

• 1025

Does that answer your question, sir?

Mr. Crouse: Well, Mr. Chairman, it covers part of the question. My concern over this matter stems from the statement made by the Minister, also in his speech in Boston, where he said,

Along with other countries we must make sure that the resources which live out over our Continental Shelf are managed in the best, long term, interests of mankind.

This statement was greeted with considerable enthusiasm by all people in the fishing industry, for it is commendable that some type of control be exercised on our offshore banks but quite frankly, Mr. Chairman, questions have been raised by responsible people within the industry with regard to the Minister's statement and they are wondering just how you propose to gain control of the resources on our offshore banks. Unless the United Nations, which you told us this morning is alerted to its responsibilities and takes some stand to correlate or to register the activities of other nations, I fail to see how we can even make a start on the worth-while program that you have enunciated.

Could you give this Committee some idea of or background to the thinking which prompted that type of statement which, as I say, is worthwhile and commendable? We would like to know, and I am sure the fishing industry would like to know, how you intend to implement it since we have had considerable difficulty in implementing the 12-mile limit, for example, which I noticed you did not mention this morning but which is very

much in the minds of people in the fishing industry since it was designed partly as a conservation measure and which has not been fully implemented since it was established way back in 1964.

It is for this reason that I put these questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Davis: Well, we must certainly implement the 12-mile limit, the 12-mile limit outside of certain base lines, but this goes only part way towards managing the resource. It goes only part way towards covering the bodies of water in which our own fishermen are active, as you very well know. Beyond the 12-mile limit—which is a limit now beginning to be recognized on a world-wide basis as a reasonable limit for exclusive fishing by all or nearly all countries—we are into an area of international involvement. We not only have foreign fishermen active there now, but even if at some future date we were to obtain some authority in a unilateral sense over that area, we would still have to recognize the existence of their traditional activities, and so on.

Clearly we are moving out into an area of international interest—I hope not unduly of international conflict, but certainly competing claims—and I think the first step must be a concern about the resource, measuring the resource, measuring the impact of the fishing activity on the resource and by being better informed and presenting this better information in, let us say, future law of the sea conferences; at least get other countries to adjust the sum total of their fishing effort in such a way as to not destroy the resource. This is in the interests of all countries.

Now, how we go beyond my statement in Boston and, in effect, manage as well as merely measure what is happening out beyond our own 12-mile limit is a very big question, but I would like to see the next law of the sea conference, for example, concern itself more with conservation in this practical sense, conservation beyond exclusive fishing zones and out into the high seas, marrying in, of course, the activities of existing international commissions, but covering all fish resources since they are interrelated in various ways.

• 1030

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, I do not wish to monopolize the time of the Committee this morning because I am sure other members have questions to ask, but I have one final

question on this particular subject. Would the Minister consider requesting the United Nations to set up a register of all research projects being carried out by all fishing nations and in this way endeavour to secure information on their future research activities and possible fisheries development programs?

Mr. Davis: It sounds like a very reasonable request. I assume there is a considerable degree of exchange of information now of a scientific nature, but it is a good thought and certainly goes in the direction I was heading, I hope, in my little talk in Boston. I was groping out towards the rest of the resource, the resource we are actually exploiting but which is beyond our exclusive fishing zones and is in international waters, at least as defined at the moment.

Mr. Crouse: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: We have a half hour left and I have, in order, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Cyr, Mr. Durante, Mr. Rose, Mr. Mather, and Mr. Lundrigan. Mr. Anderson?

Mr. Anderson: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I will try to be brief to give the other members an opportunity to use the half hour. Sir, I am concerned about the West Coast fishery. While I am quite in agreement with your plans to reduce the amount of gear used on the West Coast to catch salmon, I feel that this will not be effective unless we take steps to make sure that other nations fishing in the Pacific collaborate with us in much the same way.

In other words, it would be unfortunate if we reduced the amount of Canadian gear used only to find that Japanese, American, South Korean, Taiwanese gear, takes up the slack that we make available. I wondered whether you could give us some idea of what plans you have to make sure, through international agreement, through prohibition or however it is done, that the new regulation you brought into effect will not simply reduce the amount of fish caught by B.C. boats?

Mr. Davis: Perhaps someone, Dr. Needler, should describe the international agreements we have on the Pacific, particularly with the U.S. and Japan. The Japanese are not supposed to catch any of our salmon or any salmon in our half of the Pacific. I understand that other nations are alleged not to be catching any substantial quantities of salmon off our coasts, but perhaps I should leave it to Dr. Needler and his staff.

Mr. Anderson: Yes, but as I see the situation it is quite possible for a Russian factory ship with fishing vessels to come to the 12-mile limit on the West Coast, and if the Russians or some other nation decide to put more factory ships and fishing boats at the 12-mile limit it may be that British Columbia fishermen are catching fewer fish and foreign fishermen are catching more, and the net result of restricting the amount of gear on the West Coast will simply be to divert some of the fish to other nations that otherwise might have come to British Columbia.

Dr. Needler: Mr. Chairman, I think the point should be made that the policy announced this summer on the restriction of the entrance of new vessels into the fishery referred only to the salmon fishery. In accordance with the International North Pacific Fisheries Convention between Canada, the United States and Japan, Japan does not fish east of longitude 175 West. That is practically the middle line.

So far as we know, they have been guilty of no infractions of this. So far as the U.S.S.R. is concerned, what we know of their policy is that they are opposed in general to high-seas and fishing and do not even carry out high-seas fishing—for salmon, I mean—in the Northwest Pacific. Our best information is that they do not fish for salmon in our waters.

Therefore, our only competitor for British Columbia salmon is the United States and we catch some of their salmon as they go by our coast, too. It is a sort of *quid pro quo*. So far as the fishery for ground fish is concerned—the cod and flat fish and that sort of thing—of course the U.S.S.R. has had large fleets in the Northeast Pacific and Japan has had some recently and there is definitely competition there, but there is no restriction on the entry of vessels from British Columbia into that fishery. Does that answer your question?

• 1035

Mr. Anderson: In part; I will probably return to it later. I have one other question, however, and that again is concerned with the restrictions on the West Coast. I feel that perhaps, now that restrictions are on, the Department of Fisheries should pay much more attention to increasing the number of salmon by way of improving the spawning beds, and I wonder whether you have any plans for any fairly extensive increase of your programs to date which, I might add, have been extremely good.

Mr. Davis: There is a very large development on the Babine River, and there is another development on the Qualicum River. Perhaps again, Dr. Needler, you might elaborate on this.

Dr. Needler: Mr. Chairman, in the long term we have very ambitious plans. We would like to see a larger effort. However, I think it should be realized that not only are these projects rather expensive but they are always to some degree experimental and we would like to see the prototype projects, as it were, like the Qualicum and the Babine, show that they pay off before entering into a very large expanded program.

There is some disagreement; elements in the fishing industry would like us to move faster but, on the other hand, we are spending millions of dollars of the taxpayers money and we want to be sure that it is spent in a way that will really pay off, but the long-term program is for expansion of this sort of activity.

Mr. Anderson: If I may ask one last question, Mr. Chairman, you mentioned that these programs are still experimental. Could you give some indication of how successful they have been, how far you are from realizing further programs, or how far you are from evaluating the success of your existing programs?

Dr. Needler: May I answer, Mr. Chairman? I would say that we know these programs produce more young salmon emerging from the gravel and even young salmon going to sea, but the proof of the pudding is in the eating of the returning salmon, and the extent to which these artificial increases in the production of young salmon going to sea will lead to returning runs is still a little doubtful. We have faith that this will happen, but we do not have the figures down on an experience.

Mr. Davis: I might add that the base is measured in the order of magnitude of about \$10 million, adding these several projects together.

Dr. Needler: That is right.

Mr. Davis: That is the capital investment, current and being installed, in facilities for returning more small salmon to salt water.

Mr. Anderson: Thank you.

The Chairman: Mr. Cyr?

[Interpretation]

Mr. Cyr: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would like to commend you for your statement and would like to talk about your reference to the crab-meat industry.

Mr. Davis: ...the crab...

Mr. Cyr: As you said, this is getting to be an important industry but, I was not aware that you had started a public information program about this new crab meat, so much in demand by gourmets that last year we in Gaspé learned that there was a lot of crab in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and tourists from California, from Florida, Manitoba were coming there and asking for crab in the hotels, but we had never heard of it. It was only in July and August that boats arrived in Chandler—4 or 5 from Prince Edward Island; they were coming to buy crab caught along our coast.

• 1040

I would like to tell you, Sir, that last summer, I met some of the fishermen and they told me that the Fisheries Department will have to start a program, an information program for the benefit of fishermen as soon as possible to protect the crab and to establish fairly strict regulations because the great numbers of females being destroyed; it's like amateur fishing at the moment. And I don't think it is realized that in 10 or 15 years this industry could be an important one, as important as lobster. As you know, we only have a couple of months for lobster, it's a very short season while the crab season lasts all summer. I think we have to set up a strict regulation for the fishing of crab. I also see that there are a couple of small processing plants in the Gaspé and they are run by amateur fishermen. If your department intends to fix regulations to protect the crab, you will also have to come to an understanding, I think, with the Provincial Fisheries Department to set up strict regulations for processing plants. I am afraid that within a few years, there will be too many of these small processing plants. It will be disastrous to crab fishing which appears to have a very good future. I should like to know whether you have anything in mind in this regard. Thank you.

[English]

Mr. Davis: I have the impression that we do not know too much about many of our resources and we really do not find out what fishing pressure they can support until a com-

mercial fishery starts. Now the crab fishery on the East Coast is relatively new. Perhaps, Dr. Needler, there is someone here who could speak briefly on the extent of the pressure now on the crab fishery resource and whether or not there is any indication that the crab populations are actually declining seriously.

Dr. Needler: Mr. Chairman, I think I might answer that question myself, falling back on my experience as a fisheries' biologist on the Atlantic for many years.

This new fishery, as far as species of crab not fished before is concerned, requires close observation and regulations both for the protection of the stock and for quality because these crabs need to be handled with the same care as lobsters. Also, the public needs to be informed on the availability of these crabs so that the people will eat them. Actually the demand for the "Queen Crab", as we call it, which is a close relative of the "King Crab" of the Pacific, is very good, so on the marketing side there is not too much need for an information program. We are developing regulations governing the handling of these to maintain quality and we have an investigation under way by the Fisheries Research Board on the stock and on the life history of these crabs so as to bring in regulations to prevent over-fishing. There is a good bit of confusion with the crab that lobster fishermen have always taken. Frequently this small crab, which is taken with lobsters, is processed and then used but it is such marginal activity that they topped processing it because they can barely make it pay. So far there has not developed a fishery that would affect the stock because of a lack of demand for this small inshore crab. Does this answer your question?

• 1045

Mr. Cyr: Yes. But to return to the amateur processors. I think that within a few years we will have a lot of small processing plants every 50 or 60 miles along the coast and this could be detrimental to the industry as a whole, particularly for the crab industry. Especially as it will be very difficult to keep any control over them.

[English]

Dr. Needler: Mr. Chairman, I think, that we really should discuss this with the Quebec authorities to see whether we can help in solving this problem.

Mr. Davis: When you say "amateur" you do not mean sports, you mean individuals

supplementing their own food supply and so on?

Mr. Cyr: No, they start small plants here and there. It is a new industry so everybody thinks there is a fortune in it.

The Chairman: You will excuse me if I ask you to be as brief as possible. I still have Mr. Durante, Mr. Rose, Mr. Mather and Mr. Lundrigan.

Mr. Durante: Mr. Minister, I found your statement very interesting and informative, particularly the statistics you cited regarding the economics and the marketing of this resource. However, as you mentioned in your preface, we have too many vessels chasing too few fish and this business of too few fish is what concerns me.

My questions are related to conservation and to increasing stocks of both the Pacific and Atlantic salmon. Am I to understand from what you said, Mr. Minister, that as pollution affects water life the Department of Fisheries through the federal government has constitutional rights to legislate regulations governing industrial use of water resources?

Mr. Davis: Well I better be careful here. The Constitution spells out, as one of the areas of exclusive federal jurisdiction, fisheries. The federal government or this Parliament has not, in my view anyway, fully occupied that area in legislation, but the Constitution as it stands perhaps invites some additional legislation. In other words, perhaps we could put more teeth in federal legislation.

To go over specifically to what happens, for example in the case of a new pulp mill being installed on a river containing fish, such as the Fraser River in British Columbia, the advice and approval of the Fisheries Department is sought during the preparation of the plans for the pulp mill and so on. The extent to which we could under present legislation stop a development going ahead because of exceptional damage to the fishery, or expected exceptional damage to the fishery, is something which I am not fully appraised of but I am sure there are people here who could give us a more definitive statement on that.

Dr. Needler: I suggest that perhaps Mr. Ozere might answer this one.

Mr. S. V. Ozere (Assistant Deputy Minister, International and Jurisdictional, Department of Fisheries): Mr. Chairman, we now have provisions in the Fisheries Act which prevent

anybody from putting into waters frequented by fish any kind of substances that would be harmful to fish life, but of course this means that we can only prosecute after the offence has been committed. Now an industrial plant, for example, starts building and until it starts polluting the waters we cannot take action, so the way to strengthen our authority would be to have legislation that would require anybody establishing any kind of plant that would discharge effluents into water to submit plans to the Department for approval.

• 1050

Mr. Durante: Have any such prosecutions been conducted?

Mr. Ozere: Yes, a number of prosecutions have been conducted over the years.

Mr. Durante: I have one other point related to this topic. Do we have any control whatsoever over the forestry industry mutilating and destroying the natural spawning channels, particularly on the West Coast of British Columbia where they are running their machines up the creek beds thereby destroying the spawning channels and leaving the creek beds filled with debris which backs up the water and finally breaks through and washes out all the gravel, eggs, fry and so on.

Mr. Davis: Well, we have what is known as fishery wardens whose job in some areas is almost entirely that of catching forest industry operations before they do too much damage and requiring them to cease and desist from the practice, but again I would like to hear what our officials have to say on that subject.

Mr. Ozere: Mr. Chairman, as you know, water resources are the responsibility, jurisdictionally, of the province and the legislative jurisdiction for fisheries is vested in the federal government. Now very often there is a conflict of jurisdiction. We do have now regulations which prevent anybody from putting in debris and cluttering up the rivers in such a way as to prevent spawning. However, the province at times issues permits for the floating of logs and it is necessary for the provincial and federal authorities to get together on this subject in order to avoid this conflict, and I think this has been done in the past in the case of British Columbia.

Mr. Durante: Mr. Chairman, I would like to pursue this matter much further but I am sure there are other questioners. I would like

to suggest that possibly we could continue our discussion on fisheries next week before moving on into forestry.

The Chairman: Would that be agreeable? If so, we will go to Mr. Rose.

Mr. Rose: Mr. Chairman, as mentioned by the other speakers, I was extremely interested in the Minister's presentation. Certainly there are numerous questions that would come out of an examination of his statement and I think the suggestion, that the Minister appear next week, is a very sensible one because I am certain that we are not going to get to all the people today who wish to question the Minister.

However, the thing that concerns me most at the particular moment and that I would like to dwell on briefly today is the new licensing regulations. As the Minister knows, this is an extremely controversial matter. There are a number of fishermen, as represented by their unions and associations, that are very concerned about the manner in which the licences are now to be applied to boats rather than people. I will not elaborate too much on that because I feel that the Minister has had considerable information about this, but I would like to mention that I think there are a number of considerations here that certainly will bear some examination. One of them is that the private fisherman is being led to believe that this will put him in an unfavourable position because he does not have the financial resources to purchase a boat which has a licence and therefore he will be precluded from actually taking part in fishing as a private fisherman. Then there is the probability of the licence being applied to the boat kiting the price of the boat way beyond the means of the average fisherman who wishes to get into this kind of business. I feel that perhaps if these boat prices are, in fact, kited by this type of regulation we might have an even greater contrast between the investment and the yield and, therefore, an apparent loss of productivity caused by this situation prevailing.

• 1055

There are other concerns as well. Certainly a person who has been a fisherman all his life may well be prevented from going on his own and be tied forever to a fishing company who is the owner of a licence. These are the major things that I would like to say at this moment and then I will wait for the reply. Perhaps I might ask a supplementary, if I might.

Mr. Davis: Mr. Rose, as you undoubtedly know, we have one notable exception: all the organizations—vessel owners, the industry, the union and so on on the West Coast were in favour of some form of limitation of entry into the salmon fishery in British Columbia; the notable exception was the co-operative in Prince Rupert. They did not want any form of regulation whatsoever in respect of entry. The question then, assuming the majority view prevailed, and there was an overwhelming majority view in favour of limitation of entry, was: did we limit the entry of people or did we limit entry, say, through restricting things—restricting vessels, and we chose to limit the number of vessels. However you do this, whether you limit the number of fishermen as people or the number of vessels—things, you are creating some sort of select club and this select club is going to be exploiting a resource which is maintained and hopefully expanding as a result of public investment. Much of the budget of this Department is aimed at expanding the fishery resource, including the salmon resource. So there is a public input here and a genuine public concern in the efficiency with which it is harvested, particularly because incomes have tended to fall behind incomes in other industry, and the route we chose was to limit numbers of vessels. Now those who have vessels are in the club as of the moment of the announcement of the system and in a sense they are better off—at least they feel a lot better about it and they have something which they can sell when they retire to something else, or trade and so on.

New people can enter by purchasing a vessel so there is no limit in the sense of entry other than the very important limit of having enough cash to be able to buy a licensed boat. This is the impediment.

Mr. Rose: This is the very point I am raising.

Mr. Davis: Now the alternative scheme—the scheme of limiting the number of fishermen, in a sense downgrades the value of the vessel, the vessel being somewhat incidental, and if a man retired from that fishery he has something which is really not worth very much—what is worth something is being a designated fisherman. That is the alternate system. Hopefully, of course, both the numbers of vessels and the number of fishermen will decline with time, but that system certainly lends itself to a closed club. It would tend to perpetuate the present fishermen in

the industry. They would certainly be growing older. The entry of young men would certainly be less than by being able to buy in as under the present system. And of course the residual value of a man's boat is down rather than up. So by choosing the restriction of vessel route we have undoubtedly added some intangible value that will turn up in terms of dollars in any transaction in respect of vessels. By going the other way, had we gone to a limitation on people, we would have reduced the value of a man's investment in boats and gear.

The Chairman: Our time has expired, I regret to say.

Mr. Rose: Can we carry on with this line of questioning?

The Chairman: I wish to thank the Minister for consenting to meet with us next week. We will take note of the gentlemen who have indicated that they want to ask questions next week.

Mr. Whelan: Mr. Chairman, I move that the Minister's statement be made an appendix to our proceedings today.

Mr. Crouse: I second the motion.

Motion agreed to.

APPENDIX B

ESTIMATES NOTES FOR MINISTER

As a new Minister I welcome this occasion to appear before the Committee on Fisheries and Forestry.

Under the British North America Act, legislative jurisdiction on Fisheries is vested in the Federal Government. The provinces, however, have property rights in the non-tidal fisheries, and in the years following Confederation certain administrative responsibilities were delegated to the provinces in varying degrees with the result that, while all the regulations governing fisheries are made at Ottawa, the recommendations and enforcement of the regulations, mostly in the fresh-water fisheries, have been undertaken by a number of provincial governments concerned which have also established agencies to promote the development of the fishing industry within their province. The co-operative approach to the problems of development is maintained by the Fishery Branch through joint federal-provincial committees.

To obtain the greatest advantage for our fishermen from the location of the principal Canadian fisheries on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Canada, the Government is involved in many problems of an international nature in the regulation of our coastal fisheries.

In areas outside our territorial waters and fishing zones conservation problems can only be solved by agreement on joint measures adopted by the governments whose fishermen participate in the fisheries. Thus Canada is now party to nine international conservation conventions—three with the United States—and six with a number of States varying from three in the case of the International North Pacific Fisheries Convention to seventeen in the case of the Whaling Convention. Each of these Conventions established Commissions, which on the basis of studies of scientific investigations, recommend to the participating governments any necessary conservation measures. The Fisheries Branch of the Department is represented on these Commissions and has also the responsibility of implementing the recommendations accepted by the Government.

In addition to its responsibilities in connection with the international fishery commissions, the Fisheries Branch, in liaison with the Department of External Affairs, is involved in negotiations and conferences relating to the law of the sea and the devel-

opment of fishery resources in the high seas sponsored by the United Nations agencies.

While our program of fisheries management is aimed at maintaining and, if possible, expanding fish stocks in both our seas and fresh water, I should like to refer specifically to measures we are taking regarding two of our most valuable species. These are the salmon on the Pacific coast and lobsters on the Atlantic coast.

Just recently I announced a new management program for the Pacific coast salmon fishery which will result in increasing the earning power of British Columbia salmon fishermen by controlling the entry of fishing vessels into this fishery. This will be put into effect next year. The need for controlling salmon fishing is obvious to anyone who looks seriously at this fishery. Here we have a case of too many vessels chasing too few fish. Instead I feel that the fishing effort should be tightened to the point where we have the right number of vessels catching the right number of fish. In other words, where we have optimum yield and optimum benefit.

A similar situation prevails in the lobster fishery on the Atlantic coast. Again it is a case of too much effort and capital expended on harvesting a crop that is too small to make it a profitable venture for the more than twenty-thousand people engaged in it. We have started to shape the future of this fishery by instituting a program of trap limitation in all lobster fishing districts in the Maritime Provinces this year. Quebec has had trap limitations for some time. This measure was followed this year by the registration of all lobster fishing boats. Through registration, we are able to keep an accurate inventory of the types of lobster fishing boats and the types of gear and the number of people engaged in the fishery.

We are continuing to watch this fishery very closely, and it may be that more management measures may be necessary. Insofar as it is possible, we want to keep the harvesting of the lobster crop in the hands of fishermen who depend on lobsters for an important part of their living.

An important adjunct to fisheries management is the work we are doing to develop and increase the resource. A couple of examples may be useful. In the development of the Pacific sockeye salmon resource, our Resource Development Service has underway a massive

project in the Babine Lake Region of British Columbia. This project utilizes the artificial spawning channel technique which has proven singularly successful. It has been in progress three years, and has four years to go. When it is completed, it will add an estimated one million sockeye salmon to the Skeena River fishery, and will be a continuing asset to our West Coast fisheries.

On the Atlantic, we have just recently taken possession of the world's largest Atlantic salmon rearing station at Mactaquac on the St. John River in New Brunswick. This station, constructed by the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission, in collaboration with our Fisheries specialists, is designed to compensate for the loss of natural reproduction upstream resulting from construction of the hydro-electric dam. Fish are collected in an especially designed facility at the dam site and the required number of eggs are raised at the rearing station to the sea-going stage. Our target is 500,000 sea-going salmon each year. Excess fish above those required for eggs are transported upstream above the dam to provide sport for anglers and natural spawning stock for the river system. In other Atlantic areas as well biologists and engineers are working on projects aimed at maintaining and expanding the salmon stocks.

While on the general subject of resource development, I might refer to two particularly interesting programs now in progress under the auspices of the Fisheries Research Board which involve the introduction of well known species to entirely new areas. One of these is transplant of Atlantic coast lobsters to Fatty Basin on Vancouver Island. Studies are being carried out on the practicability of introducing adult lobsters from the east coast and the development of techniques for culturing lobster larvae. The other project involves the transplant of pink salmon, at the egg stage, from the Pacific to the Atlantic, specifically to North Harbour River in Newfoundland. Results so far have been reasonably encouraging and we are especially looking forward to next year's returns of the pink salmon which will be the first from natural spawning only.

Pollution is another pressing problem to which we are devoting a great deal of attention and we have scientific and technical teams on both coasts, as well as in our inland region, coping with this matter. These experts conduct field studies, monitor programs and negotiate with industry and other water users who might, through their activities, alter

water quality to the detriment of the fish stocks.

To cite an example—the contamination of the Great Lakes and other inland waters is one of the most pressing problems of our times. Under an assignment from the International Joint Commission, a multi-disciplinary effort has been launched to investigate and, hopefully, to arrest and relieve this pollution. We are deeply involved in this matter through the Fisheries Research Board of Canada which has the task of determining the mechanism and the biological effects of man-made increases in the nutrient level of lakes and to seek efficient means of controlling the process.

I should like to comment now on some of the Department's activities to improve our fisheries in terms of catch volume, value and quality.

The Department provides a great deal of technical advice and assistance to fishermen and the industry and is helping to co-ordinate fisheries vocational training and manpower activities. Its over-all program in these respects has already had a considerable impact on the fishing industry as a whole. It is now engaged in a wide variety of industrial development projects in the primary industry at the fishermen's level, and in the processing plants and other land-based activities. Some of these are carried out by the Department's Industrial Development Service; others on a shared-cost basis with the various provinces, as provided for in the Fisheries Development Act.

In addition to speeding up the expansion and diversification of the fisheries, we are also endeavouring to bring new resources into production. Exploratory fishing operations are carried out to determine the feasibility of harvesting stocks of fish and shellfish and other resources, such as marine plants, which hitherto have been under-exploited or completely ignored.

Attention is also being given to new and improved vessel design and fishing gear and equipment. We are improving skills in the fisheries by making available specialized technical assistance not only from Canada but from other leading fishing nations. This is done by engaging specialists on short-term contracts for instructional and demonstration purposes. This assistance is being provided wherever it is needed, on fishing vessels, at dockside and in the shore establishments.

I should like to go into a little detail about some of the projects which have already produced significant results.

One of these is the queen crab fishery on the Atlantic coast. This shellfish used to be known as the spider crab, and it plagued fishermen for years because it gets entangled in their nets. It was a nuisance. Today it is a gourmet item and there is an expanding fishery for it. This has resulted from a program demonstrating catching and processing methods which we have carried out. Almost overnight the queen crab fishery has grown from zero to a catch, last year, of more than one and one-half million pounds in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and off the southeast coast of Newfoundland.

The midwater trawl, introduced by the Fisheries Industrial Development Service during the past few years, is proving dramatically that it can be a big factor in the remarkable growth of the Atlantic herring fishery. This is an extremely efficient catching gear, in which improved net design, fishing techniques and sophisticated electronic equipment have made a successful combination. Last year a converted scallop dragger made unprecedented landings of fish by using the midwater trawl, and a few weeks ago the same type of gear, used on a stern ramp trawler, made another breakthrough by taking 427 tons of herring in just 30 hours of fishing. Large quantities of herring, until recently, were taken only by purse seiners, operating after dark when herring are close to the surface. One of the big advantages of the midwater trawl is that it is used effectively both at night and in the daytime, when the herring are normally too deep and dispersed for successful purse seining.

There are now several commercial processing plants for Irish Moss in the Maritimes. They are there largely because a Marine Plants Experimental Station, built by the Department at Miminegash in Prince Edward Island, proved that mechanical drying methods could profitably be adopted to the Irish Moss industry. As a result, the income of many fishing communities has risen sharply. Irish Moss, which brought half a million dollars to fishermen's families in 1965, provided them with more than two million dollars last year. This station, I might add, is carrying on experimental work with various types of seaweeds for the benefit of the Canadian industry.

We are also conducting exploratory and experimental programs on a number of spe-

cies of fish and shellfish which are thought to hold greater potential than has as yet been demonstrated. These include shrimp, capelin, argentine, sandlaunce and whiting, and already a noteworthy shrimp fishery has been developed in New Brunswick.

A very significant undertaking in Newfoundland is the resettlement of isolated segments of the fishing population under the Federal-Provincial Household Resettlement Program, which has been in operation for a little more than three years. This is necessary for proper fisheries development in the province, and it also provides sociological benefits by re-establishing thousands of people in centres where greater opportunities exist for employment, education and a better way of life. About 100 communities have now been evacuated or are in the process of evacuation. This has involved the movement of about 1,650 families, or 7,000 people, up to the end of last June. Another 130 families had been approved for resettlement at the same date and the movement is proceeding smoothly. The target under agreements with the Province is for the resettlement of from 50,000 to 60,000 people during the next 10 years. It is expected that the current resettlement rate of 1,000 households, or 5,000 people, each year, will be maintained. Under the agreement the Federal Government meets 75 per cent of the cost and the Provincial Government 25 per cent. The cost to the Federal Government from April 1965 to March of this year was slightly over two million one hundred thousand dollars. Each household gets \$1,000 plus \$200 for each member of the household.

While a great deal of emphasis has been placed on the industrial development of the Atlantic fisheries, useful work has been carried out in British Columbia and in the inland waters. Trawling experiments in Lake Erie in particular have resulted in greatly increased production and exploratory efforts are now continuing in Lake Ontario with a view to the utilization of species commonly known as trash fish. On the Pacific coast a great deal of work has been done to improve methods for the transportation of fish, particularly by the use of refrigerated sea water, so that quality can be maintained. Fishing techniques are being improved also, and we are now stepping up our activities on the Pacific coast with a view to further development of the offshore herring and groundfish fisheries.

The Department's Industrial Development Service does much of the organizational work and provides the secretariat for major confer-

ences on fisheries industrial development, which promote an important exchange of views on various phases of the industry as well as making available to Canadians a wealth of information. To date four such conferences, sponsored by the Federal-Provincial Atlantic Fisheries Committee, have been held. They dealt with offshore fishing vessels, the Atlantic herring fishery, fish protein concentrate, and fishing vessel construction materials. Participants are attracted to these conferences not only from Canada but from many other fishing countries, and the benefits arising from these have been obvious. Vessel design has improved, the herring fishery was provided with new impetus, and it became apparent at the fish protein concentrate conference that an FPC industry in Canada is likely to develop within the near future. A fifth such conference, on automation and mechanization in the fishing industry, is planned for 1970.

Having looked at the harvesting and, in some measure, processing, I shall now comment on our inspection and quality control program. We have a firmly established and, I am proud to say, highly-regarded system for inspecting all products destined for export and inter-provincial trade, as well as for all imported fishery products. The quality of our inspection program is such that a number of countries have sought our advice in establishing and improving their systems in this field.

A new federal Fish Inspection Act and revised regulations form the basis for the present Canadian inspection system. It provides for compulsory registration of practically all processing plants which prepare fish for inter-provincial trade or for export. In addition, all products prepared in registered plants are subject to inspection. Regulations were drawn up in close collaboration with the fishing industry and these now include minimum requirements for fishing boats, cold storages and transportation of fish or shellfish products. Quality designations on fishery products are not permitted unless specific standards of quality have been defined by regulation and are complied with.

To assist fishermen, processors and others in the industry, the Inspection Service undertakes programs of applied and developmental research for solving problems in the handling, processing, preservation, storage and distribution of fish and shellfish. The inspection Service demonstrates to fishermen and industry new and improved quality control techniques and equipment so that wastage

may be reduced and earnings increased. A great deal of related work is also done by the Fisheries Research Board on commercial processes and consumer products, particularly on their composition and nutritive value.

Our Inspection personnel are active in many other ways; for example, in working with provincial governments to develop a uniform national inspection system. This is especially important because the regulation of trade within a province is a matter of provincial jurisdiction. Federal officers are prepared to undertake inspection on behalf of a province if this is desired. We are also involved, through FAO and WHO in developing world trading standards for fishery products.

And now a brief look at the economics of the fisheries and what they mean to Canadians. At present the fisheries employ about 90 thousand persons—73 thousand in fishing operation and 17 thousand in handling and processing the catch. Our fishermen use a great variety of vessels and gear in fishing our inshore and offshore marine areas and our inland waters. Investment in the fishing fleet is estimated at close to \$200 million and in gear at approximately \$35 million. While the number of fishermen varies little from year to year there has been a noteworthy upsurge in investment in both fishing vessels and shore processing facilities in recent years. The value of our fishing fleet alone has doubled since 1960 and tripled since 1952.

Also in the 1960's there has been a significant upswing in the catch both in quantity and value. Annual total landings have increased from less than two billion pounds in 1961 to an average of two and a half billion pounds in the last three years. In terms of landed value—that is, the direct returns to fishermen—the increase during the same period has been about 50 per cent, or from \$110 million to \$168 million. The increase in the marketed value of the catch has been even more pronounced, from an average of \$210 million between 1959 and 1961 to a peak of \$358 million in 1966.

Total landings of all species by our fishermen last year amounted to 2.5 billion pounds, valued to fishermen at \$167 million. Both of these figures are slightly below the previous year's. However, indications so far this year are that the catch will be well above last year's in both quantity and value.

To avoid delaying the work of the Committee I shall not at this time go into details of the catch insofar as the species, volumes and values are concerned. However, if there are

any questions on these matters I shall be happy to provide the information.

Now as to marketing—nearly two-thirds of our fish production goes to export markets which places Canada second only to Japan among the world's fish exporting countries in terms of value. In 1967 we exported fishery products to 77 countries and our exports had an all-time record value of \$235 million. In this field we work closely with the Department of Trade and Commerce in promoting consumption of Canadian fishery products abroad.

As most of you know, we experienced some difficulty in disposing of all our last year's production of frozen groundfish mainly as a result of an over-supply situation in the main market of the world—the United States. I must stress that this did not represent a decline in consumer demand; in fact, consumption of fish in the U.S. is generally rising. However, there was a marked increase in supply by other nations last year. Moreover, changes in trade arrangements brought about by devaluation, tariff changes and other economic factors have led to higher exports from other countries to the U.S. market and consequently to over-supply.

The result has been a decline in the market price which has had serious effects on the Canadian east coast industry. In view of this situation, the Government last spring approved an expenditure of \$4 million to support the prices to Atlantic coast fishermen for cod, redfish and flounder sold to freezing plants. This program terminated on September 30th. Once again I must emphasize that without this action on our part, the livelihood of the fishermen would have been seriously impaired.

Problems also arose earlier this year in disposing of surplus holdings of salted cod caused by a variety of factors, principally over-supply. To promote the orderly disposal of this salt cod surplus, the Government authorized an expenditure of \$2.2 million by the Fisheries Prices Support Board to purchase the surplus and directed that this food be included in the relief programs to needy nations. A shipment from Halifax in mid-

October included some 3,000 metric tons of salted fish for Biafra-Nigeria.

We have several studies under way which, I think will be of interest to the Committee. One of these concerns the efficiency of trawler operations and in-plant methods and operations in Newfoundland. This study is being financed jointly by the Federal and Provincial Governments and a preliminary report has already been produced. The final report is expected by the end of October.

We are also co-operating with the fishing industry and provincial administrations in a study of the Canadian domestic market, with a view to increasing sales of fishery products at home. I might mention also that the Atlantic Development Board has undertaken a study of marketing methods of the Atlantic coast industry in the United States with a view to increasing the efficiency of the distribution system.

Before concluding there are a couple of other matters relating to the Department's interest in the welfare of fishermen, which I feel I should mention. One of these is the Fishing Vessel Indemnity Plan under which we provide low-cost insurance for fishermen's vessels. As the costs of small vessel construction have increased we have endeavoured to keep pace and the Plan now covers vessels valued at up to \$25,000. The need for this Plan is self-evident. Without it insurance costs on fishing craft would be so high that fishermen would not be able to protect their investment. With it they can feel secure that they are protected in case of misfortune.

One final example of our interest in fishermen is the recently introduced federal program to assist Indian fishermen in British Columbia. This is a five-year program and is jointly sponsored by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the Department of Fisheries. The program will provide loans and grants of up to \$4.6 million for the construction and purchase of fishing vessels, equipment, gear and shore facilities, as well as for training courses. A board to administer the program has recently been appointed.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF MINUTES
OF
PROCEEDINGS AND EVIDENCE

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ALISTAIR FRASER,
The Clerk of the House.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

First Session—Twenty-eighth Parliament

1968

STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

Chairman: Mr. GUY CROSSMAN

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS AND EVIDENCE

No. 3

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1968

Respecting

Revised Main Estimates (1968-69) of Fisheries and Forestry

WITNESSES:

From the Fisheries Council of Canada: Messrs. Richard I. Nelson, President; D. W. Monroe, Director; E. L. Harrison, Vice-President; Bernard Blais, Vice-President; K. M. Campbell; R. F. Johnson; and C. Gordon O'Brien, Manager. *From the Department of Fisheries:* Dr. A. W. H. Needler, Deputy Minister; and Mr. S. V. Ozere, Assistant Deputy Minister (International and Jurisdictional).

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1968

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

Chairman: Mr. Guy Crossman

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Richard Durante

and

Mr. Anderson,
Mr. Breau,
Mr. Comeau,
Mr. Crouse,
Mr. Cyr,
Mr. Dionne,

Mr. Goode,
Mr. Hogarth,
Mr. Lundrigan,
Mr. Mather,
Mr. McQuaid,
Mr. Moores (*Bonavista-
Trinity-Conception*),

Mr. Noble,
Mr. Rose,
Mr. St. Pierre,
Mr. Smith (*Northumberland-
Miramichi*),
Mr. Smith (*Saint-Jean*),
Mr. Whelan—(20).

(Quorum 11)

J. H. Bennett,
Clerk of the Committee.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

Friday, November 1, 1968.

(3)

The Standing Committee on Fisheries and Forestry met this day at 9.10 a.m. The Chairman, Mr. Crossman, presiding.

Members present: Messrs. Anderson, Breau, Comeau, Crossman, Crouse, Cyr, Durante, Goode, Hogarth, Lundrigan, Mather, McQuaid, Moores (*Bonavista-Trinity-Conception*), Noble, Smith (*Saint-Jean*), St. Pierre, Whelan—(17).

Also present: The Honourable Jack Davis, Minister of Fisheries.

In attendance: From the Fisheries Council of Canada: Messrs. Richard I. Nelson, President; D. W. Munroe, Director; Bernard Blais, Vice-President; E. L. Harrison, Vice-President; Paul P. Russell; R. F. Johnson; K. M. Campbell; and C. Gordon O'Brien, Manager; *from the Fisheries Department:* Dr. A. W. H. Needler, Deputy Minister; and Mr. S. V. Ozere, Assistant Deputy Minister (International and Jurisdictional).

The Chairman presented the Second Report of the Subcommittee on Agenda and Procedure which met on Tuesday, October 29, 1968, as follows:

Members present: Messrs. Crossman, Durante, Crouse, Rose and Whelan.

Your Subcommittee recommends:

That each Committee member be limited to 10 minutes for questions.

On motion of Mr. Hogarth,

Resolved,—That the Second Report of the Subcommittee be adopted.

The Chairman asked the Committee to consider a motion, that it seek permission to sit while the House is sitting.

Debate ensued and it was agreed that no action be taken for the present.

The Chairman called

Item 1—Revised Main Estimates, 1968-69

Fisheries and Forestry, and introduced Mr. Richard I. Nelson, President of the Fisheries Council of Canada, who introduced his associates.

Mr. Nelson read his prepared brief and he and his associates were questioned.

Dr. A. W. H. Needler, Deputy Minister of Fisheries, and Mr. S. V. Ozere, Assistant Deputy Minister (International and Jurisdictional) assisted in the questioning.

It was agreed that the Fisheries Council of Canada's brief be filed with the Clerk of the Committee as EXHIBIT I.

At 11.00 a.m. the meeting adjourned to the call of the Chair.

J. H. Bennett,
Clerk of the Committee.

EVIDENCE

(Recorded by Electronic Apparatus)

• 0920

Friday, November 1, 1968.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, I will call Item No. 1-Revised Estimates Fisheries and Forestry and I wish to introduce Mr. Nelson of the Fisheries Council of Canada who is here with the other members of the Council. I will ask Mr. Nelson to introduce the other members.

Mr. Richard I. Nelson (President, Fisheries Council of Canada): Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, my name is Dick Nelson of Vancouver, B.C. In my capacity as President of the Fisheries Council of Canada it is a privilege indeed to have this opportunity to discuss matters of concern to the fishing industry with the members of this Standing Committee, whose deliberations are so important to our industry.

In attendance with me here today, starting in Eastern Canada, is Mr. D. W. Monroe, Director of the Fisheries Council of Canada, President of The Frozen Fish Trades Association Limited, St. John's and Vice-President of Fishery Products Ltd., St. John's, Newfoundland; Mr. Paul P. Russell, Vice-President of The Frozen Fish Trades Association Limited, St. John's and General Manager of Bonavista Cold Storage Company Ltd., St. John's, Newfoundland; Mr. R. F. Johnson, Secretary-Manager of the Nova Scotia Fish Packers Association, the Canadian Atlantic Salt Fish Exporters Association and the Atlantic Fisheries By-Products Association, from Halifax, N.S.; Mr. Bernard Blais, Vice-President of the Fisheries Council of Canada, President of the Quebec Fish Producers Association and General Manager, St. Lawrence Sea Products Co., Quebec, P.Q.; Mr. E. L. Harrison, Vice-President of the Fisheries Council of Canada, Chairman of the Fisheries Association of B.C., and a Vice-President of British Columbia Packers Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.; Mr. K. M. Campbell, Secretary-Manager, Fisheries Association of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., and the Manager of our Council, Mr. C. Gordon O'Brien of Ottawa.

Mr. Chairman, we have copies of this brief for the members if they would like to have it; whatever you desire.

Mr. Chairman, Appendix A indicates the membership of our Council, which is a national trade association based in Ottawa and having a membership from the commercial fishing industry from coast to coast.

This membership includes private, corporate and fishermen's co-operative organizations across Canada. We speak, therefore, with a keen sense of our responsibilities to all segments of the industry.

Our industry has a long and varied history. It provides substantial employment across Canada, often in areas where little alternative employment is available. It earns a substantial sum of foreign exchange each year, some \$250 million last year, and it will continue to be of real importance in our economy.

Some of the matters we want to discuss today include exclusive fishing zones.

In 1963, the Fisheries Council of Canada presented a brief to the Government of Canada proposing a 12-mile exclusive fishing zone measured from a straight baseline drawn point to point on the outer extremities of the coastline. It was anticipated that the waters enclosed by this baseline would be considered Canadian internal waters.

In 1964 Parliament passed the Territorial Sea and Fishing Zones Act establishing the 12-mile exclusive fishing zone but measured from the sinuosities of the coast. The Act also provided authority for the Governor General in Council to name coordinates for the straight baseline. The government thought it necessary, however, to negotiate potential claims of countries which might be affected by these new baselines before proclaiming them. As a result no proclamations were made until 1967 when, as a token measure, coordinates were named on a part of the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador.

• 0925

The negotiations which have been carried on from time to time over the past four years have not been particularly productive. The chances of universal agreement on our baselines before their declaration are not very good and the principal objection apparently has come from the United States.

In the meantime, foreign fishing effort has continued to grow on both coasts. Most European nations now send fishing fleets to the Northwest Atlantic, including our traditional banks, some of them very sophisticated, very large and very productive. Many are fishing close to our coasts and even inside the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

In 1965 Russian trawlers, supported by factory vessels, began fishing off the coast of British Columbia and more recently Japanese fleets have entered the fishery. Fleets of other countries can be expected to follow. The Russians and Japanese are fishing outside the 12-mile limit as it presently exists but they are also fishing in Queen Charlotte Sound which, if the straight baseline were proclaimed, would be closed to them.

We consider it essential for the preservation of stocks and of our rights to fish them that the straight baseline as we proposed in 1963 be proclaimed without further delay, and we would suggest this proclamation should only refer to fisheries. We feel that much of the difficulty in securing action arises from confusing territorial waters with restricted fishing zones.

Having done this, there would still remain the problem of conservation of stocks of fish which are outside Canadian jurisdiction but are related to our continental shelf, and also the problem of protection of salmon whose seaward migrations could never be enclosed by boundaries.

These two problems require international agreement and we urge the calling of an International Law of the Sea Conference at which Canada would propose:

(a) that coastal states own and control the fishery resources on and above the continental shelf and that the nationals of other countries would be subject to the conservation regime of the coastal state and

(b) that all nations recognize the special status of anadromous species, particularly salmon, and agree to abstain from fishing them on the high seas.

There is a related problem which requires attention and that is servicing of foreign fishing fleets.

We believe that economics are an important consideration in distant water fisheries even for socialist countries and that where Canadian ports and services are open to foreign vessels the economies and therefore the probability of an operation at all are greatly enhanced. The Coastal Fisheries Protection Act prevents foreign fishing vessels from entering Canadian

ports except in an emergency. This Act is enforced on the West Coast but unfortunately it does not preclude the entry of supply vessels and these do enter west coast ports for provisions and water for the fishing fleets. We urge that this practice be prevented so as to reduce the present attractiveness of these new and competing fishing ventures off our Pacific Coast.

On the Atlantic Coast an exemption to the Coastal Fisheries Protection Act permits foreign vessels to enter Canadian ports and a practice and trade has built up in provisioning them and supplying bait. Any reluctance to change this situation, which has a long history and some implications for the fishing industry, in supplying bait should not, in any case, prevent the action we recommend in respect of the Pacific Coast.

Concerning Atlantic groundfish, you are all well aware of the current problem in the groundfish industry—groundfish being a term commonly applied to cod, haddock, ocean perch, cusk, hake, pollock, sole and flounder.

This situation applies to both the fresh—frozen and dry—salted products.

The Minister will be receiving recommendations in respect to this fishery very shortly from the East Coast industry. No doubt you will receive copies of this submission in due course. It would, therefore, be premature, even if we had that brief, to deal with its recommendations at this time. However, a few words about the general situation are, I believe, in order.

During the past several years this groundfish industry has been experiencing declining revenues as a result of declining prices in the market place and, at the same time, has been faced with increasing costs.

• 0930

As a result, there has been no expansion in fishermen's earnings and, in the processing sector, operating losses have been general and, in some cases, have resulted in insolvency.

This past period followed one of an expansionary nature, one that persisted roughly from 1960 to 1965. Because of strong demand and rising prices in the market, there was substantial investment in plants and fishing vessels during that period.

What caused the reversal of this expansionary trend? As we see it there were a number of factors involved. Among these were:

(a) The effective implementation of the tariff protecting the European Common Market.

(b) A similar type of development in the European Free Trade Association.

(c) Currency devaluations which affected competitive selling and market returns.

(d) Civil unrest—and civil war—in Africa, particularly in Nigeria, which cut off supplies of stock fish from Iceland and Norway.

Some people argue, also, that the change in the Roman Catholic Church rules, which took place in the fall of 1966, had an adverse affect on consumption in North America. While there were some short-term adverse effects, we are unable to prove, statistically, that this was an important factor.

Cod is the main species involved in landings by the European countries—the chief species used in the salted and drying trade. As markets were lost by the developments referred to above, more cod was diverted to frozen products—and the only major market for these products is the United States.

Pressure in that market was quickly reflected by lower prices for frozen cod and this drop in price spread to the fillets and blocks made from other species—flounders, ocean perch, haddock, and so forth.

This drop in price has been severe—cod blocks dropped from 30 cents per pound in November of 1965 to 21 cents in July of this year—and were as low as that on previous occasions during that period. This decrease of nine cents is equivalent to a drop of three cents at the fishermen's level—because you need 3 pounds of the raw product to produce one pound of blocks. Of course, prices to fishermen did not drop by 3 cents—one way and another the prices to fishermen were fairly well maintained—but at the cost of using up working capital, by bank financing and drawing on earnings from other enterprises.

The situation, by this spring, however, became acute, and you are aware that only the deficiency payment plan introduced by the federal government averted a drop in the price to fishermen—and probably closure of plants in some instances. This plan terminated recently, but the problem remains and we see no sign that there is any strengthening trend in the United States market.

As I said, we offer no solutions today—but the sections of the industry concerned will be meeting with the Minister of Fisheries before too long.

It seems obvious, however, that without some kind of assistance, prices to fishermen cannot be maintained and the resources of many processors may not enable them to continue operations.

We have said, already, that the above situation applies to various forms of groundfish—including the saltfish industry.

As in the case of the frozen, there are special problems in this sector—and these, too, will be discussed shortly by the industry with the government.

From the short-term point of view, one of the more serious problems is the unusually large amount of salted fish still in the hands of the fishermen.

Atlantic Herring

The Council is concerned about the manner in which the Atlantic herring fishery appears to be developing. This concern is partly as a result of the experience in British Columbia, where the catch of herring has declined rapidly in a few years to the point where no fishery at all is permitted this year, and partly by the fact that the herring fishery in the Bay of Fundy area is beginning to show similar characteristics to that in British Columbia.

We have asked the Minister of Fisheries to expand research into Atlantic herring in order that the fishery can be managed on a scientific basis. Although some research has been carried out, little is really known of the size of the various stocks, the degree of intermingling and their migration paths. We realize that this research will require both time and money, but we feel that this is one of the most important contributions the Department could make at this time. In the meantime, we feel that caution should be exercised in order to prevent over-development of the fishery.

● 0935

More specifically, we are concerned that practices which many feel contributed to the decline of the British Columbia fishery, such as the use of pitlamps for attraction and the use of small and spawning herring for reduction, are permitted on the Atlantic coast. It is our opinion that the desirability of these practices should be reviewed in the light of our limited knowledge of the stocks and the rapid increases in catches that are occurring. One final item should be mentioned, and that is the export of herring caught by Canadian vessels to the United States for reduction there. This export of herring was permitted on a reciprocal agreement and has been valuable to the Canadian sardine canning industry. However, when there are Canadian reduction plants in the Bay of Fundy area which are operating considerably below capacity, it would not appear to be advantageous to permit the export for reduction purposes.

Salmon Development

One of the most encouraging aspects of fisheries science has been the development of techniques to increase salmon runs.

The artificial spawning channel or controlled-flow channel has been developed in British Columbia and shows promise of being able to significantly increase the stocks of Pacific salmon returning to our river systems. Although there is still an experimental element involved in the operation of these channels, the results become progressively more convincing and the industry is confident that the technique should be expanded. Our scientific personnel should be highly congratulated on their efforts in this field.

There are now ten artificial spawning channels operating in British Columbia and another under construction. The technique is to improve the survival of the salmon in one of the most critical stages—from egg to fry, by eliminating the fluctuations in water flow in a given spawning stream. The survival is further enhanced by control of temperatures and selection of gravel. In these ways the egg to fry survival can be increased from an average 10-15 per cent in nature to more than 50 per cent. There is every reason to believe that the quality of the fry thus produced is equal to those produced in completely natural conditions.

Our only concern is that the application of these techniques may not proceed quickly enough. There are a number of locations in British Columbia where further channels should be built, either to rehabilitate a run damaged in some way or to improve on a run's natural potential. But there is a tendency to cut back on such programs when government is forced to cut expenditures, as at the present time. This kind of expenditure, however, is an investment which will be repaid handsomely in terms of new wealth and in a relatively short time.

We asked for and received this committee's wholehearted support for this approach two years ago and this obviously has had an effect on government policy. We do not want to see this program become a casualty of the most recent austerity program of our government.

There is another phase of salmon development which is less advanced technically but also very promising. This is the use of hatcheries for coho and chinook salmon. By way of explanation, these species, and particularly coho are limited more by the rearing capacity of their home stream than by spawning area as in the case of sockeye, pink and chum. Therefore the application of channels is limited. But very

promising results have been obtained in Washington and Oregon from hatcheries, and new techniques developed there could be applied in British Columbia. Since these species are the most desirable salmon for sports fishermen increasing their numbers would have wide public appeal. We know from American experience that great numbers of cohoes can be produced in this way. There is still a question of the cost of doing it and we urge that investigations aimed at assessing the feasibility of hatcheries be expedited.

These techniques are not confined to the West Coast or to Pacific salmon. In Newfoundland some encouraging early results have been obtained from transplants of Pink salmon eggs from British Columbia. The adult salmon have appeared in the fishery and some have returned to the Indian River to spawn although not enough yet to sustain the run without additional transplants. The world's largest salmon hatchery has been built for Atlantic salmon at the Mactaquac power site to maintain the St. John River salmon runs.

All these developments are making important contributions to our knowledge and our ability to maintain and increase stocks of salmon in the face of increasing pressure on natural habitat from industrialization.

Fish Marketing Strategy Survey

The Council is most appreciative of the cooperation of the federal government and of many of the provincial governments in the conducting of a joint Government-Industry marketing survey now underway.

• 0940

The study will take two years in the process and we expect it to indicate the most promising directions for developing promotion and marketing in Canada.

An interim report was received just 10 days ago from the management consulting firm which is conducting the study and this has been distributed to the participating governments.

It is in areas such as this that government expenditure can be productive of very useful results.

In conclusion, gentlemen, thank you for your kind attention and we trust that we can give satisfactory answers to your questions on these and related subjects.

The Chairman: I wish to thank you, Mr. Nelson, for a very interesting report. We will now open the meeting to questions. Mr. Lundrigan?

Mr. Lundrigan: I would like to preface my remarks by congratulating Mr. Nelson for a very fine presentation. He has done an excellent job of identifying many of the problems that are facing the Canadian fisheries.

In reference to his remarks pertaining to the recommendations to be made to the Minister of Fisheries regarding the ground fishery, all I can say in this regard is that we hope an early solution will be found and thereby encourage that you get your recommendations in as quickly as possible, because the fishery, as we are all aware, is facing an emergency at the present moment.

Now, my first question is in relationship to the Resolution 30, which will come before the House shortly, in relationship to the fresh fish marketing corporation. Is the Council prepared to give the Committee some indication of its position in respect to the principle inherent in the fresh fish marketing corporation? The Resolution says:

That it is expedient to introduce a measure to regulate interprovincial and export trade in freshwater fish and to establish the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation; to provide that the Corporation shall conduct its operations on a self-sustaining financial basis without appropriations. . .

and so on.

Mr. Nelson: Well, Mr. Chairman and Mr. Lundrigan, one of the problems we have in commenting on this is actually not knowing in too much detail what is proposed, but based on some of the recommendations of the McIvor Report and reports that we have received from the Prairies, it would appear that what is being recommended is a complete takeover by the government of the purchase, processing and sale of fish and creating a legalized monopoly in the fishing business, and I think we can say that the Council is opposed to this.

We do not feel the fact that the monopoly is approved by the government makes it any more desirable. We just wonder; we feel it is a little unrealistic to think that prices are always going to remain level or go up; we are a little concerned about what happens when the price goes down. I think our feeling is that if government spending is anticipated, it could be done under the present format as well as under some kind of government monopoly situation.

Mr. Lundrigan: I am going to follow, Mr. Chairman, by asking would the Council have the same basic attitude towards the recommendations of the Report of

the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects relating to the salt cod fishery of the Atlantic Coast, wherein they recommend the setting up of a marketing board for salt cod, and that marketing board would, in actual fact, have basically the same kinds of powers and responsibilities as the fresh fish marketing board?

Mr. Nelson: Mr. Lundrigan, the Council has really not considered your question so I do not think we could offer an opinion at this time, but Mr. O'Brien, our Manager, has a comment.

Mr. C. Gordon O'Brien (Manager, Fisheries Council of Canada): I was just saying, Mr. Chairman, that this is one recommendation but there have been others, and I think more recently than that one there was a commission set up under Dr. Finn to investigate the marketing of salt cod, and his recommendation was that such a marketing board should not be set up.

Mr. Lundrigan: May I ask this question; is the Council satisfied with the efforts of the trade in the processing and marketing of fish, or could I go further and say is it relatively in agreement with the McIvor Report's statement and its finding when it said that because of the domestic handlings and processing of fish generally, and because of the inefficiency and the costliness of it, the price paid to the consumer is far too low? In other words, is the Council relatively satisfied with the present endeavours with respect to marketing and processing by the trades in the fresh fish, and the fresh fish marketing and in the coastal marketing?

• 0945

Mr. Nelson: As far as the fresh water marketing at the present time is concerned, we really have no associations from the Prairies, and we really are not in a position to give the proposals detailed examination, but we were just speaking as a matter of principle, and the principles that were involved in that case did not appeal to us.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, I have one last question before I get off the topic. The Commission, the McIvor Report, and most of the reports on processing and marketing of fish have taken the stand that the reason for recommendations regarding marketing boards is because of the inefficiency in the processing and marketing of fish by the trades. This is a statement that I could quote, if I had time, from the McIvor Report. Now, what are the alternatives, therefore, to marketing boards in view of this situation?

What are the alternatives as visualized by the Council to government marketing boards?

Mr. Nelson: I think Mr. Harrison would be the best one to comment on this.

Mr. E. L. Harrison (Vice-President of the Fisheries Council of Canada): Mr. Chairman, this is a very complex question. Mr. McIvor wrote a very long report on his examination of the factors involved and, if I remember correctly, I think the emphasis was laid on the purchasing of a large proportion of the output of the Prairie fisheries by Chicago distributors or wholesale houses and expressed the concern over whether or not the Canadian fishing industry was in a position to bargain effectively with that group.

The premise then is made that bargaining could be more effective if there were a common selling desk and therefore a common export price with control over both the quality and the quantities available, and it is from that premise that the government-authorized monopoly is then recommended in the McIvor Report.

Now, as Mr. Nelson has said, we do not know what the legislation says at this stage; all we know is the introductory observation that it will be allowed to borrow up to \$5 million and will have \$100,000 to set it up. I think it can be assumed that if the government moves in with this type of organization there will be periods when the government will have to sustain losses in their operation just the same way as private operators have in that area.

In the McIvor Report there is no statement as to what happens to the redundant equipment, either packing or packing house or any of the facilities which, if this report were adopted, would be unusable unless approved and used by the new government commission setup. I think this matter of redundancy is a principle which this Committee should watch very carefully because if the government can move into an area which it determines is having economic difficulties and by setting up an organization can make some of the facilities which are normally competitive redundant without paying for them, this would be a form of appropriation without any recompense.

I think this is an area that has to be examined. The industry, looking at the situation themselves, really is not a unit from Northwestern Ontario to the Northwest Territories—they happened to be dealing in the same fish—but there is no doubt that in some areas where there were common selling organizations on a voluntary basis this might well have improved the

situation based on the opinions rendered here, but the McIvor Report goes far beyond that; it actually creates a full monopoly.

• 0950

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, we can assume that the Council is in direct opposition to the resolution setting up a marketing board which would for all intents and purposes give the government the monopoly on the marketing of fresh water fish?

Mr. Harrison: I would say, Mr. Chairman, that the term "marketing board" if it follows this is rather loosely used. This is a board which runs the whole industry.

Mr. O'Brien: Mr. Chairman, I do not think the Council wants to go on record as being against marketing boards, period. There might be other occasions when a type of marketing board might be considered, for instance, for the salt fish industry, and when that occasion would arise why, then, naturally we would want to have a hard look at that one, but our comments re marketing boards are confined today to this specific fresh water fish marketing board.

Mr. McQuaid: Mr. Chairman, may I ask a supplementary question? Did I understand you to say, then, that you are not necessarily opposed to a marketing board so long as it is not controlled by government? Would you be in favour of a marketing board controlled by something other than government?

Mr. Nelson: We are getting a little detailed here, I think. Of course, I think we are into a problem of semantics; there are so many kinds of marketing boards. A sort of single desk selling agent marketing boards perhaps might be desirable, but as Mr. O'Brien has said we like to look at these particular cases and see exactly what we are talking about. I do not think you can have blanket approval or disapproval of marketing boards, as such.

Mr. Lundrigan: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Crouse: Just one further supplementary, if I may, Mr. Chairman. In view of the comments made by the President this morning, would he care to give his views on the situation existing in the fresh water fishing industry markets? Is he of the opinion that the Government has fully utilized the Fisheries Prices Support Board as a vehicle for the improvement of prices in the fresh water fishing area?

Mr. Nelson: Mr. Crouse, if you do not mind I will pass this question on to Mr. Harrison. There are several reasons. He is one of the members of the Fisheries Prices Support Board, so I do not think it would be proper for me to comment on that.

The Chairman: This was the time allotted to Mr. Lundrigan. Would you mind, Mr. Crouse, if we return to you? Mr. Mather is the next member who has indicated his wish to ask questions.

Mr. Mather: Mr. Chairman, as did the previous questioner, I want to compliment Mr. Nelson on the presentation of what seems to me to be a very good brief. It touched on many of the problems of the industry and offered a few solutions. I am particularly interested in the section of the submission dealing with exclusive fishing zones. I come from the West Coast and this question of establishing an exclusive fishing limit to preserve the resources and the business for Canadians has been a very long-standing one. It is one of the rather few questions upon which the operators and the union are in some general agreement in that they both favour the establishment of an exclusive fishing zone for Canadians.

I notice from the submission that it is five years since the Fisheries Council of Canada urged the Canadian Government to establish a 12-mile exclusive fishing zone, measured from straight baselines; and that it was back in 1964 that we, in Parliament, passed an Act which, in theory, established a 12-mile zone. Since then, though negotiations have gone on for a long time, there has been no agreement on the details and the actual lines to be drawn.

I am now coming to my question, and it is the only one I have today, Mr. Chairman. As the Council suggests, my opinion is that we should, without further delay, proclaim a straight baseline.

• 0955

If that were done, and having declared the baseline and its coordinates, could Canada then, if necessary, welcome negotiations with other countries who might wish to negotiate with us on the basis of what we had declared and were standing for in that regard? Would the Council approve that idea?

Mr. Nelson: Mr. Mather, perhaps you would allow Mr. Harrison answer this question.

Mr. Harrison: Mr. Mather, if I understand your question, you are asking the priority of our recommendations in relation to the interests of both nations

which now fish the grounds that we consider should be Canadian.

I think the relationship of these matters is pretty well spelled out in our presentation. As you say, it is five years since we made the presentation in which the baselines were set out. At that time, in Queen Charlotte Sound on the Pacific Coast, there were no large fleet of foreigners dragging the area, and we, of course, went out and developed it.

On the East Coast there is a different situation. Foreign nations have had fisheries there historically.

Our proposal now, is, and has been since the inception, that we should declare the 12-mile limit from the baselines now, and then take the matter to a conference on the international law of the sea to propose that the coastal state own and control the fisheries resources on and above the Continental Shelf.

Obviously, if Canada were to pursue that order there would be negotiations following the declaration of the 12-mile limit, because I am sure that many foreign nations would raise the matter immediately. Just how, I do not know.

Mr. Mather: Thank you, sir.

I notice that in your brief it is stated that the chances of universal agreement on the baselines before Canada's declaration of them are not good, and you follow that on page 4 of the brief by saying that you consider that the baselines should be declared without delay.

From what you have said I gather that you would then expect that Canada, having spelled out what it stands for and marked out its limits, could then negotiate with other countries if they so desired—on the basis that we have marked out?

Mr. Harrison: Yes, sir. The answer to your question is a direct yes.

The Chairman: Mr. Comeau?

Mr. Comeau: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

At the beginning of this month the Minister urged Canadians to eat more fish. I thoroughly commend him for that. As you know, the *per capita* consumption of fish in Canada in 1965-66 was around 15.3 pounds; for the United States it was 10.6 pounds, I believe; and for Japan, 61.1 pounds.

The *per capita* consumption of red meats in 1967 in Canada was approximately 153.8, I believe; and for

poultry meats it was 40.9. These figures are significantly different.

Briefly, could you tell us what the Fisheries Council of Canada is, or has been, doing for the promotion of fish or fish products?

Mr. O'Brien: Mr. Chairman, over the years, as a Council, we have made several attempts to run rather modest promotion programs on a national basis, and I think, by and large, the amount of money so spent was useful.

At the present time we are not directly engaged in a promotional program, but some of these efforts are still being carried on by individual sectors of the trade. For instance, the salmon canners have just started in the last month a \$300,000 promotion on canned salmon to increase Canadian consumption.

• 1000

My impression on the consumption figures, however, is perhaps a little different. We have not seen much change in our consumption figure for many, many years. It hangs around 13.3 or 13.5, whereas in the United States it runs pretty consistently about 3 pounds *per capita* below ours.

However, to come back to what are we doing, we have been greatly concerned with this, and about a year ago we came to the Department of Fisheries and made a suggestion. We admitted that we really did not know how to spend a dollar to the best advantage to promote fish, and that we felt it was necessary to conduct some really good research to find out how to do it. As a result—and I will shorten this story as much as possible—we are engaged in a \$200,000 co-operative project at the present time that will take two years. It is being conducted by the best people we could find, a firm of business consultants in Toronto.

The federal government is contributing \$75,000 over the two-year period to that program; nine of the provincial governments are involved and they are contributing a like amount, and we thought we did pretty well to break up the other \$50,000 under current conditions. That project is under way. We had the first report last month from the business consultant people. It is on schedule. It is much too early to talk about results, trends and what they are finding. I would say if we were before you next year that we would be able to give you some very definite hints as to what we expect might come out of it. We have not had all the money in the world, but we have been doing the best we can with what we have.

Mr. Comeau: You just answered my second question which was whether the Fisheries Council had ever recommended this sort of thing to the government? The Fisheries Council then feel this would definitely be commendable to relieve our marketing problem? Is that correct?

Mr. Nelson: Mr. Comeau, the purpose of this study is to devise the best marketing strategy and this will have to be followed by promotional efforts on behalf of both the various aspects of the fishing industry in Canada and possibly by the Fisheries Council. We do not know what the results are going to be, but it is felt this is the necessary first step to develop a good marketing program for the Canadian fishing industry.

Mr. Comeau: Am I to understand that the government at the present time is not directly engaged in this promotion program. The only promotion program going on is this \$200,000 that you spoke of?

Mr. O'Brien: I am sorry, Mr. Chairman, if we gave that impression, we were speaking purely from our own activities. No, the government does quite a bit of work in this field. They have a staff of well-trained dieticians who are located in strategic spots across Canada. They issue a tremendous number of very good leaflets, cookbooks, and this sort of material. They issue considerable material to the food editors, the press and so on. I would say the government is doing very well in this field.

Mr. Comeau: Mr. Chairman, I have one more question. I would like to see the government or somebody do a lot more in this line. I think one of the problems we are facing today is that Canadians do not eat enough fish. Therefore, we should do a lot more than we are, and I would like to know why the government—I should really ask this question of the Minister but he is not a witness today—why the Government is not engaging more fully in this type of program. I am wondering whether you have any reason for not engaging more fully in this? I do not think. . .

Mr. O'Brien: I think, Mr. Comeau, it is probably primarily a matter of dollars and cents. Second, perhaps when we find out from this other project that is on now just how the money should be spent, maybe if we followed that up and said: Now we are going to spend X dollars can we look for some assistance, it might be a reasonable approach. We hope it would be. However, I do feel that the government justifiably might expect industry to participate along with them to the best of their ability, as we are doing in the current project.

• 1005

Mr. Comeau: Mr. Chairman, do I have time for one more question; a short one. I am wondering, sir, do you feel that these trades—are they satisfied with the government's effort in these lines? Of course, this is probably all going to come out of your study.

Mr. Nelson: In the promotional line?

Mr. Comeau: Yes.

Mr. Nelson: Yes, as Mr. O'Brien has said, I think we are satisfied with what is being done so far.

Mr. Comeau: That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Nelson: With the budget available, Mr. O'Brien reminds me.

Mr. Comeau: Oh yēs, this is correct, but I suggest that we should increase the budget to promote this even further. That is all Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Mr. Moores?

Mr. Moores: I have two questions, Mr. Chairman. First of all, pertaining to the Atlantic herring fishery, I notice in the Council's brief that the fine tendencies are the same as were in British Columbia when its catch declined considerably. I know that in Eastern Canada there is considerable interest by foreign fleets again in the herring catching process now. West Germany in particular, I think, are bringing in a great many factory ships and doing particularly well. Does the Council feel that there is any way to control the catching of fish on the Atlantic Coast, or even controlling the research knowledge that is made available in any way other than their Continental Shelf recommendation? Do they think this can be done by negotiation with these countries or can it only be done—well, not unilaterally, but through Canadian control?

Mr. Nelson: Well, Mr. Moores, I do not know if I am answering your question exactly. The problem we were getting at is not the problem of foreign competition; it was actually competition among our own fishermen in our own waters.

Mr. Moores: Mr. Nelson, the foreign competition would be a big factor in the over-all problem, would it not?

Mr. Nelson: Well, I think we suggested here that we should approach this from the Continental Shelf point

of view and I believe most of the herring West Germany catches, and so on, is caught above the Continental Shelf, I think that is the approach that would have to be taken.

Mr. Moores: Fine, thank you. I have another question I wanted to ask. I noticed here, and I think quite rightly, that this deficiency payment invoked this past year for the fresh fish industry in Newfoundland had a considerable effect on—one could almost say salvaging the industry. I understand there is another brief to come up shortly, as the Minister has mentioned in the House. Are there any plans amongst the trade to do their own homework? Are there any plans amongst the industry in Newfoundland in particular to make a contribution by improving their technology, by co-operation in the trade itself, or is this going to be a government thing to keep up until the price comes back, or is this a long-term plan whereby the industry in total gets back on its feet through everybody's participation and what have you?

Mr. Nelson: Mr. Monroe, would you like to reply to that?

Mr. Monroe: Mr Chairman, we think it is inappropriate to discuss the recommendations that are to be contained in the brief which will be in the Minister's hands next week. However, the industry is endeavouring to increase productivity and some progress has been made in this respect and much more is to be done. I understand, however, that because the industry has been through a period of almost two and a half years of declining revenues and increasing costs, to a great extent it is beyond self-help. It costs money in many cases to increase productivity, to buy facilities even though the pay-back on such facilities may be very rapid. Also discussions are taking place to rationalize the industry in Newfoundland wherever possible, but this is a very complex problem.

• 1010

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, could I ask a supplementary question? When can the fishermen expect the trades to make a move in respect to the brief we have heard about? I understand there are 60,000 quintals of fish on the west coast of Newfoundland that have not moved out of the stages, if you want, and it is an emergency. I think the Minister of Fisheries is quite aware of many of the aspects of the problem, but being a person who is very interested in long-term planning and in trying to resolve a problem beneficially, he is interested in getting as many points of view and positions as possible. Consequently, the

need for the brief from the trades. Could the Council give any indication to the Committee as to when the brief will be submitted to the Minister? I appreciate Mr. Monroë's problem, that he would not like to disclose any of the recommendations at the present moment, but this is rather an emergency, in my opinion.

Mr. Nelson: Well, Mr. Lundrigan, it just seems that the East Coast has this brief and they would like to present it to the Minister and they do not feel that they should discuss it ahead of time. I am sorry.

Mr. Lundrigan: Pardon me, sir, but I think it was the timing. . .

Mr. Nelson: Unless I am badly mistaken, Mr. Monroë just said it would be in the hands of the Minister next week.

Mr. Monroë: I will repeat that statement if I may.

Mr. Lundrigan: There is nothing like repeating it, sir.

The Chairman: Mr. Crouse.

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, I, too, would like to go on record as expressing my thanks and appreciation to Mr. Nelson and the members of the Fisheries Council for taking time out to come before this Committee and I also congratulate them on the excellent brief which they have presented to us this morning. I like the rather subtle way in which they have rapped the government over the knuckles for not doing anything about the 12-mile limit, which was passed by statute in 1964 and which still does not provide us with the protection we should have in the industry. In your view, Mr. Nelson, do you feel that the lack of implementing this legislation would threaten our new queen crab industry in the Gulf of St. Lawrence? Does it expose this industry to fishing by other nationals?

Mr. Nelson: I think Mr. Blais would be better equipped to answer this question because I am not familiar with where the queen crab are on the Atlantic coast.

Mr. Blais: I am not personally involved in the queen crab but I would suggest, in any event, that if nothing is done to close the Gulf of St. Lawrence the resources will be left open to foreign fishing.

Mr. Moores (Bonavista-Trinity-Conception): A supplementary Mr. Chairman. Is it not correct, and this is

my understanding, that at the present time shellfish on the Continental Shelf are already protected as Canadian fish. Is that not correct?

Mr. Nelson: No, they are not protected on the Continental Shelf in Canada.

Mr. Moores (Bonavista-Trinity-Conception): I think you will find that shellfish are protected on the Continental Shelf and it is the fish above that that are not. At least, there was a statement made the other day to just that effect, I believe, in a speech in Boston, which some of you people may have attended.

Mr. Nelson: Perhaps we could get some expert opinion from Mr. Ozere, but my feeling is that Canada has never ratified that section of The Geneva Conference on the Law of the Sea.

Mr. Crouse: Is it your intention, Mr. Chairman, to have Mr. Ozere answer that question before I proceed with my line of questioning?

The Chairman: Mr. Ozere.

Mr. S. V. Ozere (Assistant Deputy Minister, International and Jurisdictional, Department of Fisheries): It is true that Canada has not yet ratified the Convention on the Continental Shelf. However, the Convention is in force, having been ratified by the requisite number of countries, which I think is 22. Whether Canada has ratified the Convention or not, it is now part of the customary international law so that we can take advantage of the principles that are enunciated in that Convention. Under that Convention those resources that are attached to the bed of the sea are included in the Continental Shelf, over which each country has complete jurisdiction.

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The resources that are mentioned in the Convention are those that at the harvestable stage are in constant physical contact with the sea bed, so it becomes a question of fact whether the queen crab is in constant contact with the sea bed. In the case of some shellfish—for example, oysters or things of that nature—there is no doubt about the fact that they are in constant contact.

On the West Coast the United States have claimed that the king crab is in constant contact with the sea bed and therefore it is part of the Continental Shelf. However, this has not been universally recognized. For example, Japan has opposed the idea but I think the

Russians have recognized it. So that I think we would have a very good case for claiming that the queen crab is in constant contact with the sea bed and therefore part of the Continental Shelf, and as such it is one of our resources.

Mr. Crouse: This raises a supplementary question, Mr. Chairman, before I go on with my regular line of questioning of Mr. Ozere. At the present time the catching of off-shore lobster, for example, on Georges Bank is only restricted to other nationals, while Canadians are not permitted to catch and land off-shore lobsters. Would I be correct in inferring from Mr. Ozere's statement that we have the right and title to these off-shore lobsters, since they are on our Continental Shelf, and although we permit other nationals to catch them we refuse our own people the right to do so. Is this a correct assumption?

Mr. Ozere: As I said, Mr. Chairman, it becomes a question of fact whether lobsters can be proven to be in constant contact with the sea bed at all times during their harvestable stage. I think this would be something for the scientists to prove. From what I know through discussions that have been held on the subject I do not think that lobsters are in that category. That is, they depart from the bottom at times. Perhaps Dr. Needler could say something on that.

The Chairman: Dr. Needler?

Dr. A. W. H. Needler (Deputy Minister, Department of Fisheries): Mr. Chairman, I think the history has been that various kinds of lobsters—not only the real lobster but also the langouste rock spiny lobsters—have been claimed not to be attached. In this particular case I think, as everybody knows, they flip their tails and sometimes swim considerable distances. I think it would be more difficult to claim this than it would be to claim that crabs were Continental Shelf animals, but we might prevail. At the moment there are international discussions going on regarding the status of the spiny lobsters in southern waters, and they do just about the same amount of swimming as the true lobsters.

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, I will continue with my line of questioning. The Government of Canada has now indicated its intention to enter the freshwater fishing industry by completely regulating, according to the resolution, the interprovincial and export trade in freshwater fish. This is perhaps the most important change in government thinking in many years because the government, which is supposed to be the servant of the people and the industry, now becomes its

master. The resolution setting up the board which will control the freshwater industry will be supplementary to the Fisheries Prices Support Board, and I would now direct my question to Mr. Harrison and ask him rather than have the government enter the industry would it not be more advisable for the Fisheries Prices Support Board to be put to greater use by beefing up or supporting those species of fish that are sold below production cost?

• 1020

Mr. Harrison: Mr. Crouse, you offer one alternative to the plan which is being suggested and I do not think that I can answer that correctly because obviously this involves government assistance, whether you call it a subsidy or not. The question is—and we have not seen the legislation—what government assistance is involved and what is being planned.

Mr. Crouse has handed me the resolution and underlined this part;

to provide that the Corporation shall conduct its operations on a self-sustaining financial basis without appropriations therefor by Parliament;

I cannot answer it. I do not know what it will do.

Mr. Crouse: One further question, Mr. Chairman, if I have time. In the president's presentation to us this morning he stated that one of the recommendations is:

that coastal states own and control the fishery resources on and above the continental shelf and that the nationals of other countries would be subject to the conservation regime of the coastal state.

This is a highly desirable recommendation. Has the Council, or have you, Mr. President, any views for this Committee on how you would propose to police this type of policy, or even implement it?

Mr. Nelson: I am sorry; we have been working Mr. Harrison a great deal this morning, but he is the expert on most of the questions that are being asked. Perhaps he would comment on that.

Mr. Harrison: The answer to this is that we have proposed the calling of an international law of the sea conference and that the proposition we have outlined here be adopted by that conference.

In that case I would think that the policing, as you express it, would be automatic. If it were internationally agreed that it be the practice that the coastal state would own and control the fishery

resource then I would not think the policing would be very difficult. It is just a question of defining the continental shelf of our shores.

Mr. Crouse: Have I any time left, Mr. Chairman?

The Chairman: You are drawing near.

Mr. Crouse: I have just one further question, then.

In your brief you have also stated that it seems obvious, however, that without some kind of assistance prices to fishermen cannot be maintained. You are referring to the withdrawal of the price support to the Atlantic Coast and you state:

... the resources of many processors may not enable them to continue operations.

In view of that statement and the fact that the resolution just read by Mr. Harrison only recognizes the problems of the freshwater industry, thereby indirectly implying that the saltwater industry and all other sections of the fishing industry are in top shape, do you believe that this will eventually bring about an expansion of the marketing board which will take over the entire industry—saltwater and fresh?

Mr. Nelson: I am not sure that I understand your question, but our comments on the marketing board, as I said before, were restricted entirely to the freshwater fisheries. We have not given any indication of what our thoughts might be on the Atlantic Coast, for instance.

Mr. Crouse: Mr. President, if I might refer to your brief, you state:

It seems obvious, however, that without some kind of assistance prices to fishermen cannot be maintained and the resources of many processors may not enable them to continue operations.

By that statement are you implying that the industry on the Atlantic Coast is in just as dire a situation as is the industry in the central part of Canada and that it may eventually have to request the Government of Canada to market all the saltwater fish as they are now proposing to do for the freshwater industry?

Mr. D. W. Monroe (Director of the Fisheries Council of Canada): Mr. Chairman, there is no question that the problems of the industry on the Atlantic Coast are very acute and that the industry is undergoing the greatest difficulties, but nobody has suggested, to my knowledge, that a marketing board would cure, or in any way aid, the situation at the present time.

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The prices will not go up in the United States, where most of our fish is sold, until demand and supply are more or less brought into balance; and I do not think a marketing board is going to bring that about.

Mr. Crouse: Thank you.

The Chairman: Mr. Whelan.

Mr. Whelan: Mr. Chairman, I first of all wish to ask Mr. Nelson if his organization is satisfied with the Government's administration of the seafood industry? By this I mean the many departments that are involved, such as External Affairs, Trade and Commerce, Fisheries and the Atlantic Development Board?

Mr. Nelson: We are concerned about apparent multiplication of these various agencies that are becoming involved in fisheries. It appears to us that often there is not adequate co-ordination between some of the activities that are taking place.

I do not know of any detailed problems, but it is our impression that as more and more government departments and agencies are becoming involved in fisheries there is need for more co-ordination.

Mr. Whelan: Many of the Members here know that I am new to the Fisheries Department. I am utterly amazed at the different departments that have some part in administering the fishing industry, or the seafood industry, as I would prefer to call it. Are you satisfied with the efforts in advertising seafood? Do you think you get results from the present advertising that is being done?

Mr. Nelson: Mr. Campbell, would you like to comment on this one?

Mr. K. M. Campbell (Secretary-Manager, Fisheries Association of British Columbia): Mr. Chairman, I do not believe that the Government is directly involved in advertising fishery products, so I cannot say that we are satisfied with that effort.

We would like to see government participation in this in Canada, and perhaps more direct advertising in some of the export markets where we must admit the Department of Trade and Commerce does do a good job in public relations promotion work for fishery products.

But the direct advertising that is done in Canada is really by the industry itself, and we are not even satisfied with the extent of that.

Mr. Whelan: I meant more the advertising that is done by the industry itself. Were you satisfied with the results of the advertising your industry does?

Mr. Campbell: No, I think we could safely say that more effort would produce a good benefit.

Mr. Whelan: One of the Members of the Committee followed that line of questioning, and I think it was Mr. Harrison who gave evidence that a great deal of equipment would disappear if, say, the marketing board took over the marketing of all fish. Have you any idea how many lobster canning plants and salmon canning plants—general seafood canning plants—have disappeared over, say, the last 10 or 20 years?

I was in Prince Edward Island on Wednesday—Mr. McQuaid will probably correct me if I give the wrong figures—and I was told that there were around 56 little lobster canning plants there just a few short years ago, that there were now 15 or 16 left and that they could probably do it with four or five canning plants on the Island. There is no marketing board there, but these have disappeared.

I know there is not a very great amount of equipment involved in it, but how evident is this in other fishing industries such as in the canning of salmon and other seafood products?

Mr. Nelson: Mr. Whelan, I think that is typical of fisheries in which the supply of fish is limited, such as lobsters and salmon.

Canadians have been asked to increase their productivity, you might say, and the only way one can do that is to centralize operations, have a larger scale and reduce the overhead per unit, and that sort of thing. This is the trend everywhere.

• 1030

Mr. Whelan: This happens not just in the seafood industry, but in all primary food industries so far as that goes—this trend to a more efficient operation and a higher quality operation, which makes a better product for the market. Do you not agree?

Mr. Nelson: The unusual thing about the fishing industry is that we can increase the productivity of the plant operation but we cannot improve the productivity of the fishery, because, until recently, no attempt has really been made to limit the number of fishermen, and the number of fishermen may even increase in spite of a fall in catch. Therefore, there is no control over the productivity of the fishing aspect

of a fishing business, and partly to compensate for this the processing sector has had to centralize. They really had no other recourse.

Mr. Whelan: That is my point. The formation of the marketing board would not necessarily mean the elimination of these little plants. This is the trend anyhow, is it not?

Mr. Nelson: Oh yes, definitely.

The Chairman: Mr. Harrison?

Mr. Harrison: Mr. Chairman, I do not wish to be misunderstood. I hope I did not indicate that I was opposed to consolidation of plants where greater efficiency takes place.

The principle I was concerned with, Mr. Whelan, was that with this government-authorized monopoly, in the terms of this proposed marketing board—if this is the way the legislation comes out—they would have power to operate the industry from the catching to the final sale and nobody else would be able to operate in the area. Therefore, if they do not utilize the plant, then that plant has no function and it does not voluntarily consolidate with another plant. Therefore, I think the principle that must be watched is that the capital that is invested there is not just taken over without any recompense to the owners of that part of the process which is made redundant.

Mr. Whelan: I just want to make one thing clear. I have had a lot of experience with primary producers and marketing boards and it certainly has not hurt the private enterprise system as far as other food crops are concerned. Actually the most successful ones are under marketing boards, and I speak particularly of provincial marketing boards and the canning industry which is somewhat similar to the primary seafoods production.

Has there ever been a qualified study by qualified marketing people of the problem of marketing ground-fish?

Mr. Johnson: Yes, there has been a limited study. The Nova Scotia Fish Packers Association has for the past approximately ten years provided a modest budget each year to expend on promotion and because the amount has been so modest we have confined it pretty well to public relations rather than direct advertising.

Last year we decided on the recommendation of a public relations agency which was working for us to

have a survey made of 150 housewives in the Toronto area and, from the information thus obtained, to conclude how we might to best advantage spend our small budget. On the basis of these findings we decided to spend our entire budget last year in one area and to concentrate for a period of approximately a month to promote fish because out of these interviews with housewives it became apparent that there was some reluctance to purchase frozen groundfish products as they felt that the quality of frozen groundfish was inferior to the fresh product. The area we chose was Port Arthur and Fort William, we advertised on radio and television, we had home economists with the co-operation of the Department of Fisheries work in the area, and we used the slogan "To serve it fresh you cook it frozen". I am sorry to say the results were very inconclusive. The reason we picked Port Arthur-Fort William as an area was that there was approximately 100,000 people there, it was a more or less isolated area or a pocket where we thought we would have ways and means of assessing the amount of fish that moved into that market during the particular period. But, as I say, the results were very inconclusive.

• 1035

Mr. Lundrigan: I wonder if Mr. Whelan would permit a supplementary on his time?

The Chairman: That is up to Mr. Whelan.

Mr. Lundrigan: Excuse me, Mr. Whelan. Would you elaborate on that question, Mr. O'Brien?

Mr. O'Brien: I believe there have been over the years a number of marketing studies made, Mr. Whelan. People from Trade and Commerce and some of the provincial governments have gone out into the foreign markets assessing the possibilities. Trade missions composed of federal and industry people have been touring various countries investigating possibilities and so forth. At the present time there is another one underway in connection with the marketing of East Coast groundfish which is being conducted by the Atlantic Development Board. Now we feel that this may be quite useful. They seem to have the right kind of people, are going into it very thoroughly, and the industry is hopeful that they may come up with some answers on the steps that might be taken to improve the marketing of that product. They are following it right through from the processor into the markets, with particular reference to our marketing of this product in the United States.

Mr. Whelan: I might say, Mr. O'Brien, that I had the pleasure of riding from Charlottetown back to Ottawa yesterday with the man from ADB who is doing the

survey and I was highly impressed with his ability, his eagerness to do the job that he is doing, and I only hope that we have many more people of that calibre doing this type of work.

The Chairman: Your time has just about expired, Mr. Whelan. You have time for one more short question.

Mr. Whelan: Perhaps some of you who are concerned about marketing boards have read an article in an American publication in respect of American buyers who visited a certain area in Canada—I am not going to name it—and were watching them pack certain high quality seafood products; one producer was packing them in a chicken house—it was not sea chicken either—and this did not go over very big with them. I have been trying to read as much as I can lately on fishing problems and this utterly amazed me.

The Chairman: Your time is up now, Mr. Whelan. Mr. Durante is next.

Mr. Durante: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would like to commend the President of the Fisheries Council of Canada, Mr. Nelson, for his presentation this morning.

If I may change the line of questioning somewhat at this time, I would like to refer to that portion of his brief which deals with salmon development. On page 10 I detect some generalities and a certain degree of contradiction. I refer to the development of artificial spawning channels and/or controlled flow channels. Although the brief makes reference to these developments as being experimental at the top of page 10, at the bottom of the page it says:

This kind of expenditure, however, is an investment which will be repaid handsomely in terms of new wealth and in a relatively short time.

Now I have always advocated that we should be doing more in the way of artificial spawning channels and I realize that the terms you use here, sir, are relative. For example, what does "repaid handsomely" really mean? Do you have some statistics to support your contention in this regard? Could you tell us, for example, that for every dollar we invest we would realize a \$5 return, a \$10 return, or \$1.25 return?

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Mr. Nelson: Mr. Durante, I think Mr. Campbell has done some work on this aspect of it, if you would permit him to reply to this question.

Mr. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, I think this is an important aspect of what we are trying to say here. The technique has been pretty well developed now, at least to industry people, so that we are satisfied that it is proven well enough that it could go ahead on a faster basis. Some of the biologists and people who are in charge of these developments are a little more cautious than we are. They like to move one step at a time; improve one before they go on to the next. This is what we mean by the experimental nature that still exists. They are still finally proving some fine points. But even the biologists are very optimistic about the prospects of this technique.

When we speak of the return on the investment, one example that we could give, and again we do not have proof because none of the channels have been in operation long enough to bring out their returns, but the prognosis for the Babine project, for instance, which consists of three large channels, is that about a million sockeye per year could be produced in addition to the natural production from the Babine. The total cost of the project will perhaps be \$7 million or \$8 million when it is finished, depending on how inflation affects it. If you increase the catch of the Skeena River sockeye by one million fish, this is equivalent to about \$2.5 million landed value. Sockeye are worth about \$2.40 per fish as they come out of the net. So that this \$8 million which is spent is going to produce about \$2.4 million annually. So I think we are being conservative in saying that this could repay itself in four years.

Mr. Durante: Mr. Chairman, I can understand the industry being very optimistic—and I think that everyone is—with regard to artificial spawning channels. However, I was sorry to note, Mr. Nelson, that there was no reference made to that one source which still provides the large majority of fish; that is, the natural spawning channels. I am personally concerned about the natural spawning channels not producing at the present time as they have in the past. What in your opinion could we do to improve the runs from our natural spawning channels? Or, what is reducing these runs?

Mr. Nelson: If you look at the runs of salmon in British Columbia for the last few years I think you will see that they have been increasing. I am sure that part of this is because of the artificial spawning channels, but from recent experience it must have been an increase in the naturally-spawned fish. I think the sorts of things that could affect it badly are matters that we are very concerned about, and I suppose we might have mentioned these in our brief but we did not

want to cover too many things. We have been talking about this so much, about polluting our rivers, building hydro-electric power projects on salmon streams, that sort of thing, which of course we are very much opposed to.

Mr. Durante: This is exactly what I wanted to hear you say, of course. I am very concerned about the pollution of our rivers and creeks and I am also concerned about the destruction of our natural spawning channels because of the carelessness that we see as the result of the operations of the forestry industry in and around our fishing channels.

● 1045

Mr. Nelson: We share your concern, Mr. Durante. I think when you have a developing province like British Columbia, and you have different industries competing for the same resources, you have a very difficult situation. I think particularly in the case of British Columbia, where fisheries are under federal jurisdiction and the other resources are under provincial jurisdiction, there is no really effective co-ordinating body to resolve some of these conflicts.

Mr. Durante: Mr. Chairman, if I may pursue this one step further, I understand the Babine project is costing in the vicinity of \$7 million to \$8 million, and from the evidence, I have seen in tramping up and down the west coast of British Columbia, and Vancouver Island particularly, where I have seen creeks that have been plugged with logging debris and I know that we are conducting a program whereby these creeks are being kept clear by our Fisheries Department, but I do not think that it is being conducted as effectively as it should be, and if we were to spend a similar amount of money in cleaning out these natural spawning channels is it felt that we would realize as good a return as previously indicated, that is, \$2.5 million a year?

Mr. Nelson: Mr. Campbell, would you like to answer?

Mr. Campbell: Mr. Chairman, first of all we would concur that there is a great deal more that could be done in keeping some of these streams—especially the coastal streams, the short ones—in better shape. However, I think it would be a hard question to answer whether you could spend \$8 million on this in the first place. Secondly, if you did, and as you know these streams are very steep and some of them are quite short and they are subject to heavy rainfall and therefore the fluctuations are very great, so just keeping them clear might not produce the kind of survival

rates that we would want. In fact, I think it is pretty safe to say that it would not unless you put those under control and, of course, not every stream lends itself to this sort of thing.

Mr. Nelson: Mr. Durante, I do not know if I could add one more . . .

Mr. Campbell: With the new organization of the Department, with fisheries and forestry, possibly the Minister will have more influence on these provincial fisheries ministers and perhaps there will be an opportunity there to improve some of these practices.

The Chairman: We have approximately 10 minutes left and I still have Mr. Noble, Mr. McQuaid, Mr. Moores and Mr. Hogarth. I would ask you to be as brief as possible to give everybody a chance.

Mr. Noble: Mr. Chairman, I will be very brief. I would like to join the others in extending a welcome to the Council and to compliment them on the presentation. I am from the Great Lakes area and I bring greetings from Ontario.

Mr. Chairman, my questions respecting the proposed freshwater fish marketing board and related questions have all been answered to my satisfaction. However, being interested primarily in the Great Lakes fisheries and in view of the fact the brief mentions the success of the Americans in production of coho salmon, does the Council recommend that our government, in co-operation with the provincial government, introduce coho salmon to the Great Lakes?

Mr. O'Brien: Mr. Chairman, perhaps this is a good time to mention that we are a little handicapped today in that we expected to have one of our vice-presidents from the freshwater fisheries here, Mr. Omstead. He telephoned last night and said, "I may have a strike in the plant tomorrow and I think I will have to stay at home", so unfortunately we are without any direct representation today from the freshwater area. To answer your question, sir, we have not considered it but it sounds like an interesting proposition.

Mr. Noble: Thank you.

The Chairman: Is that all, Mr. Noble?

Mr. Noble: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Mr. McQuaid,

Mr. McQuaid: Mr. Chairman, I only have one question. I noticed that the brief, while it is very comprehensive and one which we all appreciate, does not mention the lobster fishing branch of the industry at all. In the Atlantic area, of course, this is a very important branch of fisheries, one that is very productive so far as money is concerned, and just a few days ago in his opening statement the Minister, in commenting on the lobster fishing industry, said:

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. . . it is a case of too much effort and capital expended on harvesting a crop that is too small to make it a profitable venture for the more than twenty-thousand people engaged in it.

That is a rather frightening statement to me because apparently it indicates that either some people have got to move out of the lobster fishing industry or something has got to be done to conserve the industry. I am wondering if the Fisheries Council has made any detailed study of this problem, and is it prepared to make any recommendations which may tend to sustain this branch of fisheries?

Mr. O'Brien: Perhaps I should explain, sir, something of the way in which the Council operates. As you are aware, we are really a federation of 17 associations across Canada. When a problem arises, for instance, in the lobster industry we are guided pretty well by the submissions we get from the associations in that area—in other words, they put forward their problems, their suggestions and ask for Council's support. We have not actually had anything in recent years along this line from our lobster industry to consider. To make myself clear, the way we operate is from bottom to top and not from the top down.

Mr. McQuaid: And you say that there have been no representations made at all to the Fisheries Council of Canada with respect to the preservation of the lobster industry?

Mr. O'Brien: I thought you were speaking specifically, sir, again on sort of licence limitation.

Mr. McQuaid: No, not necessarily. This is one of the means suggested by the government, and of course it is already in effect, of conserving the industry. My question is whether the Fisheries Council studied this problem and, if so, has it any other recommendations to make? I am thinking particularly of a recommendation I heard made by some of the fishermen—I do not

know whether it is feasible or not—to the effect that the industry has now reached the point where female lobster should not be taken from the water at all—buried lobsters of course cannot be taken. As I said, some people have gone to the point of suggesting now that female lobster must not be taken from the water—at least for a period of time. Has your Council made any study of this or would you be prepared to make any recommendations on it?

Mr. O'Brien: There again, sir, we are not prepared at the moment to make any recommendations because we have not had anything brought to our attention by our own people in the area.

Mr. McQuaid: That is all, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Mr. Moores?

Mr. Moores (Bonavista-Trinity-Conception): I have just one double-barrelled but brief question for Mr. Monroe.

In view of the very critical situation the East Coast fishery is in presently, could you tell us briefly if there are any prospects for improvement in 1969 prices to fishermen vis-à-vis the American market situation. Also, what was the effect on the industry of the cancellation of the deficiency program which was made retroactive to the end of September two days after it was announced at the end of October.

Mr. Monroe: Mr. Chairman, due to the re-allocation in European fish we expect that the heavy pressures of over-supply will continue on the U.S. market and while the situation seems to have bottomed out the prices it is not expected to improve substantially. Under existing circumstances the processors in the Atlantic Provinces are not able to pay the kind of prices to fishermen that they must have.

In answer to the second part of your question, the industry was given the assurance that when the deficiency payment scheme was cut off we would be covered to the cut-off date, and of course it was terminated some three weeks retroactively.

Mr. Moores (Bonavista-Trinity-Conception): Mr. Chairman, I have just one further question on that. You say it was the understanding. Was it an understanding in writing that when the cut-off date came that deficiency payments would end at that time, and was it done retroactively without that happening?

• 1055

Mr. Monroe: Mr. Chairman, we were given assurance by Mr. Robichaud in Newfoundland when the scheme was finalized. We were not sure at the time, and nobody else was, how long the amount of money available would last but we were told that we would be covered definitely to the cut-off date, and I believe this statement is in writing.

Mr. Hogarth: Mr. Nelson, I would like to refer to such paragraphs (a) and (b) on page 4 of your brief. First of all, dealing with the problem of the intervention of international fishermen in our coastal waters, has the industry any opinion on whether or not the methods being used in Queen Charlotte Sound and other waters affected are contrary to our conservation regime?

Mr. Nelson: Mr. Harrison, would you like to reply to that?

Mr. Harrison: That is a difficult question to answer specifically because it is a matter of opinion. Our opinion would be that their methods of fishing are less selective than ours would be and, as you know, their type of equipment is much larger.

Mr. Hogarth: Is there anything in our conservation regime to prevent fishermen from fishing in the same way in the same area?

Mr. Harrison: Nothing in terms of regulation because it is outside what is now Canadian waters, but the economics over there are such that we do not have the size of equipment that they have. So it is really an economic question that you are asking.

Mr. Hogarth: In any event, it is not the suggestion of the industry that foreign fishermen be prohibited from fishing within the 12 mile headland to headland limit.

Mr. Harrison: Yes, it is.

Mr. Hogarth: Subsection (a) reads:

... that coastal states own and control the fishery resources on and above the continental shelf and that the nationals of other countries would be subjected to the conservation regime...

Now I read in there that they would be entitled to fish there but would be subjected to the national regulations of the coastal state. Is that to be interpreted that they are not allowed to fish there at all?

Mr. Harrison: Well there are two questions here. One is that we were talking about drawing the baseline and in the case of the West Coast and Queen Charlotte Sound this would make Queen Charlotte Sound Canadian waters, and in that case we would control the regulation and conservation of the fisheries in that area.

Mr. Hogarth: But would you control the nationals that fish there?

Mr. Harrison: Yes.

Mr. Hogarth: I have just one further question. Have you any problem concerning the International Convention on the fishing of salmon? Has the industry any problems with respect to infractions of that

treaty? In short, are the Japanese fishing easterly of the 175th west longitude meridian?

Mr. Harrison: No, not to our knowledge.

Mr. Hogarth: Thank you.

The Chairman: I regret to say that we will have to bring this meeting to a close. I want to thank Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Nelson and other members of the Council for being here today. Is it agreed to enter Mr. Nelson's brief as an exhibit.

Some hon. Members: Agreed.

The Chairman: Is it agreed that we adjourn?

Some hon. Members: Agreed.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF MINUTES
OF
PROCEEDINGS AND EVIDENCE

This edition contains the English deliberations and/or a translation into English of the French.

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Translations under the direction of the Bureau for Translations, Secretary of State.

ALISTAIR FRASER,
The Clerk of the House.

HOUSE OF COMMONS
First Session—Twenty-eighth Parliament
1968

STANDING COMMITTEE
ON
FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

Chairman: Mr. GUY CROSSMAN

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS AND EVIDENCE

No. 4

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER, 5, 1968

Respecting

Revised Main Estimates (1968-69) of Fisheries and Forestry

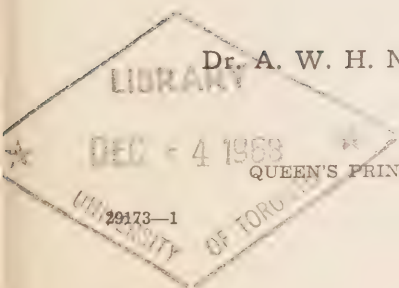
APPEARING:

The Honourable Jack Davis, Minister of Fisheries.

WITNESS:

Dr. A. W. H. Needler, Deputy Minister of Fisheries.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1968



STANDING COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

Chairman: Mr. Guy Crossman

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Richard Durante
and Messrs.

Anderson,
Breau,
Comeau,
Crouse,
Cyr,
Dionne,
Goode,

Hogarth,
Lundrigan,
Mather,
McQuaid,
Moores (*Bonavista-
Trinity-Conception*),
Noble,

Rose,
St. Pierre,
Smith (*Northumberland-
Miramichi*),
Smith (*Saint-Jean*),
Whelan—(20).

(Quorum 11)

J. H. Bennett,
Clerk of the Committee.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

TUESDAY, November 5, 1968.

(4)

The Standing Committee on Fisheries and Forestry met this day at 9:35 a.m. The Chairman, Mr. Crossman, presided.

Members present: Messrs. Anderson, Breau, Crossman, Crouse, Cyr, Durante, Good, Hogarth, Lundrigan, Mather, McQuaid, Moores (*Bonavista-Trinity-Conception*), Rose, Smith (*Saint-Jean*), St-Pierre, Whelan — (16).

Also present: The Honourable Jack Davis, Minister of Fisheries; and Messrs. Howard (*Skeena*) and McGrath.

In attendance: From the Department of Fisheries; Dr. A. W. H. Needler, Deputy Minister; and Departmental officials.

The Chairman announced that the next meeting of the Committee would be at 9:30 a.m. on Friday, November 8, 1968.

The Chairman called:

Item 1—Revised Main Estimates, Departmental Administration.

The Committee resumed questioning of the Minister of Fisheries and the Deputy Minister.

The Chairman announced a meeting of the Subcommittee on Agenda and Procedure at 6:00 p.m. today in his office.

At 11:00 o'clock the meeting adjourned until 9:30 a.m. on Friday, November 8, 1968.

J. H. Bennett,

Clerk of the Committee.

EVIDENCE

(Recorded by Electronic Apparatus)

Tuesday, November 5, 1968.

● 0935

The Chairman: I see a quorum.

I wish to announce that our next meeting will be on this coming Friday at 9.30 a.m. The co-ordinating committee now provides a room for us on Tuesdays and Fridays, which is subject to change. We hope in the future that we may be able to find a meeting place on Thursdays instead of Fridays, but for the time being it will have to be on Fridays.

I will call Item 1 on the Revised Estimates and I will ask the Minister and the Deputy Minister to sit at the table.

When we adjourned our last meeting Mr. Rose was questioning, and he may now resume.

Mr. Rose: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I have a number of questions. I have forgotten what we decided about the length of the questions period for each member.

The Chairman: Ten minutes.

Mr. Rose: Very well. Perhaps if I keep my questions short the answers will similarly be kept short.

When I last spoke I was on the topic of the problem vis-à-vis the licensing of boats versus the licensing of fishermen, and the Minister was saying that the licensing of fishermen would create a select club and that this would tend to downgrade the value of boats. I said earlier that I felt the boat values would be kited.

The problem here is one of emphasis and it appears to me that this is the crux of the real issue as far as the fishermen are concerned. The downgrading of the boat values tends to—if this in fact does happen—be at variance with what some of the fishermen seem to believe, and they feel, because of the way the proposals are now outlined, that this year there is going to be more investment in gear and boats than ever before, especially to

make certain that Class A boats remain Class A. I wonder if you would comment on that.

Hon. Jack Davis (Minister of Fisheries): First as to desirability, with the exception of the Prince Rupert Co-operative all of the organizations on the West Coast wanted licence limitation in some form. The union wanted license limitation in the sense of limiting the number of fishermen and the other people, the vessel owners, the fisheries association, and so on, preferred—but with varying degrees of emphasis—the limitation of licences on vessels. I think I said that a system which creates a closed club—the criteria being vessels—that puts the emphasis on vessels, tends to enhance the value of the vessels. A system which creates a closed club but puts the emphasis on people, namely, the fishermen themselves, does not have the effect of raising the price or putting the emphasis on vessels and the value of vessels. A system which limits the number of fishermen naturally does not provide a fisherman who is retiring with a value at the end of his life as an effective fisherman. However, a system which puts the emphasis on boats gives him a residual value in the boat and even if he is retiring from the industry he has something of value which other people want.

Mr. Rose: I think essentially what you are saying is that it is the question of how rather than what. Why cannot the union's suggestion of a five-year moratorium on the issuing of licences accomplish the same thing and then perhaps some arrangement could be considered for the granting of fishing licenses through an impartial board made up of various people.

● 0940

Mr. Davis: The system we have instituted on the West Coast—and we are dealing with the West Coast exclusively in this discussion—is a moratorium on the number of boats. In other words, no additional boats, in the sense of additional numbers, will be permitted in the fleet but it is possible to build a new vessel and get it into the fleet if you

retire an old one. So, the system we have is one of moratorium. Now, the device for reducing the number of boats has yet to be firmly established. For example, I think the best and most effective device would be for the government to buy boats through some fund out of this limited number of vessels.

Mr. Rose: Somebody is going to buy them.

Mr. Davis: It is a long-term program.

Mr. Rose: Somebody is going to buy those old boats, probably those people with money able to buy. What they are buying really is a licence, not a boat.

Mr. Davis: There is no such thing as a licence distinct from a boat.

Mr. Rose: Except that an old Class A boat that is going to be scrapped or retired becomes a licence, in effect. Is that not so?

Mr. Davis: Well, in a sense, I think you can interpret it that way but basically what we have is a register of boat names and opposite the name of the boat, the owner, and opposite that again the catch, and so on. What you are buying is, in effect, a position on this register and the boat and licence and entry on the register are all one and the same thing.

Mr. Rose: Do any of the members of your staff have at hand the number of boats owned by fishermen—actually owned by people active in fishing—as opposed to those boats that are fishing and are rented or leased, and owned by the fishing companies?

Mr. Davis: Yes, we have that data. Whether we can produce it immediately I am not too certain, but we can produce it within an hour.

Mr. Rose: All right. I will go on to another question. What is the concern of the...

Mr. Davis: Excuse me. We have a tabulation here which I can perhaps itemize. You are concerned about the boats owned by individuals, distinct from companies?

Mr. Rose: Yes, fishing companies particularly.

Mr. Davis: The total is 8,524 on the regional register out in Vancouver. The number owned by individuals as distinct from companies or mortgages with companies is 6,966. Those owned outright by fishing companies number 869 and those vessels on which the fishing companies hold mortgages, but which will

end up in the hands of individuals number 689.

In other words to repeat, individuals own 6,966, the companies own 869, and 689 are in the process of being bought by fishermen but the financing is by companies, making a total of 8,524.

Mr. Rose: Thank you. Do you have any information about the value of these various boats? I was wondering whether perhaps the little river boats bearing a licence for chasing salmon up and down the Fraser perhaps might be owned independently by the local fishermen whereas the large ones, the deep sea boats, would probably be owned by companies.

Mr. Davis: I am sure we can obtain general information of this character. I think what you are saying, in general, would be true.

Mr. Rose: Yes.

Mr. Davis: The smallest boats would probably be owned by individuals and, while individuals own many of the bigger boats too, I think a good many of the large boats are owned by corporations.

Mr. Rose: The concern of many people, and these people include other than fishermen, is for a tendency towards vertical integration, is it not, such as we have seen in the logging industry? This is of particular concern and I think the Minister recognized this concern at one time in either a speech or a letter or in some published material, where he said that he felt that the productivity of a particular vessel probably would have been improved by independent or self-ownership. I do not know whether I could completely go along with this because it sort of flies in the face of the factory and the corporate farm, and all the rest of it, but this is a particular concern anyway.

• 0945

I have probably had just about all except a minute or two of my time and I am conscious of this, Mr. Chairman. I wanted to ask a question about the Indian loans and grants that have been announced recently. It seems to me that the Department is doing two things at once in the opposite direction. On the one hand it is attempting to cut down the number of boats chasing salmon, as the Minister said, and yet this \$4.5 million to Indians for training, for grants and loans in

vessel construction is increasing the number of boats.

Mr. Davis: Yes. Well, the native people, the Indians, are a privileged group. They have to conform to licence limitation, but the manner in which they can enter vessels is unique in a limited sense. The Department of Indian Affairs, in effect, will finance certain Indians, certain native people, assuming they have shown an ability to fish or an intent which is acceptable to this special board. They can be financed and can, in effect, spring a new licence.

In the majority of cases I think they would be financed to purchase one of the A vessels, for example, which would not really break the system we are discussing, but to the extent that a brand new vessel was built using this money, and a distinct and new licence was created to make that vessel operative on the West Coast seeking for salmon commercially, the system would have been expanded in numbers.

Now, we are not talking about hundreds of licences. We are perhaps talking about—well a few dozen licences per annum. To that extent the native people are unique; they have a unique advantage; they have a unique manner of entry into this limited fishery.

Mr. Rose: I believe my time is up. Thank you, very much.

The Chairman: Mr. Mather?

Mr. Mather: Mr. Chairman, following up very briefly the questions of my colleague, I want to say that this matter of licence limitation in the West Coast area is of very far-reaching concern to a great many people in the fishing industry. I think it is true to say that the Minister has been regarded favourably on the West Coast for taking quick action on a very long-standing and deep-rooted problem, that is, the number of boats or fisherman catching the number of fish which he has explained.

However, in saying that I should add, and I think he would agree, that there is no real unanimity in the Minister's proposal concerning fishing licence limitation. My concern is that before the regulations are implemented there should be consultation between this Committee and those groups in the industry that are concerned, particularly on the West Coast, so that they can put their views forward.

I think we should gain the advice and counsel of the groups in the industry who have had experience over many years with this issue and I think I am right in saying that the Minister has already expressed approval of the general idea that representations should be made if desired to this committee by different groups in the B.C. fishing industry on this particular point. Is that right, Mr. Minister?

Mr. Davis: Yes. As you know, Mr. Mather, the interested groups have been consulted and indeed have submitted briefs voluntarily on this subject on, I would say, numerous occasions over the last 10 years. Their positions in the main have not changed but now that we have announced a specific scheme I think it would be useful to get their reactions to that scheme.

Mr. Mather: I am glad to hear that reiterated. This Committee, as we may recall, has already passed a motion to the effect that when and if necessary the Committee should go to the areas where fishing issues are concerned. I do not know whether this is an occasion when we should consider moving to the West Coast to hear the submissions of the groups in the industry there concerning fishing licence limitations. On the other hand, I think it is within the power of the Committee, Mr. Chairman, to invite representatives from the groups to come here before this Committee.

• 0950

In any event, the only thing I wish to try to leave with the Committee this morning and with the Minister is that, in my view, it would be not only fair but to our advantage and to the advantage of the industry if we could hear from the different groups in the fishing industry in British Columbia, particularly concerning their ideas on licence limitation. This is the only submission I want to make, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Durante: Mr. Chairman, may I ask Mr. Mather a question on this? He has made reference to groups, meeting with delegations or groups or going out to the Coast to meet with groups. What groups is he referring to?

Mr. Mather: I had in mind mainly the United Fishermen and Allied Workers Union of British Columbia which represents, in the main, the fishermen there but I do believe that some other segments of the industry would also welcome an opportunity to be heard by the Committee.

The Chairman: Could you give some indication, Mr. Mather, how many groups this would entail?

Mr. Mather: Well, there is the union, there is the Trollers Association and there is the Fishermen's Co-operative Association which might be interested. I cannot speak for all these groups. I do know that there is live interest and by no means unanimous agreement on all points of what is proposed. I think the union has already submitted a request that it be heard by this Committee.

Mr. Davis: I think there would be four or five groups: The Fishing Vessel Owners' Association, The Fisheries Association, The Fishermen's Co-operative, the Trollers Association, the unions, and the Native Brotherhood.

Mr. Mather: So it would be a matter of concern to the Committee to hear from them.

Mr. Davis: The Chairman is asking me whether it would be possible for these groups to combine. I am sure they would express different points of view, and I doubt whether you could hear them in one morning's sitting. I would imagine they would take two full mornings.

Mr. Mather: I do not think it would be possible for them to present a joint submission.

The Chairman: Is that all, Mr. Mather?

Mr. Mather: That is all, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Mr. Lundrigan.

Mr. Lundrigan: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I was very interested in the Minister's statement last Tuesday, I believe it was, especially the review he gave of last year's activities.

I was most interested in the statements the Minister made on the resettlement program on the East Coast of Canada. I believe the Minister indicated that there had been 7,000 people moved in the last three years—I believe it was instituted in 1965—and the plan was for the mobilization, if I can use that phrase, of something like 50,000 to 60,000 people under the Federal-Provincial Household Resettlement Program. I imagine the Minister and his Department is quite aware of the tremendous controversy surrounding the Resettlement Program in the Province of Newfoundland which, I imagine, stems in part from the way the Resettlement Program has been carried out. As a matter of fact, there

have been a number of books written on it, and I believe there is a young Scandinavian writer presently doing some research and compiling information for another book which will be coming out later on this year.

I am wondering if the Department conducted any studies into the feasibility of moving these people before they were moved and the possibility of employment after?

Mr. Davis: Dr. Needler, would you comment on that because while I have had the program explained to me and I have seen first hand several of these communities I cannot pretend to be fully familiar with all the details.

• 0955

Dr. A. W. H. Needler (Deputy Minister, Department of Fisheries): Mr. Chairman, there were of course a number of investigations before this program was put into effect. I think that one point should be made. People are always saying these people were moved. The program was essentially a voluntary one. It replaces the program or enlarges a program which had been in effect for many years previously and which was carried out by the province itself.

There have been some studies conducted on the results of the moves—in other words the subsequent history of people who did move—through the co-operation of Memorial University. There were of course many economic studies preceding the initiation of this policy—many economic studies on the incomes of fishermen, the distribution of fishermen, and the income opportunities.

Mr. Lundrigan: Would you say that the Department is happy with what has happened in respect of resettlement?

Dr. Needler: In general, yes. There have been some complaints and there have been a great many rumours about what has happened, but in general, I do not think there is any doubt that the people who have moved have moved from extremely isolated places where educational facilities and other facilities were not available in all cases to places where schooling was available and where they were connected as it were with the roads and a communication system. I think that the greatest advantage is the one that accrues to the next generation. Left in some of these isolated places there would be a new generation come up without education and without a number of these or other facilities adequate public health facilities and so forth. Those

families which have moved are bringing up children who will have the opportunity of education. I think that another advantage is a certain degree of centralization which makes the fishery more economic.

Mr. Davis: Mr. Chairman, if I could add a few words, which give some additional information, essentially this program is to assist in the shift from a declining inshore fishery to an expanding offshore fishery in Newfoundland, make up for the lack of educational facilities, medical services, communications and commercial centres and to reduce the heavy federal and provincial expenditures in maintaining hundreds of small uneconomic fishing communities. During the first two years of the programme 8,000 people were moved and almost 100 communities evacuated. The total cost of the program up to March 31, 1968 has been \$3,205,045 of which the federal share has been two-thirds or \$2,136,000 and the provincial share one-third or \$1,068,000. The number of families moved, 1,494; the number of people moved, 7,695; the average cost per household, \$2,145, and the average cost per person \$417. The Centralization Programme is accelerating. Over the next two years it is thought that a further 10,000 people will be assisted to resettle and an additional 100 communities evacuated at a projected federal-provincial cost of \$6 million. From the period 1970 to 1980, it is possible that a further 400 to 500 communities may be evacuated with a total of between 50,000 and 60,000 people being resettled.

In answer to your specific question about surveys, at the present time a detailed inventory of every outlying community in Newfoundland is being taken to establish its population, degree of isolation, and so on.

• 1000

Mr. Lundrigan: What I would be most interested in would be some kind of study or studies by the Department to ascertain the economic and social advantages which have accrued to people who have moved. Now there has been quite a bit of controversy, as I have indicated, one of the points of controversy being the fact that these people were moved from isolated areas where Dr. Needler indicated they did not enjoy any of the amenities of life. They were isolated in every sense of the word and nobody has to justify the advantages of moving people from that kind of environment to an environment where they can earn a livelihood, and enjoy some of the

amenities of our modern society, but the fact is, from the knowledge which has reached me in many cases, perhaps much of it rumour, but nevertheless it is almost a consensus that these people have been moved from isolated communities and sometimes, as Dr. Needler indicated, voluntarily but nevertheless in many cases it was impossible to provide services or in some cases it has been claimed that services which would normally have been provided were not provided, therefore making the move a little more necessary. They have moved to these communities and the result is that they are now on social assistance. The substandard living conditions that they formerly had to endure are now even worse because there is no chance of them making even half a livelihood. This has been the biggest complaint.

For example, I know of a number of communities in one part of the east coast of Newfoundland where it is granted the people were living under conditions that I suppose some people might call futile. Nevertheless they moved into more modern towns and they are now not able to do anything because their profession was fishing and they have now moved inland where that is impossible. Granted they now have a somewhat better school, electricity and a few things of that nature. This is why I say there is controversy and I wonder if the Department has carried out any studies in an attempt to first of all see what has happened to these people. I would be happier if the Department could plan ahead and see what is going to happen to the people. Before you comment I would also ask what control the federal government has over these kinds of programs? There is a particular person on the East Coast of Canada and if he could get an extra \$1 million from the federal government for any of these programs it would not matter a damn what kind of an effect it would have on the people. So, I am wondering if the federal government does have control and if it can determine some of the socioeconomic effects of these kinds of moves.

Mr. Davis: I think we must first concern ourselves not merely with the statistics of the movement of people but what is happening to people and what their opportunities will be in the future. I think Dr. Needler has already mentioned this survey being carried out by Memorial University. I might mention that it will cover a 50 per cent sample. In other words, in effect half of the people who have been moved are being interviewed and their

cases studied. A 50 per cent sample of all the people moved in the first year of the program is being conducted by Memorial University of Newfoundland to ascertain the economic and cultural advantages or disadvantages accruing to these people who were moved during this period. So, one specific study is under way but we will have to do more, and certainly we will have to look at more than half of the people moved in the first year of the program. We will have to look at, say, half of all the people moved and ascertain whether in fact their condition has been improved and certainly whether they are still productive. From your account of this development my main misgiving is that perhaps some of them have been moved from a situation where they were at least productive, if not very productive, to a situation where they are non-producers.

Mr. Lundrigan: Yes.

Mr. Davis: This is too bad from an over-all economy point of view and I think it is too bad from the point of view of their self-respect, purpose, and so on.

Mr. Lundrigan: Yes. When you talk about moving 50,000 or 60,000 people I think it is imperative that we know this. When you deal with people you have to have some knowledge of what effect these kinds of programs are going to have on them before they do move. You face the urbanization and de-urbanization of people in England, for example, where great ten-year plans have sometimes been drawn up before people moved at all. It is no good to move people out of the frying pan into the fire. This has been one of the big problems.

For example, on Fogo Island there are 5,000 people—it is a fishing community, it is an island right out in the Atlantic—and the services have been cut off from these people for the last ten years. They do not know they are in Confederation yet. The problem is that the people are not getting the services because they are being encouraged to move. If they move I cannot see what great benefits will be brought to them unless they are moved into an area where they can be productive. There is the big problem.

• 1005

I would like to ask who is financing the study at Memorial University? It is my understanding that the federal government is putting some money into it. The provincial

government was unwilling to finance it in any way because they were a little afraid of what facts might turn up.

Mr. Davis: Dr. Needler, is that the Fisheries Department?

Dr. Needler: I think, Mr. Chairman, the Fisheries Department is financing it. I would not make any comment on the reasons.

Mr. Davis: I would like to make another comment following along the general line of your discussion, Mr. Lundrigan.

The total number of job opportunities in the fishing industry, particularly Newfoundland, is declining. We do not know at what rate, but it is declining. It is not expanding. Now, simply to move people does not answer this fundamental problem of what to do with the people whose vocation can no longer be productive fishing and therefore the fisheries end of things does not have the complete answer. It has to be developing in other industries as a result of opportunities in the forest industry, in manufacturing, and so on. This is one of the reasons the Department of Fisheries and Forestry cannot be expected to have the whole answer and why the new Department of Regional Development is so important. Presumably it looks at the whole economy and tries to bring in new types of activity which can provide jobs for people who are surplus, for example, to the fisheries.

Mr. Lundrigan: I have one further very short question. Dr. Needler said something to the effect that the Fisheries Department was financing it but he could not give the reasons. The provincial government apparently has taken a hands-off attitude on it. They seem to be a little afraid of what is going to turn up in the study and they have been discouraging it. Could you elaborate on your statement, Dr. Needler?

Dr. Needler: The reason I said I did not want to comment is that I am not aware of any such attitude on the part of the provincial government, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Mr. Cyr?

[Interpretation]

Mr. Cyr: Mr. Chairman, I am particularly interested in crab fishing. I think that research on crab fishing was started, near Cape Breton, around 1966, and research went on in 1967 and 1968 in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Baie des Chaleurs.

Right now, there is no rule with respect to the size of traps, nets, covering the traps, or crabs. Well, together with some crab fishermen from the Gaspé area, I went to visit your ship, the Straight Shore, of which, Mr. Imbault, I believe, is the technical officer. I saw traps which belonged to the Department of Fisheries. Fishermen are wondering if these traps will soon, be recommended for Atlantic crab fishing.

As I said last week, Mr. Chairman, there is some amateur crab fishing, in the Atlantic. I would go so far as to say fishing by poachers, because crabs which are four inches or even shorter are delivered to the processing plant. Moreover, the catch regularly remains more than 60 hours on board ship before being delivered to the processing plant. I do not think that your Department can find this desirable, because it harms the value of the fish.

When do you think that there will be some rules for commercial crab fishermen in the Atlantic, as a result of inquiries made since 1966 by your Department regarding data on the sea bed, on the traps that are supposed to be used, and also regarding any other service which might be of use to fishermen?

• 1010

My second question: Will you pursue your research in 1969 and the following years?

[English]

Mr. Davis: Yes. I am certain, Mr. Chairman, that the Department is concerned both with the quality of the product and with conservation. Perhaps I can ask Dr. Needler, or through him one or two of our officials, to comment on the extent of this interest and the extent to which conservation is being practised, and so on.

Dr. Needler: Mr. Chairman, I would first like to say that the remarks that I have to make pertain only to the queen crab and the crab which is now coming into use on the Atlantic Coast. This is in general a deepwater crab. The maximum catches are deeper than 40 fathoms, and it is not related to the crab which has been taken, incidentally, by lobster fishermen, or which is commonly taken by inshore people in small boats. We started this, as Mr. Cyr says, in 1966 and in co-operation with the provinces. These were, in general, cost-sharing projects for exploration and we are continuing an exploration for the stocks right on into 1969, not only in the southern

Gulf of St. Lawrence but also in Newfoundland.

It is one of the dangerous things in my experience in developing fisheries to start regulating the kind of gear to be used too soon. You may very well then have regulations which require a kind of gear which is not as efficient as it might be, and a certain amount of experience is needed first. We have enlisted the experience of the most expert people engaged in the king crab fishery in the Pacific to advise us, and the gear that has been used experimentally is similar to the gear used for that related species. We are not yet able to estimate the size of the population and the need for conservation because this depends on an existing fishery. However, this is one of our high priority programs for the Fisheries Research Board to study these crab stocks and to recommend conservation measures, and our inspection service is already looking very closely at the rules for handling these crabs to ensure good quality in the frozen or canned crab meat. In general, they require about the same care as lobsters.

[Interpretation]

Mr. Cyr: Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a suggestion to the Department to the effect that it is urgent to set up rules, not only to protect crabs, but also for other fishermen.

When a crab trap is lowered to a depth of 150 fathoms and it is full of crabs, it may weigh about 1000 lbs. And, when trawlers fishing for cod drag their nets through the area, they pick up these traps and damage their nets. These damages may amount to \$400 or \$500. I saw a cod trawler to which this happened, twice in the same week.

It also seems that crab fishermen don't weight the cables that support the traps. Therefore, the cable is sometimes loose on the surface of the water for about 300 feet. And the small boats, navigating the area, have their propellers cut into these cables and have to be towed to the nearest harbour for repairs.

This causes great harm to mackerel cod and other kinds of fishing, as no rules have ever been set. As the Deputy Minister said earlier, "You cannot set any kind of rules before you know where you are going." But, I think, there should be some provisional code, as for other types of fishing. This is my last question.

[English]

• 1015

Mr. Davis: It sounds like a very good observation of yours. I am certain that our officers will take it into account. I know that we also have a problem in respect of setting limits for the trawlers' operations on the East Coast. I hope we can deal effectively with that in the next few months as well.

Perhaps Dr. Needler might comment as well because I think he has some information for Mr. Cyr.

Dr. Needler: I just wanted to say, Mr. Chairman, that we have under consideration now a set of rules for the marking of anchored gear which we hope will remove some of this problem. There is a general law, at the moment of course, that draggers must stay away from anchored gear. It is usual whenever there is a new fishery to have a lot of trouble, but after two or three years the fishermen, both the fishermen conducting the new fishery and the old fishermen, learn one another's habits and the trouble declines. You always have maximum trouble when you have a new fishery. However, we will certainly watch it very closely.

Mr. Hogarth: Mr. Minister, I am interested in hearing some of your views and certainly learning some of your knowledge with respect to this headland-to-headland problem on the West Coast. I am confining my remarks to the West Coast because the East Coast problem is obviously much more complex. But can you tell me, sir, to what extent the Department is concerned with regard to the taking of fish on the West Coast by foreign vessels? Is there a substantial depreciation in our catch because of it?

Mr. Davis: Subject to comment from the staff here I would say, first, that the Department is concerned about the taking of any quantity of fish by foreign fishermen near our shores. I have been told that the taking of salmon by foreign fishermen, other than American fishermen—by foreign I mean overseas fishermen, Japanese and Russian—is not substantial. But obviously groundfish, for example, are being taken in very large quantities by these large fleets, particularly the Russian fishing fleet, off our shores. We must be concerned, at least to the extent of conservation. By conservation I mean the good management over a long period of the stocks of all types of fish off the West Coast.

You started by making a reference to our own exclusive fishing zones, zones within which we have the exclusive right to fish. As you know, legislation was passed in 1964 establishing a 12-mile limit. In our case, the 12 miles was qualified. We would first draw lines from headland-to-headland and measure the 12 miles outside of those particular baselines. We have not as yet published the maps showing precisely where those limits are on the West Coast. This is something which we must do and, speaking personally, if I may speak personally, we must do it very soon.

The main problem here is not so much whether it is 12 miles. This is established in most countries now as being the desirable limit, and in many countries it is not whether it is a baseline from which to measure the 12 miles, but how long the baselines can be. I think without creating international precedent we can draw baselines of varying length, starting with the Strait of Juan de Fuca all the way up the West Coast to Vancouver Island. We can draw baselines all the way along the Queen Charlotte Islands and up to and across the Canadian waters in Dixon Entrance. There is a gap in between, the gap from the north end of Vancouver Island to the south end of the Queen Charlottes, of approximately 100 miles. I am told that to draw a baseline of that length is to draw a longer baseline and claim a larger body of water than has been claimed internationally by other countries. When I use the word "internationally" I begin to get into an area which is the preserve of the Department of External Affairs. It is a matter of external relations, and our external relations have to be weighed in a decision as to whether or not to draw that particular baseline. But with the exception of that line from the north end of Vancouver Island to the south end of the Queen Charlottes, I do not think there is any international problem at all in drawing the lines, and I hope we can draw them soon and publish the maps.

• 1020

Mr. Crouse: A supplementary question, Mr. Chairman. Does the Minister not agree that these lines are already in the established legislation and that it is just a matter of implementing them?

Mr. Davis: In a general way, that is true.

Mr. Hogarth: Does that mean by a proclamation by the Governor in Council?

Mr. Davis: Yes; the legislation, in effect, says that the government of the day is empowered, when it sees fit, to publish these maps. Until the maps are published it is a little difficult for us to say specifically to the Russians, or to any other foreign national, exactly where our limits are.

Mr. Hogarth: Has there been any official indication to your Department, or, to your knowledge, to the Department of External Affairs, of the reaction of the Russian Government to the drawing of such baselines?

Mr. Davis: I would have to leave that to the Department of External Affairs.

I obviously cannot speak for the Russian Government, but I suggest that almost universally there would be some objection—perhaps more than some objection; considerable objection—from some quarters to drawing baselines to the length of 100 miles.

We are entering into an area of conjecture when we talk about drawing that one long baseline, but so far as I can determine there is nothing to prevent our drawing the other baselines with the exception of the 100-mile link, and, in effect, publishing the maps for all to see.

Mr. Hogarth: It is within that 100-mile link, however, that the substantial amount of Russian fishing is taking place; is that not so?

Mr. Davis: Part of it is taking place there. We talk rather loosely about the Continental Shelf. The baselines plus twelve miles that I have been talking about, if I include for a moment the 100-mile link, would cover most of our Continental Shelf on the West Coast; in other words, it is outside our Continental Shelf. But the Continental Shelf, in the odd spot, has a peak out beyond those lines, and certainly as you come down towards the United States it does definitely drift out westward of the 12-mile limit.

But the Russians have been fishing, generally speaking—is this not correct, Dr. Needler?—on the edge of the Continental Shelf, and certainly they have been fishing down, in effect, off the U.S. and off Juan de Fuca Strait.

Mr. Hogarth: Have the Russians used methods that our fishermen are prohibited from using?

Mr. Davis: I had better refer that to Dr. Needler. I have heard comments to the effect

that they use smaller nets, and so on, but I would like to be certain of that.

Dr. Needler: I do not believe so, Mr. Chairman. The Russian fishery in the whole Gulf of Alaska and right down the Alaskan Coast and the British Columbia Coast has been specializing on catching ocean perch, and I do not think that we have a mesh regulation about an ocean perch fishery.

Mr. Hogarth: Have we any catch on ocean perch at all?

Dr. Needler: Very little; but there is some.

Mr. Hogarth: Therefore, in that sense, they are not substantially interfering with our fishing industry?

Dr. Needler: Actually, the degree of competition is not too great so long as they stick to the ocean perch. What concerns our fishery, however, is that we do have a growing fishery for ocean perch and that they are reducing the potential, which I believe to be quite true. They tend to reduce the abundance, and they reduce the ease with which we can get into that fishery.

• 1025

Mr. Davis: Mr. Chairman, a general comment may be appropriate.

Particularly on this continent the demand for fish does not include, for example, ocean perch in any large amount. It is a demand for salmon and for halibut, and so on. But we believe, and the the industry certainly hopes and believes, that the demand for fish will progressively include these other species as the years go by.

Therefore, looking ahead, our industry is concerned about the harvesting of species of fish which we do not yet harvest in large quantities but which are there in considerable quantity, and which other people are taking and marketing on other continents.

We want to be sure, firstly, that they manage their affairs in such a way as to conserve this fishery, or at least maintain it over a long period; and, secondly, that they do not establish what might be referred to as traditional rights to fish in certain areas that later we would like to regard as possible exclusive zones or zones managed by us.

Mr. Hogarth: Mr. Minister, I have only one more question. This headland-to-headland problem seems to have been plaguing us for at least a decade now. What action has to be

taken to clear it up? We do not seem to be making much progress. What must be done to clear this matter up and establish these baselines?

Mr. Davis: The Government has to decide what maps it is going to publish. As I said, on the West Coast there is no problem in drawing the lines, with the exception of the 100-mile jump between Vancouver Island and Queen Charlotte Sound.

The Government, in law, has the power, if Parliament gives approval, to draw baselines of any length. There is no mention of length in the legislation; in other words, it is an open question. However, it becomes a matter of international relations, matter, in some degree, of territorial water precedents around the world, and so on, and therefore is a matter that rests now with the Department of External Affairs.

But the government of the day can decide whether or not to draw that 100-mile line. The legislation permits it, and no reference back to the House of Commons, for example, is required.

Mr. Mather: Mr. Chairman, may I ask a supplementary?

The Chairman: Mr. Hogarth's time has expired, but we will allow one short supplementary.

Mr. Mather: Because I come from the West Coast I was very interested in what the Minister said about the 12-mile fishing limits in legislation. I want to be very clear that I understand what the situation is. I gather that for some years, Canada has had legislation to the effect that we have a 12-mile fishing limit?

Mr. Davis: Outside of baselines.

Mr. Mather: Outside of baselines; but that we have never spelled out the component parts, headland-to-headland, on—

Mr. Davis: We have never spelled out the baselines.

Mr. Mather: As I understand it, what you are now saying is that it is your intention to spell out these baselines, at least in the areas you have indicated, and that you hope to do that soon?

Mr. Davis: Yes.

Mr. Mather: Possibly this year?

Mr. Davis: This is what I would like to see happen.

Mr. Mather: And when it does happen Canada will be in a position to have people come and negotiate if they wish to make representations on what they think about our baselines?

Mr. Davis: That is reasonable.

The Chairman: Members have been taking rather more than their allotted time and there are quite a few more who have indicated that they wish to question. Any supplementary question will be on the time of the questioner.

Mr. Moores:

Mr. Moores: Mr. Davis, I wish to follow through very quickly on the matter of the 12-mile limit. Although it is important it is perhaps even more important, once it is implemented, that it be patrolled. This would be a yeoman task but it is exceedingly important to its success.

Even as a theory, the most significant comment I have heard for a long while was the one you made on the management of our marine resources on the Continental Shelf, when one considers that, from a Canadian point of view, we probably can have adequate conservation by the limiting of licences to ships, and this sort of thing.

Of course, in the case of the ground fish industry on the East Coast this is not a feasible approach at all, when one considers that for every one ton of deep-sea fishing fleet from Canada there are already 80 tons of European ships fishing in Eastern Canada or the Northwest Atlantic.

• 1030

With this very important, potentially-feasible project of managing our own marine resources over the Continental Shelf—one which would have such tremendous effect on our Canadian industry—do you intend, sir, in the not too distant future, to call a conference on the law of the sea to discuss the practicality of this being achieved in the foreseeable future?

Mr. Davis: Canada being a country with a very lengthy coastline, with a real interest in the fishery and with an extensive Continental Shelf, particularly off the East Coast, we have everything to gain and nothing to lose by the development of international understanding which would lead to the better management, and certainly the conservation, of all fish

resources over continental shelves around the world.

Mr. Davis: That is right. We have everything to gain and nothing to lose by establishing an international understanding, one which, over the years, becomes more and more binding on all participants as fishing nations and which preserves the resources for their long-term use.

Our limit as defined, let us say, by base lines plus 12 miles does not extend out, obviously, over the Grand Banks in any great fashion. The Grand Banks, as I understand it, extend to places out as far as 400 miles from our coast. Personally, I do not think it is realistic to assume that we will be the exclusive fishing nation out over our continental shelf areas, particularly on the East Coast, but certainly we must do everything we can to establish the sort of understanding, the consensus, of good fishing practice among all participating nations that will protect those resources for all time, and the calling of another law of the sea conference would fit in with this general concept and concern about the lasting effective use of those resources.

Mr. Moores (Bonavista-Trinity-Conception): I realize, Mr. Minister, that this would not be a solely Canadian fishing reserve but do you visualize that it would be a Canadian responsibility to license internationally, so to speak, how and who actually used the resources over the Canadian shelf?

Mr. Davis: Possibly; we are reaching out into some conjecture as to how what you might loosely refer to as international waters are policed and managed. There are those who believe that the high seas—however you define the high seas—should become an ambit exclusively for the United Nations and that the United Nations, through some agency, would be the authority responsible for measuring the resource and ensuring that the resource is preserved and not over-harvested.

It may take a long time for the United Nations to have this power in effect. Perhaps the United Nations might never include the continental shelf areas, I do not know. In the meantime, we have had ad hoc arrangements, interim arrangements, where certain nations entered into treaties. Always there was the prospect of new entrants, additional nations coming into that area and fishing who were not bound by the Treaty so that is an imperfect device.

There is also the possibility that by general consensus developed through law of the sea conferences and generally within the ambit of the United Nations, authority would be given to the nation whose continental shelf is adjoining to carry out some of the management functions that the United Nations might have in the high seas themselves.

This is a possibility; it is certainly one that appeals to me as something that might come off sooner than some general understanding with universal acclaim which could be enforced by the United Nations.

Mr. Moores (Bonavista-Trinity-Conception): Thank you very much, sir. Certainly, I would like to go on record as saying, the sooner the better, because I think it is very, very important for our industry in the future.

I have one other question which is more specific in nature regarding the Fisheries Inspection Service. I might say before I ask the question that I think they have done an absolutely first-class job from first-hand knowledge of it. However, the Fisheries Inspection Service—and you can correct me if I am wrong, sir—at the present time pretty well initiates in the factories. The product is inspected to make sure it is of good quality when it goes out.

• 1035

They do a good job on this; I know they cooperate with management, but my complaint is that it does not go back far enough. There have been a great many instances where fish has been landed from the boat or even taken out of the water, but from that point until the time it gets to the factory there is a tremendous gap where terrific spoilage occurs. Is it possible or is it feasible for this service to be moved back one notch farther to the head of the wharf, so to speak, before trans-shipment to factories rather than being in a location where 20 per cent of the spoilage has occurred before it even gets there?

Mr. Davis: I am sure it is possible; I believe it is being done. Perhaps I could defer to Dr. Needler on the specifics but my understanding is that our studies in respect of productivity, for example, go directly to this type of thing, the loss of quantity of fish from the moment it leaves the water until the time it leaves the factory. If there is a 20 per cent loss between the time it leaves the water and the time it enters the plant for freezing or otherwise processing the product, then that is

where we have to look and that is where, in fact, I believe we are looking with considerable effort.

Mr. Moores (Bonavista-Trinity-Conception): It is the inshore fisheries primarily I am talking about in the Newfoundland area.

Mr. Davis: Perhaps Dr. Needler might comment specifically on the onshore fisheries.

Dr. Needler: Mr. Chairman, as Mr. Moores well realizes, this is a very big field but in the last few years we have been moving in this direction, attempting to get enough background to set some standards for the handling of fish in order to maintain quality and indeed, to some minor degree, such standards are in force. However, we have a very long way to go. I can only say that it is our intention to concentrate in moving in that direction as fast as we can.

Mr. Moores (Bonavista-Trinity-Conception): Is my time up yet, Mr. Chairman?

The Chairman: That is right, sir. Mr. Goode?

Mr. Goode: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would like to talk a few minutes about the same items that Mr. Rose and Mr. Mather brought up concerning the licensing of individual salmon fishermen rather than the licensing of the boats as we are doing now. It has been mentioned by Mr. Rose particularly that the Union's point of view at the Coast is that we should license the individuals and we should have an impartial board to control this.

Personally, I have never met an impartial board but nevertheless, considering the fact that we can have one, we do not need one for five years because I take it that we are going to have a moratorium on anybody entering the fish business for five years. This means that at the end of five years we would be allowing a certain number of people into the industry. Perhaps 30 or 40 spaces would be available at that time.

I cannot understand how this board would select those people to enter the industry. Would they be allowed to select anyone at large or would they be allowed to take the fishermen's sons only, or their brothers, or would they be allowed to take someone at random from the public? Consequently, we would have a situation where sons of fishermen, sons of Suzukis and Gundersons and Iversons who have been fishing in my riding

for years in Delta and Steveston and Richmond would not be allowed to enter the industry for five years and then, perhaps, would have to wait another five years to get in.

Under the present system of licensing boats, these men can still get into the industry by going out and earning a down payment on a boat with, perhaps, a little help from Dad. The question I would like to ask the Minister is this: has any other country ever brought in controls on the number of fishermen that have been allowed in the industry or the boats and, if so, what methods have they employed?

Mr. Davis: I believe that our scheme of licence limitation on vessels is unique but perhaps there are schemes, Dr. Needler, in which there has been limitation on fishermen as distinct from vessels?

Dr. Needler: I think, Mr. Chairman, there have been a number of cases of limitation of entry into the fishing industry. In Australia they have tried a limitation on the number of fishermen based on the proportion of the income they get from fishing, too, and they have found the administration of this very difficult. Actually, in the inshore fishery in Japan which, as you might guess, is perhaps the most intensive fishing anywhere in the world, they have used our scheme to some degree, limiting the number of vessels with transferable licenses—you know, the license goes with the vessel—and have gone farther, I think, in that the Japanese Government has, in some cases, in some inshore areas, bought up vessels and destroyed them. This is the only case I know of where a scheme similar to ours has been attempted.

• 1040

Mr. Goode: There is one other item that I wanted to deal with and that is the fact that we have Grade A licences and Grade B licences, and unfortunately the major problem, the major complaint, I would think, of the local fishermen is the moonlighter. Some of the moonlighters have worked their way into a Grade A licence because you did not discriminate against who was a real fisherman and who was an amateur. For instance, we have a public school principal making \$16,000 a year out in his pleasure boat catching fish every summer, and he has a Class A boat now.

Is there any thought of changing the \$1,200 limit per year upwards to eliminate more of

these Class A licences that perhaps should not be in that category?

Mr. Davis: When we set up this system, which will be operative from now on, we were faced with the high degree of probability of boats, some of them worth very little and which are now in the B category, being purchasable by anyone who wanted to bring a great big new vessel into the industry. They would buy up one of these small boats owned by a moonlighter, for example, and this would permit them then to scrap that boat and bring in a \$100,000 or \$200,000-vessel.

In order to reduce the number of low-priced ineffective fishing vessels that were available for upgrading, we created a B category. That was the main reason for the creation of the B category. We arbitrarily chose ten thousand pounds of salmon as the criteria because our records by boat show us what the catch has been in weight terms, so the boats were divided as between those which had caught a peak of more than ten thousand pounds and those that had never caught more than ten thousand pounds.

You asked whether we might change this criteria of establishing what a B boat is, a boat, in other words, whose licence dies when the boat dies, and the A category, whose licence can be put on a new boat when the boat dies. We could revise this upward at any time. We do not intend to revise the scheme or indeed review it in depth until 1970. In other words, we will give it a two-year run. But in 1970, obviously we could do what we did this fall. We could arbitrarily draw another line, and while I certainly do not think much of arbitrary acts, I think a case might be made in 1970 for the exclusion, for example, of boats which have an A category licence, but which in fact were simply held in storage and did not report any catch for the next two years. They are not in the bona fide fishery perhaps, and could perhaps be excluded.

The Chairman: We still have Mr. Whelan, Mr. St. Pierre, Mr. McQuaid and Mr. Crouse, and we have 15 minutes before we vacate to another committee.

Mr. Whelan: I just had one question on the salmon licensing for these fishermen. Is there an appeal board if you are turned down?

Mr. Davis: Yes, there is an appeal board.

Mr. Whelan: Who makes up the appeal board?

Mr. Davis: Three members of the staff of the Department at the Regional Office in Vancouver. However, they have several advisers who are drawn from the industry.

Mr. Whelan: Are these the same people who refuse the licence in the first place, who are going to sit on the appeal board?

Mr. Davis: Yes, I would say simply they are. We have declared, arbitrarily looking at a list of 8,500 vessels, which ones are category A and can be renewed by a replacement and which ones are category B and die with the boat. That is an arbitrary decision. The appeal committee takes appeals, and beyond the appeal committee is the opportunity to appeal to the Minister.

• 1045

Mr. Whelan: But do you not think that an appeal committee should be made up of—I am not saying departmental officials are not capable—independents that would handle this and have the power to make a decision, not a recommendation? I know of other appeal boards that we have set up and one is the Farm Credit Corporation. As far as I am concerned, they are not made up actually of departmental people, but they have no power to really make a decision. They can have power to recommend, but very rarely do they override the departmental people.

I can think of another appeal board that I think is excellent and that is the Immigration Appeal Board where these people are independent of the Department and make decisions that are binding. I do not think anyone can overrule their decisions as far as that goes, and they actually do an excellent job. So this is the only thing that I want to comment on regarding licensing.

Mr. Davis: Just one point there. This appeal committee has not itself rendered a decision on anything prior to the appeal being made to it, so it hears the case for the first time. It has no vested interest.

Mr. Whelan: If they are departmental people, you do not think that the departmental people on the appeal board could consult the other departmental people, and that there is not that great union of opinion among them?

If they do that it would be different in that regard from any other department that I have had anything to do with.

Mr. Davis: Well, the government has made an arbitrary decision based on a record of catch. There is a question of whether or not a boat was in existence at the time of the announcement. Evidence of its being under construction is sufficient to allow it to enter. This appeal committee reviews the information to see whether there was evidence of its being under construction and this type of thing, so it is not really being asked to second-guess or review its own previous decision. It is making a first decision, but there is an appeal beyond that committee to the Minister.

Mr. Whelan: Are there going to be any limitations on the sale price of an A craft licence?

Mr. Davis: No. You do not separate the licence from the boat. There is a limitation on the price of the vessel.

Mr. Whelan: That is what I mean. I have seen it—I do not know how these run—in tobacco marketing boards. I have seen it in dairy quotes, and another perfect example is a hotel licence; the hotel may not be worth \$25,000 but sells for \$150,000 because it happens to have a licence. Is this what we are going to expect in the licensing of these fishing craft?

Mr. Davis: I certainly hope not. I know that the value of vessels which are believed to be A category vessels and been inflated by an expectation that this system is not only a good one, but will be really successful in the sense of reducing the size of the fleet somewhat and increasing the earning power of the fisherman and the vessel. Therefore, the price of vessels is being bid upwards at the moment. If this system only slowly comes into effect, current expectations are inflated. The fishing vessel owners, or those who have a vessel to sell, have an inflated idea of the value of this A category licence on the boat.

But I have no doubt that as the system develops, and to the extent it is successful, the cost of entry will rise and this intangible value attached to a Class A licence will be substantial.

Mr. Whelan: I am a strong advocate of licensing. I think this is most important, but I am just concerned about what I have seen in other forms of licensing of other businesses. I have seen what has happened to the price of them and the limitations on who could get in this club afterwards.

The other thing I wanted to ask perhaps Dr. Needler could answer. I have seen some crab fishing traps in Prince Edward Island, and I did not think you could—you would have to stuff—I do not know how in the world—I heard Mr. Cyr say you can get a thousand pounds of crabs in a trap. Are there different kinds of traps that they are experimenting with?

Dr. Needler: Mr. Chairman, I think the traps we have been experimenting with are mainly the traps which are in use in the king crab fishery, or a very slight variation of these—some variation—and they do catch 700 pounds of crabs per trap.

Mr. Whelan: This is a metal frame with the mesh on the outside.

Dr. Needler: Yes. This sort of thing, of course, could not be handled by a small boat. It has to be handled by what we call a vessel.

The Chairman: Next is Mr. St. Pierre, and I will have to interrupt you along the line due to the hour.

• 1050

Mr. St. Pierre: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. There have been statements made that there is \$1.00 of government money going into the fishing industry for every \$3.00 in gross sales which, if so, is a rather alarming figure—I am sure it would not apply to forestry, mining or agriculture. I wonder if the Minister could expand on this a little bit for us. If the figure is correct, what figure would be supportable in this area? Also could any breakdown be made available to the Committee later perhaps to show how different sections of the fishing industry are operating as distinct for species—salmon, halibut and cod, or as distinct by regions—West Coast, East Coast, freshwater?

Mr. Davis: I have not any detailed statistics in front of me. I have seen reports prepared in the Department on the commercial salmon fishery on the West Coast which showed at the time—this is a couple of years ago—that the expenditures within the Department of Fisheries, say, in 1966, when allocated to the West Coast and narrowed down to the salmon fishery, amounted to roughly \$15 million and, as I recall, in that same year the gross sale of salmon was of the order of \$45 million. Now there is in addition to the \$15 million on the one hand, payments in respect of unemployment insurance to fishermen and certain other

benefits which are not administered by the Department of Fisheries. I think I must also add that in addition to the \$45 million there is the value of processing. But in very rough and round terms the ratio of federal government expenditure related to fishermen who are in the commercial salmon fishery on the West Coast has been \$1.00 versus \$3.00 of gross revenue to the industry.

Mr. St. Pierre: Do you think this is tolerable? Does it not seem extremely heavy?

Mr. Davis: I am not sure. I really have not made up my own mind on this. There is a by-product—an increasing by-product in the long run, the sports fishery. It has not been large in dollar value in the past but the gross in the sports fishery, if you include not only the gear the fisherman uses to catch fish but his pleasure craft and so on, is very large. Also, I think if one is looking out through the years at the prospect of increasing the salmon resource, in the Babine proposal for example where we have invested roughly \$9 million in increasing the return of salmon to the sea, we may be able to produce a dividend in the future which is very much larger than the gross value of the catch today. So I would want to assess it both in terms of the sports fishery and the prospect of a much larger catch in the future before I make up my own mind as to whether the order of magnitude of assistance is too large or too small.

Mr. St. Pierre: Would it be possible for us to get later on in the course of this Committee's meetings some estimates for other fisheries and for regions prepared by the Department?

Mr. Davis: Yes, I have asked for this sort of information but it takes a little while to prepare. I would be very glad to look at your question in depth and endeavour to answer it

in some detail. I do not know whether we will be able in all cases to separate the return in respect of specific species of fish but certainly, in areas, we might answer your question of how many dollars are being invested by the federal taxpayer and what is the current gross value of the production to the fishery.

Mr. St. Pierre: Basically, I am wondering if there are fisheries that we should abandon.

• 1055

Mr. Davis: Well, you are talking not only about the fish and the hard figures on finances relating to the fishery, you are talking about people, about periods of time, and perhaps the phasing out of a particular fishery. You are talking about moving people to other sources of employment, for example, and this means that we could only move in stages towards another pattern. But there could not be a dramatic change.

Mr. St. Pierre: I guess my time is up.

The Chairman: I would like to announce a meeting of the sub-committee this evening at six o'clock in my office, Room 246.

The Minister tells me that he will be unable to be here on Friday morning but we could continue with the examination of the estimates at the next meeting.

Mr. Davis: I am sorry about that, Mr. Chairman. I can be available any day next week and I can be available tomorrow or Thursday but I gather you have no meetings scheduled.

The Chairman: No, we have no available space tomorrow.

Is it agreed that we adjourn?

Some hon. Members: Agreed.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF MINUTES
OF
PROCEEDINGS AND EVIDENCE

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Translations under the direction of the Bureau for Translations, Secretary of State.

ALISTAIR FRASER,
The Clerk of the House.

HOUSE OF COMMONS
First Session—Twenty-eighth Parliament
1968

STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

Chairman: Mr. GUY CROSSMAN

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS AND EVIDENCE

No. 5

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1968

Respecting

Revised Main Estimates (1968-69) of Fisheries and Forestry

WITNESSES:

From the Department of Fisheries: Dr. A. W. H. Needler, Deputy Minister of Fisheries; and Mr. L. S. Bradbury, Director, Industrial Development Service.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1968

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

Chairman: Mr. Guy Crossman

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Richard Durante

and Messrs.

Anderson,
Breau,
Comeau,
Crouse,
Cyr,
Dionne,
Howard (*Skeena*),

Goode,
Hogarth,
Lundrigan,
Mather,
McQuaid,
Moores (*Bonavista-
Trinity-Conception*),

Noble,
St. Pierre,
Smith (*Northumberland-
Miramichi*),
Smith (*Saint-Jean*),
Whelan—(20).

(Quorum 11)

J. H. Bennett,
Clerk of the Committee.

¹ Replaced Mr. Rose on November 6, 1968.

ORDER OF REFERENCE

WEDNESDAY, November 6, 1968.

Ordered,—That the name of Mr. Howard (*Skeena*) be substituted for that of Mr. Rose on the Standing Committee on Fisheries and Forestry.

ATTEST:

ALISTAIR FRASER,
The Clerk of the House of Commons.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

FRIDAY, November 8, 1968.
(5)

The Standing Committee on Fisheries and Forestry met this day at 9:45 a.m. The Chairman, Mr. Crossman, presiding.

Members present: Messrs. Anderson, Breau, Comeau, Crossman, Crouse, Goode, Howard (*Skeena*), Lundrigan, Mather, Noble, Smith (*Saint-Jean*), St-Pierre, Whelan—(13).

Also present: Messrs. Carter, Deachman and Ritchie.

In attendance: From the Department of Fisheries: Dr. A. W. H. Needler, Deputy Minister; Mr. L. S. Bradbury, Director, Industrial Development Service; and departmental officials.

The Chairman called the meeting to order and read,—the Third Report of the Subcommittee on Agenda and Procedure.

Your Subcommittee met Tuesday, November 5 with the following members present: Messrs. Crossman, Durante, Whelan and Crouse.

Also present: Mr. Howard (*Skeena*).

Your subcommittee recommends:

1. That Item 1—Revised Main Estimates—Departmental Administration, be allowed to stand.
2. That the Committee consider the other Items in the order of their appearance in the Revised Main Estimates.

It was unanimously agreed,—

That the Third Report of the Subcommittee be adopted.

The Committee discussed the problem of sitting while the House is sitting.

After debate, on motion of Mr. Comeau, it was

Resolved,—That the Committee seek permission to sit while the House is sitting, only for the purpose of hearing “out of town” witnesses (or at the discretion of the Co-ordinating Committee).

Item 1—Revised Main Estimates (1968-69)—Departmental Administration, was allowed to stand.

The Chairman called,—

Item 5—Revised Main Estimates (1968-69), Operation and Maintenance.

The Committee questioned the Deputy Minister of Fisheries and his associates.

Mr. Goode raised a point of order respecting the number of Departmental officials present.

At 11:00 a.m., questioning continuing, the Committee adjourned to the call of the Chair.

J. H. Bennett,
Clerk of the Committee.

EVIDENCE

(Recorded by Electronic Apparatus)

Friday, November 8, 1968.

The Chairman: I see a quorum. I call the meeting to order. I will read the Third Report of the Subcommittee on Agenda and Procedure: (*See Minutes of Proceedings*).

I ask for a formal motion to approve this report.

Mr. Crouse: I so move.

Motion agreed to.

The Chairman: The matter of sitting while the House is sitting was discussed again by the Subcommittee. I wonder if the Committee could consider this once more. We do not wish to abuse this privilege, but we think that at times it may be necessary to have the privilege.

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, is it your intention at the moment to discuss this particular item?

The Chairman: If we could dispense with this in not too long a time.

Mr. Crouse: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I have only a brief comment to make with reference to your statement that the Committee sit while the House is sitting. We have discussed this matter and we feel now that it would be advisable to sit while the House is sitting only when an emergency arises. In this regard I am referring to a situation whereby witnesses may well be called to appear before this Committee from distant points as far away as British Columbia or Newfoundland. It would undoubtedly be unfair to them not to hear them, and in order to do this we would have to sit while the House is in session. However, we would point out that we feel the Committee should not abuse this privilege, but should sit only when an emergency arises. On that basis, we are prepared to concur with this suggestion.

• 0950

The Chairman: Well, Mr. Crouse, in the case of the co-ordinating committee thinking that it was absolutely necessary for the allocation of space or time, would you consider this?

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, this, of course, is something that would come under the emergency heading. I presume that you, as Chairman, would bring this request to the co-ordinating committee and we could then debate it. At the moment, that type of question is almost hypothetical. As I understand it, you are seeking to get permission to sit while the House is in session and we are prepared to grant this, with that one caveat that we refer these emergency sittings to the Steering Committee for agreement.

Mr. Mather: Mr. Chairman, at the previous meeting when this was considered, I expressed the idea that the Committee should not seek the over-riding right to have the Committee sit at all times while the House was in session, but rather to have it be able to sit as occasion demanded. I think that is pretty well what we have come to now. I would certainly support that. I make the suggestion that in the report which will be made to the House that this be stressed, that it be made clear that we are seeking the right to have the Committee sit in an emergency situation, or as the occasion demands, and not leave it to the House to think that we are asking to sit at all times, because I think we might run into difficulty there if that were the impression.

The Chairman: With this stipulation, if the co-ordinating committee decided perhaps along the line that it was necessary without an extreme emergency due to time or space. Would that be acceptable?

Mr. Mather: I would be agreeable to that. The only thought I wish to leave, though, is that in seeking this authority we should make it quite clear that we do so in such a way that we get the authority we want, because I can visualize a situation in the House where it might be objected to otherwise.

The Chairman: The motion is that we sit while the House is sitting only when out-of-town witnesses are present or at the discretion of the co-ordinating committee.

Mr. Crouse: I have no objection to that motion, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: We need a motion on that.

Mr. Comeau: I so move.

Motion agreed to.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, I shall now call Item 5.

We will now resume questioning of the departmental officials. I believe when we rose at the last meeting Mr. St. Pierre was questioning.

• 0955

Mr. St. Pierre: I received an answer to my question.

The Chairman: Very well, Mr. Crouse?

Mr. Crouse: While I realize the Minister is not with us this morning, we are pleased to see the Deputy Minister in attendance. With respect to Item 5, I would refer the Deputy Minister to the Minister's statement of Tuesday, October 29, when he stated that Canada is now a party to nine international conservation conventions, three with the United States and six with a number of states, varying from three in the case of the International North Pacific Fisheries Convention to seventeen in the case of the Whaling Convention. Each of these conventions established commissions which, on the basis of studies of scientific investigations, recommend to the participating governments any necessary conservation measures. Could the Deputy Minister today give this Committee some idea of the recommendations on conservation proposals made by these commissions to our fisheries branch, and could he also tell us about some of the conservation recommendations that have not been accepted by the government.

Dr. A. W. H. Needler (Deputy Minister, Department of Fisheries): I do not believe, Mr. Chairman, there have been any conservation recommendations by these international commissions that have not been accepted by the government. It would take up too much time of the Committee to go through the details of the recommendations of these commissions, but I could make some general remarks. They vary a bit in their effectiveness.

In the case of the Pacific Halibut and Salmon Commissions, which are with the United States, there are very detailed and effective conservation measures which are accepted by both governments without any difficulty. On the other hand, in the case of the International Whaling Commission I think it is generally known that this Commission did not bring con-

servation measures into effect on Antarctic whaling until the stocks were pretty badly decimated, and only after this have they brought in regulations which will lead to some restoration of the stocks, which is sort of shutting the stable door after the horse has been stolen. These recommendations do not affect Canada very much but they do have some weight, such as general closure of the Atlantic to mother ship operations, which has been accepted by all the member governments and which is quite valuable to us.

The International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries is a commission in which we have a great deal of interest. It has only been in recent years that the groundfish stocks have reached the stage where conservation measures appear to be necessary. The Commission has brought in a number of minimum mesh regulations, which are regulations that require a certain minimum size in the mesh of otter trawls and which are in effect throughout the convention area, and they have been accepted by our government. At the present time the Commission is considering the question of whether other regulations are needed. The other regulations that are being discussed are quota regulations, limitations on the total catch. Actually there is still a good bit of disagreement within the Commission as to what such regulations should be and how they might be implemented. So, the mesh regulations are the only effective regulations that have been passed.

• 1000

The International North Pacific Fisheries Commission—which is a commission between Japan, the United States and Canada—is the commission under which Japan has agreed to abstain from fishing certain stocks of fish, especially salmon and halibut, in the northeastern Pacific on the basis of what is called the abstention principle. That is, that the country is already exploiting these stocks, we are using them to the full and have them under scientific investigation and regulation. Actually, there have been no changes in the regulations under that Commission for three or four years, except in the case of halibut fisheries in the Bering Sea, which were judged not to qualify for abstention by Japan. There are a number of different regulations on the halibut fishery there.

To my knowledge the Great Lakes Fishery Commission—and this is a commission between Canada and the United States—has not recommended any fishery regulations, but it is under this commission that the Lamprey Control Program is carried out. This has been successful to a large degree in Lake Superior and this operation is being extended in Lake Huron. In this

case it is the Canadian view that the Commission should take a broad view of the general regulation of fisheries including, for example, such matters as the introduction of exotic species which might have a big influence on the Fishery. Under the International North Pacific Fur Seals Commission (Japan, USSR, United States and Canada) the taking of fur seals on the two sets of breeding islands, the Pribilof which are the United States and the Komandorskiye Ostrova—and I cannot remember the other ones—which are USSR, is regulated. As a compensation for not taking seals on the high seas as they go past our coasts Canada and Japan are both given a certain proportion of the seals taken on the fur seal islands. These operations have been quite successful in maintaining the fur seal herds at I believe fairly close to a maximum level.

The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea is really a research body. It is the oldest fisheries research body in the world, having been established at the turn of the century, and the benefits to Canada from that are simply in the interchange of scientific information both on fisheries and on oceanography.

The Interamerican Tropical Tuna Commission is one which we joined only a year ago. We became members in 1967. Now this Commission has had over-all quotas on the take of the Yellow Fin Tuna in the convention area which is in the eastern Pacific. I think it has been a successful conservation Commission. We have been developing a tuna fishery even in that area, and Canada has accepted the recommendations of the Commission. They appear to have the habit of having the annual meeting in a country which accedes to the Commission and the next meeting will be in Ottawa next summer.

There is another commission, the Atlantic Tuna Commission—I do not know the exact status of it at this moment—to which I believe Canada will be adhering. There will be a period of time set aside for a study of Atlantic tuna to lay the basis for conservation, with no likelihood of regulations in the near future.

• 1005

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, if I may ask a supplementary, does the federal Department of Fisheries have any jurisdiction at all in the field of, say, Atlantic tuna as far as conservation or anything else is concerned? I ask that question because right now the sports fishery of the Atlantic region has reached such proportions that I think there is grave danger of the depletion of the tuna fishery. I know that giant blue fins, weighing from 500 to 800 pounds, are being

landed by the hundreds and, in actual fact, they are dumped after being taken aboard and no use is being made of the fish.

The Chairman: Excuse me, Mr. Lundrigan. I have you number four on the list. Mr. Crouse is before you. Would you mind waiting your turn?

Mr. Lundrigan: It was a supplementary question, Mr. Chairman. I might as well leave for 40 minutes. There is no advantage in being here if you cannot ask a supplementary question.

The Chairman: Well, it is up to Mr. Crouse.

Dr. Needler: Mr. Chairman, to answer Mr. Lundrigan's actual question, the government of Canada has control over the operation of its own tuna fishermen but its only control of the catching of tuna other than in Canadian waters or by Canadian fishermen would be through a commission such as this new Atlantic Tuna Commission.

Mr. Crouse: I thank the Deputy Minister for his resume of the various commissions that exist. It is evident that conservation is of prime concern to everyone in the fishing industry.

The Deputy Minister made a most interesting statement this morning wherein he informed this Committee that The International Whaling Commission, for example, which made recommendations to those countries interested in whaling did not find that the countries concerned were sufficiently interested in the maintenance of sufficient stocks to carry out the conservation measures recommended with the result that some of the species are now almost extinct—if I heard the Deputy Minister correctly. Does this same attitude towards conservation exist with regard to groundfish stocks and, if so, what measures are being taken by Canada to police the recommendations that are being made by these various commissions before our groundfish stocks reach such disastrous low levels that there is no return for anyone. Could you amplify that part of your previous statement, please?

Dr. Needler: Well, Mr. Chairman, this is a fairly complicated question. In the first place I am not at all sure that this difficulty with whaling was a failure of the countries to agree to the recommendations of the Whaling Commission; it was in part the failure of the Whaling Commission with representatives from various countries with various interests failing to agree on measures to recommend.

• 1010

The big difficulty in a fishery like that of the north-west Atlantic is that the countries have quite different interests and there are quite different economic regimes in these countries. As far as the groundfish are concerned, there is no question at all of any danger of depletion in the sense that the cod would be fished out and would not bounce back if you stopped fishing them. Actually, the kind of depletion that we suffer is what you might call an economic depletion. If a fishery gets too intensive the fish may become scarce enough so that it does not pay to fish them, even before you reach the maximum yield that that stock can sustain. Our problem in the northwest Atlantic is basically, I think, that some countries with a bigger demand for fish and lower costs would feel that fishing should not be curtailed as soon as we, with relatively higher costs—or the United States, or any of the countries with high costs—and a somewhat different economic regime, would curtail it. They readily accept something like a mesh regulation applicable to everybody, but the difficulty in getting all of the countries—even the members of the Commission, their representatives on the Commission—to agree to a particular quota level is a different matter.

As far as enforcement is concerned, I believe that this Commission is moving towards a recognition for a scheme of joint enforcement. In other words, enforcement by the patrol vessels on one nation applied to the operations of another nation. That has also been, as one might guess, a contentious matter, but progress is being made.

The Chairman: Mr. Noble?

Mr. Noble: Mr. Chairman, being from the Great Lakes area and, of course, primarily interested in the welfare of the fisheries in those waters, I would like to ask the Deputy Minister if any definite and notable progress is being made in lamprey control, or are we just maintaining a certain level of control?

Dr. Needler: This is a technical question and I do not believe there is anybody here who could give you the ultimate answer. My understanding is that we have reduced the lampreys in Lake Superior to a level at which the lake trout, which were the main prey of the lamprey and valuable to us, are increasing again. This is a relatively small percentage of their peak abundance. This is generally regarded as successful although there may be some doubt as to whether the cost is justified by the result in the long run, because it seems that it will be necessary to continue these

operations. We can never get rid of the lampreys entirely, apparently. That means we will have to continue control measures. It is a little too early to know whether the long-term costs of the control will be entirely justified by the result.

Mr. Noble: Then, Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask this question. Are any plans under consideration with a view to giving greater impetus to the lamprey control programs?

Dr. Needler: The lamprey control program is in the course of being expanded to areas other than Lake Superior. However, this is subject to the limitations of funds available, and this is just as much the funds available from the United States side as from the Canadian.

Mr. Noble: Mr. Chairman, there is one other thing that I am interested in. I will put this question. Has any consideration been given to creating or constructing an electric barrier somewhere on the east end of the Seaway to stop the migration of lampreys from the ocean to the Great Lakes? It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that we are spending a lot of money in trying to control them, but we have not done anything to stop them coming in. I would like to know if the Department has given any consideration to this matter.

• 1015

I might say, Dr. Needler, that on questioning the Seaway authorities in the Public Accounts Committee in the previous session, I was advised by the Chairman of the Board that they would be quite willing to co-operate with the Fisheries Department on such a project.

Dr. Needler: I think, Mr. Chairman, that I am not in a position to answer the question. I do not know whether it has been considered. However, we would be glad to bring this suggestion to the attention of the Commission and to our people working on lamprey control.

It is possible that the numbers of lampreys migrating through the canal are insignificant compared with the populations that have been built up in the upper lakes.

Mr. Goode: Mr. Chairman, could I have a point of order, please?

The Chairman: Point of order, Mr. Goode.

Mr. Goode: Being a businessman before being a Member of Parliament, it bothers me to no end to see

these eight gentlemen sitting here doing nothing when it appears that Dr. Needler is quite capable of answering all our questions. Do you think it is necessary to keep them here?

Mr. Noble: Mr. Chairman, I have not finished my questioning. I have not used my 10 minutes yet.

Are any plans under consideration for introducing lake trout in Georgian Bay and Lake Huron? Do you think conditions are such that they could be introduced at this time?

Dr. Needler: Introducing lake trout?

Mr. Noble: Well, we do not have any there now. I think you know that. They were quite plentiful at one time, but the lamprey, of course, helped to clean them out. Now that this lamprey control program is under way, my fishermen up there are saying to me continually, "When are you going to start to put some lake trout back in the lake?"

Dr. Needler: I think this is true. I am not an authority on this because it is the Ontario Government that has the responsibility of the fish culture operations in the Great Lakes, not the federal government; but I believe that they are planting some lake trout in the Great Lakes. I think there is also some natural reproduction and there are some lake trout there. Yet, some fishermen always say there are none—and quite understandably when there are not enough to pay to fish. I believe that the biological opinion is that the lamprey problem is the important thing, not the source of the small stock.

Mr. Noble: Mr. Chairman, I thought there would be some co-operation between the federal government and the provincial government in this matter, and that they would surely get together when the time was right to introduce lake trout and we would be able to have some information on it. However, I have one last question.

Does the government have any control or jurisdiction over the pot-head whales on the Atlantic Coast?

Dr. Needler: Yes.

Mr. Noble: The reason I am asking that question is because there was a time when mink ranches throughout Canada depended to quite some large extent on the red meat from pot-head whales and now they have become almost extinct, from the information I have. I am wondering if the government is doing anything about it.

Dr. Needler: Mr. Chairman, there has been a study of the pot-head populations for some time, but there is not, as far as I know, any regulation. Pot-head whales are notable for fluctuations in abundance in most parts of the world. I do not know whether there is as yet any basis for a regulation.

• 1020

Mr. Noble: Mr. Chairman, the reason I am asking that question is the fact that pot-heads reproduce one at a time and there is a grave danger, when they are taken in great numbers, that reproduction could really be hampered to quite a dangerous extent.

The Chairman: Mr. Anderson?

Mr. Anderson: First of all, Mr. Chairman, I am new to committees and if I understand this correctly, do we just ask questions on any aspect of fisheries or forestry, or do we try and restrict ourselves to the items listed?

The Chairman: We restrict ourselves to the items.

Mr. Anderson: I have a few questions stored up from last time. Do I have your indulgence to ask those first? They are with respect to the West Coast salmon fishing restrictions.

The Chairman: There will be an occasion to ask them later on.

Mr. Anderson: Fine. Well, if we are back on Item 5, there is a fair bit here for "development and demonstration of vessels, gear and related equipment", \$800,000. I wonder if it could be explained in a little more detail.

Dr. Needler: Mr. Chairman, under the Industrial Development Service, the Department is attempting in some cases to develop, test and demonstrate a better fishing vessel. This activity is very closely linked with exploration for fish stocks which are not caught by existing methods. That is what this item is, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Anderson: Could you give some indication of what sort of development is taking place? There is a fair difference between 1967-68 and 1968-69—a difference of over \$200,000. Could you give any reason for this decline in the amount of money spent in this field?

Dr. Needler: I think, Mr. Chairman, you would have to ask the Minister of Finance about that one. We

would like, actually, to have more funds to spend in this service in general.

Mr. Anderson: Perhaps my question might be better phrased. Is this money being spent now on developing new equipment and boats for the queen crab that we heard something about earlier on, which is a new industry? Is it being spent on programs on the West Coast for herring, or perhaps some other fishery of which we hope to go further off shore, and thus might need new gear? Is there any change in the general pattern of your expenditures, and what you are trying to develop here?

Dr. Needler: No, there has not been any change in the pattern. Actually this is a very complicated field which involves a great many individual projects. We could provide the Committee with a list of such projects if you wished—our current projects. Among the important ones have been the development of the herring fishery on the Atlantic Coast, the development of the queen crab fishery, the development of the shrimp fishery now which is a viable fishery in the Atlantic. We are exploring for other stocks that we can fish profitably. There are a great number.

Mr. Anderson: Could you indicate where the cut-back of almost \$250,000 will be? In what area are you chopping out a project? Is this a thing of firing naval architects?

Dr. Needler: No, we are not reducing staff. One of the reasons for not reducing staff is that at the present time one of our limiting factors is to have good skilled men who can supervise these projects and see that their results are properly reported. So we are not reducing staff; we would, indeed, like to increase it when the opportunity comes.

You have to consider in all of these items together, that the reduction in that particular item—from \$800,000 down to \$567,000—means that in 1968-69 we were doing less on the development and demonstration of vessels and gear by ourselves. There is another item, “programs and projects shared by provinces”, which you see is for all intents and purposes the same this year as last year. These are projects in which the provinces contribute either 50 per cent if it is a matter of local importance, or 25 per cent if it has general importance.

• 1025

We have increased our professional and special services because this has been one of the most advantageous activities. Under that money we bring experts

from one part of the country to another or from other countries, or even other continents, who have actually introduced better fishing methods in Canada; this has been very successful. With this item, we have even taught the Newfoundlanders how to jig squid better.

Mr. Anderson: Sir, there are two other items at page 164, which I just cannot understand at all. You have “Community Fishing Stages” which is reduced by over a half from \$500,000 to \$240,000; and you managed to cut back your light, heat and power, from \$18,000 to \$3,600. Could you give any indication of why there are these tremendous discrepancies between two years for something which, I would have thought, would be fairly standard from year to year?

Dr. Needler: I am taking your items one at a time. At the moment there is a program to provide community stages—these are buildings in which fishermen can salt fish, mainly. This program is being reduced for two or three reasons. One of them is shortage of funds; another one is the difficulty in proper supervision and the fact that many of the greatest demands have been satisfied. We do have some applications on hand, but the program in this case has been reduced.

The light, heat and power item, I think, so Mr. Bradbury points out to me, is largely a matter of our having leased the Valleyfield plant, which was our plant, to a commercial operator.

Mr. Anderson: So it is the increase in efficiency of private enterprise which has reduced it to one quarter of what it was before. Is that a fair assumption?

Dr. Needler: Well, we do not pay for it when they do.

The Chairman: Mr. Anderson’s time is drawing to a close in half a minute. Mr. Lundrigan will be next. Did you wish to say something, Mr. Schreyer?

Mr. Schreyer: I have a very brief question. Where is this \$240,000 being spent? In Newfoundland?

Dr. Needler: This is entirely in Newfoundland. Oh, I am sorry, there is \$180,000 in Newfoundland and \$60,000 in northern New Brunswick.

Mr. Schreyer: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the Deputy Minister could tell us where in Newfoundland? I do not wish to impose on Mr. Anderson’s time.

Mr. Anderson: Go ahead.

Mr. L. S. Bradbury (Director, Industrial Development Service, Department of Fisheries and Forestry): It is the completion of a program that was decided on about 2½ years ago and the program involved a number of locations. I can recall only one or two of these places from memory, but I know that one location is Ferryland.

An hon. Member: Aquaforte and Ferryland, in that area?

Mr. Bradbury: That is correct, on the southern shore. There are one or two locations in the Bonavista bays.

Mr. Schreyer: That is fine.

Mr. Bradbury: We can let you have this information shortly if you would care to have it.

Mr. Schreyer: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Anderson: In my final 30 seconds I have no question, but I do hope we will have the opportunity of looking at the new salmon regulations on the West Coast. I have a great number of questions which date now from two meetings back, and I would like to have an early opportunity of finding out what actually will take place when these new regulations go into effect.

• 1030

The Chairman: You will have that opportunity. Mr. Anderson's time has expired. Mr. Lundrigan?

Mr. Lundrigan: Thank you, sir. Did Dr. Needler mention that the need for community stages had pretty well come to an end because the provision of same had met the demand?

Dr. Needler: Mr. Chairman, there still is some unsatisfied demand, but the most demanding locations have been taken care of, and there has been a tendency recently to change from the building of stages. I do not think that "stage" is a very descriptive name; these are buildings sitting on fairly substantial wharves in which the fishermen can salt their fish. There has been a tendency under this program to build some things we call fresh fish collection centres. There are two questions, I think, arising in this program and one of them is whether or not that latter activity should not really be taken care of by industry as it is everywhere else except in Newfoundland. There is another major problem in seeing that these community stages are used most efficiently.

Mr. Lundrigan: There is quite a bit of doubt about whether some of them were economical ventures in the first place. Mr. Chairman, I was wondering about the estimates under Item 5, Charter of Aircraft on page 166, \$179,000. Could we be given some indication of what this amount of money means or how it was spent?

Dr. Needler: Mr. Chairman, this is under the Conservation and Protection Service and it is really a patrol service for the enforcement of regulations—this applies to both coasts—concerning where our own people are allowed to fish and also enforcement of our 12-mile limit, for example.

Mr. Lundrigan: In that respect was the amount adequate? Perhaps I should question whether the amount was adequate when we realize, for example, that in particular parts of the coast of Newfoundland there are tremendous indications that the 12-mile limit is not being adhered to and the policing is not adequate because, as you know Mr. Chairman, last year several thousands of pieces of fishing gear were destroyed by fishing craft inside the 12-mile limit. I am wondering now if the amount was adequate and if this was its purpose.

Dr. Needler: I do not know whether that particular thing could be helped by aircraft very well. I would say this item is very nearly adequate, but we feel that the costs of these services are cut pretty well to the bone considering what they are asked to do.

Mr. Lundrigan: Were the contracts awarded by public tender?

Dr. Needler: Oh, I think always, yes.

Mr. Lundrigan: All of them were awarded by public tender?

Dr. Needler: Yes.

Mr. Lundrigan: Right. On page 168 under the Resource Development Service the number of persons employed is 377. Is that what it means, the same numbers in 1967-68 and 1968-69?

Dr. Needler: Under Resource Development Service, the figures I have are 339.

Mr. Lundrigan: The reason I made that observation is because there is quite a bit of talk about improving the quality of fish by inspection, and so on. Could you give any indication of whether there is an increased

number of persons employed in the Inspection Service?

• 1035

Dr. Needler: Oh, I see. I am sorry. This is under Inspection, not under Resource Development.

Mr. Lundrigan: Yes it is; I am sorry.

Dr. Needler: We are trying to upgrade the qualifications of inspectors; we are making a determined effort in that direction. At the moment we do not feel that there is an inadequate number.

Mr. Lundrigan: Will the inspection be extended to the fresh water fish aspect of the industry?

Dr. Needler: Mr. Chairman, we conduct quite a large inspection operation on the fresh water fisheries. Under the inspection act and in accordance with the general federal jurisdiction, we inspect fish that enter into interprovincial or export trade and we inspect fish which enter the country from other countries. This is one responsibility that is not at the moment delegated to the provinces anywhere. It was once delegated to one province and they preferred to turn it back to us as it is not an activity, I guess, that is very popular.

Mr. Lundrigan: On page 169, under the Fishermen's Indemnity Plan which is being curtailed this particular year—this is my understanding—I notice \$900 was spent in Publication of Reports and Other Materials. Now, one of the problems with a number of federal plans is that fishermen never seem to find out what is going on.

I am sure you can talk to most of the fishermen of the Atlantic and perhaps the Pacific region and there are a number of government programs they know nothing about. In other words, my observation is that I do not think the federal Department perhaps has done enough to enlighten people concerning the various programs under its jurisdiction. Is this an indication of the lack of effort on the part of the Department, right here, by having only \$900 spent in what I consider public relations?

Dr. Needler: I think the main public relations are through the field service but I doubt whether this includes press releases and that sort of thing. I am told that this is to pay for the publication of an informative pamphlet. This is an additional amount. In general, there is a lot of difference of opinion regarding

government information services but this does not cover such things as press releases and that kind of thing.

Mr. Lundrigan: Is the Department satisfied with its efforts to enlighten the ordinary fishermen concerning various government programs?

Dr. Needler: I would say there is room for a lot of improvement.

Mr. Lundrigan: On page 171 under the Bait Service I notice the estimates call for an expenditure of almost \$1 million—\$819,600—as compared with \$755,000 for last year which is an increase of \$70,000; yet the purchase of bait is down by \$10,000. In actual fact last year there was \$115,000 expended on the Purchase of Bait with a total cost of administering the program of \$755,000, a ratio of 7 to 1 between the purchase of bait and the administration of the total program.

• 1040

This year we have a ratio of 8 to 1, \$105,000 to \$819,000. The cost of the total program is increased yet the actual money to be expended, as I would think to the fisherman, has gone down. Is the price of federal administrators increased or is the price of that becoming cheaper?

Dr. Needler: I think very little of this goes to what you might call administrators. The big difficulty in the bait service is storage and distribution and this is where these costs are. We have to maintain in the bait service a vessel capable of carrying frozen bait—a large vessel—and they have a smaller one as well. We have storages for bait, we have smaller bait units which are distribution centres, and this is where the costs really arise.

Mr. Lundrigan: It does not amount to much money anyway so the service is perhaps being curtailed a little bit in one sense by looking at the total amount to be expended in one direction. I have one last question, Mr. Chairman, which is a question perhaps that we could spend quite some time on. Under the Fisheries Prices Support Act, the administration of same, I notice a total expenditure of \$64,000. The Price Support Board and the administration of this part of the federal Department of Fisheries perhaps should be one of the most important aspects of the total Department, and certainly this is not all that is being spent under the Fisheries Prices Support, but I notice under that administration, \$64,000. Does it mean that the Fisheries Prices Support is not a very active part of the federal organization?

Dr. Needler: Well, it certainly has been an active part in the last year. There have been years when there has been very little activity. And it is rather difficult—this makes a difficult position regarding staff. So actually the administration has key people associated with Fisheries Prices Support Administration, and they receive assistance from time to time from other parts of administration as required. If we had a staff that was sufficiently large to meet the peak requirements there would be a lot of waste.

Mr. Lundrigan: Is the price support actually being used to the extent that it could be, and for the purposes for which it was originally designed?

Dr. Needler: Well, the first part of your question of course is—the answer is pretty obviously, no. You could use it more, but this does not mean that you could use it to more advantage. I think that it has been used for the purposes for which it was intended. I was not there during the early negotiations of this, but my understanding of the purpose was to cushion sudden changes in prices.

The Chairman: Mr. Lundrigan, your time is up. I know that the members of the Committee have first priority but the last on my list who indicates that he wants to question is Mr. Comeau.

Mr. Comeau: The "Fishermen's Indemnity Plan" on page 169. On October 25, as you know, the Minister announced or the Department announced immediate discontinuance of experimental low-cost federal insurance plan to fishermen which gave them coverage for loss of their fixed fishing gear, such as weirs, fish traps, et cetera. This does not include the fishing boats, right?

Dr. Needler: No.

Mr. Comeau: This is just the fishing gear, fixed fishing gear. The reason given for the abandonment of this plan was insufficient participation by fishermen. Is there a reason for this? Have fishermen given a reason why they are not participating? Is it because of the interest rates, or is it because they do not know about it?

• 1045

Dr. Needler: I am sorry I really could not answer the question as to why there is a lack of participation. Just as in the case of the lobster trap insurance, the participation is at such a low level that I think this is not worthwhile either.

Mr. Comeau: That is quite an interesting statement because I thought that everybody would want to participate. Another question then. Up to now, the insurance limits on the fishing boats is \$25,000, right? The maximum? Is there any chance of this being increased do you think and has this been considered? Some fishermen feel that this is not adequate, that this covers only the price of boats the way it is now. They feel that this is not adequate, that this should be increased a lot more.

Dr. Needler: Well, Mr. Chairman, I would point out that the level was increased. It was increased this year from \$15,000 to \$25,000. The difficulty here is that it is a general principle of government, I believe—at least it is my understanding—that we do not compete with private enterprise any more than we can help, and there has been some opposition even to this increase from private insurance agencies. However, I would advise the Committee that the question of a further increase in the upper limit is under active consideration, and this is because in recent years the insurance rates have increased very rapidly so that they have become almost prohibitive sometimes. So this question is being examined, but it is too early to say what action would be taken.

Mr. Comeau: The rates I presume are lower than the prevailing insurance rates?

Dr. Needler: Very much lower.

Mr. Comeau: Yes.

Dr. Needler: As regards the rates, I might say that an attempt is made to make the insurance plan self-supporting, except that we contribute some administrative costs. Recently the rates were increased at the same time as the level was increased. We had been offering insurance on vessels at a rate of one per cent, as low as one per cent. We recently changed—on the basis of loss ratios—we raised this rate on even the smaller boats in certain areas where the loss ratio is high, and between \$15,000 and \$25,000 the rate is two per cent, but the rates quoted by private agencies are perhaps several times that.

Mr. Comeau: Yes, but this, up to now, has been self-supporting, right?

Dr. Needler: Not entirely. We have tried to do this but it takes some time to develop a background of knowledge of the risks on which to base an accurate adjustment of rates to the risks. We believe that the

insurance on fishing boats as now revised would be self-supporting.

Mr. Comeau: Are there any circulars being distributed to the fishermen, I mean on these things?

Dr. Needler: Yes. This is the \$900 that was discussed a little earlier.

Mr. Comeau: Another thing that interests me is this enforcement of the laws. I am talking especially about the lobster industry. It appears, from what I have been hearing lately, that these regulations are not enforced, or we need to have much stricter control of these regulations. I am talking about controlling for example the small lobsters, so that these are protected. It appears that, for example in my area, the people are catching these small lobsters year round, and in some cases the law is not enforced strictly enough. Scuba divers, et cetera, are after this and I am wondering if this could be stopped.

• 1050

Dr. Needler: Mr. Chairman, we do our best and we have some ups and downs. And one of the difficulties has been the support of the courts. I am glad to say that recently the support of the courts in these cases has been very much better than it used to be. If the courts will not back up action with penalties that mean something, why then, of course, the deterrent is not there.

In your district I would have thought that a great volume of small lobsters would not be taken because the main market is live lobsters to the United States and they will not accept them there. They get dumped there so that the buyers do not have an incentive to buy small lobsters for export but I would think that the enforcement is fairly good on the whole but, as I say, it has its ups and downs.

Mr. Comeau: Do I have time for one more question, Mr. Chairman?

The Chairman: Yes.

Mr. Comeau: I say this because this year the trap limitation regulations are coming into effect and again this is to protect the industry, and I think there is a lot more to be done in this field than in the limiting of traps; perhaps faster patrol boats—I do not know. I do not think the courts are stiff enough. There is even talk that for the first lobster there should be a \$5 fine and for the second one, \$25 and so on, and this is what the fishermen themselves are saying. I am wondering if this could not be . . .

Dr. Needler: All I can say is that we do our best with what we have. We do not prevent all infractions but I believe that we keep the infractions to a fairly low level and, I might say, especially in western Nova Scotia.

Mr. Comeau: Mr. Chairman, I am not saying that the buyers are after this but on a lower scale maybe with individuals. This is happening. Even this summer I went into a boat and they offered some small lobsters and I ate them and they were good but still . . .

The Chairman: Talking about the protection, if I may, a supplementary comes to mind and this applies to the female lobster. Is it possible to identify legally the difference between the male and female lobster?

Dr. Needler: Yes.

The Chairman: The scraping of a berried lobster—after they are scraped, is it possible to identify the fact that they have been or . . .

Dr. Needler: Yes, and we prosecute people for that.

The Chairman: And if they find a lobster with no berries left on the lobster itself, is it possible to prosecute in court?

Dr. Needler: Yes, we have prosecuted people. You can identify lobsters which have been scrubbed.

The Chairman: In that case would it be possible or would it be helpful in the conservation of the lobster to discontinue the fishing of all female lobsters?

Dr. Needler: This subject has been studied to a great degree and the biologists who have done so do not believe that this would be a desirable thing. When you prohibit the taking of half the lobsters that are there, you have to get a pretty big benefit in return and the indications that we have are not that the number of eggs produced is really the important limiting factor, and it is not believed that the prohibition of the taking of all female lobsters would actually increase the catch. You have lost about half your catch to start with and you would not increase the abundance enough to make up for it.

• 1055

Mr. Breau: Mr. Chairman, may I ask one supplementary?

The Chairman: Yes.

Mr. Breau: On the question of protection and conservation, I think it is a practice of your officers that if they find some gear, some lobster traps, for example, which are there and it is out of season, they can bring the gear in, seize it and then if the fisherman does not claim it they will destroy it after a certain time. I know this has happened in some cases; some fishermen have lost some gear and, of course, they do not want to go and claim it because automatically they are going to be guilty.

Now, I understand that you have to apply the law but do you not think that in some cases destroying gear to the amount of \$250 or \$300 could be quite a heavy fine? I think this is quite a penalty. Could there not be another practice where your officers would make an effort to find out who the gear belongs to and if the man is not smart enough to figure out that he is going to lose more money, they can go and prosecute him. Do not wait for him to come and say, "This is my gear", and then prosecute him. Why do they not go and prosecute him?

Dr. Needler: It is my understanding, Mr. Chairman, that the officers always try to find out who had been setting the traps.

Mr. Breau: Very often it happens that they just destroy the gear and the man loses quite a bit of money; what it amounts to is quite a penalty.

The Chairman: Is that all, Mr. Breau? I would like to go to Mr. Carter now.

Mr. Carter: Mr. Chairman, I think our time has pretty well run out but I do have one or two brief questions I would like to ask. First of all, I would like to thank Mr. Anderson for yielding the floor to me and asking a supplementary question. I appreciate it.

The amount voted, sir, this year for community stages is of extreme importance in my riding, 40 per cent of which is fishing. I notice the Vote this year is less than half of that of last year and I believe the Deputy Minister mentioned that it was the government's policy, as it were, to discontinue providing additional stages around our coast.

I would like to point out to him it is a big disappointment to me that this amount has been cut by more than half, because there are places in my riding where, under the resettlement program sponsored by the federal and provincial governments, there were large numbers of fishermen brought in and, to use an old expression, they were like fish out of water in that they have been moved from places and from islands

and, I grant you, remote areas where they had adequate fishing equipment and gear, and so on, and now they find themselves in settlements where there are no facilities.

Consequently, these people who want to make a living from the fisheries and who are fishermen by nature, by birth and by right, are now being deprived of that right to fish. I can name one place in my riding—Placentia Bay—where we have, I think, in excess of 120 fishermen who were moved in from the islands, from the smaller areas, and no facilities whatever are available. Now, a community stage would be the answer and this is why I say I am extremely disappointed that the government has not seen fit to appropriate more money this year for this phase of the fishery because, while they might not have been utilized to their fullest, I think this is the answer to a large extent where fishermen are given a very sanitary means of processing their fish. Am I right in assuming that the community stage program is now being phased out pretty well?

Dr. Needler: Mr. Chairman, I think at the moment it is temporarily being phased out, at least partly, because this is a matter of financing and partly because there is a need for a review of this whole program to be sure that it is directed in the best way, a review in co-operation with the provincial government authorities.

• 1100

Mr. Carter: Our time is running out, Mr. Chairman, and I will not delay it but the other point was one raised by my colleague about publicity being given various programs of the Department of Fisheries and I think a case in point is the Fisheries Improvement Loans Act. I find there have been 2,300 loans since its inception and in my province, which is predominantly fishing, there have been 18 loans out of a total expenditure of six million and some odd thousand dollars. I think in Newfoundland there were \$23,000 loaned to the fishermen.

I am wondering; is this perhaps a result of lack of adequate publicity being given to this program? Could some thought be given to increasing the vote on advertising and publicity, and so on?

Dr. Needler: It could be, Mr. Chairman. This program is not really administered by this Department but there are also some differences between provinces in the contacts with banks. These loans are made through banks and it is believed that some of the differences relate to the contacts that fishermen have

with banks. There are, however, some differences between areas and we find it very difficult to understand. This is really another department's business.

The Chairman: Have you some comments, Mr. Needler?

Dr. Needler: Mr. Chairman, I just wanted to comment about Mr. Anderson's remark about the number of people wasting their time here.

Mr. Anderson: It was not mine.

Dr. Needler: Oh, I am sorry. I just wanted to say that to save time it is easier for the Deputy Minister to answer if he can. However, he needs some back-up in

case there are questions he cannot remember the answer to.

The other thing is that it actually helps the Department to serve Parliament to have people listening to discussions of this sort. This kind of contact actually helps the Department to do what is wanted of it.

Mr. Crouse: I concur with the Deputy Minister's remarks. I think we could put this down to public relations between the representatives of the people and the hired public servants of the Government of Canada.

The Chairman: Before the meeting adjourns I would like to announce that the next meeting will be scheduled for 9.30 a.m. Thursday, November 14.

HOUSE OF COMMONS
First Session—Twenty-eighth Parliament
1968

STANDING COMMITTEE
ON

FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

Chairman: Mr. GUY CROSSMAN

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS AND EVIDENCE

No. 6

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1968

Respecting

Revised Main Estimates (1968-69) of Fisheries and Forestry.

WITNESSES:

From the Department of Fisheries: Mr. S. V. Ozere, Assistant Deputy Minister (International and Jurisdictional); Mr. E. W. Burrige, Assistant Director, Resource Development Service; Mr. D. MacKinnon, Chief Biologist; Mr. L. S. Bradbury, Director, Industrial Development Service; *From the Fisheries Research Board of Canada:* Dr. F. R. Hayes, Chairman; Dr. W. R. Martin, Assistant Chairman; and Dr. K. S. Ketchen, Biological Consultant.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1968

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

Chairman: Mr. Guy Crossman

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Richard Durante

and Messrs.

Anderson,

Breau,

Comeau,

Crouse,

Cyr,

Dionne,

Howard (*Skeena*),

Goode,

Hogarth,

Lundrigan,

Mather,

McQuaid,

Moore (Bonavista-

Trinity-Conception)

Noble,

St. Pierre,

Smith (*Northumberland-*

Miramichi),

Smith (*Saint-Jean*),

Whelan—(20).

(Quorum 11)

J. H. Bennett,

Clerk of the Committee.

(Text)

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

THURSDAY, November 14, 1968.

(6)

The Standing Committee on Fisheries and Forestry met this day at 9.45 a.m. The Chairman, Mr. Crossman, presided.

Members present: Messrs. Anderson, Breau, Comeau, Crossman, Cyr, Durrante, Goode, Hogarth, Howard (*Skeena*), Lundrigan, Mather, McQuaid, Noble, St. Pierre, Whelan—(15).

Also present: Mr. Corbin.

In attendance: From the Department of Fisheries: Mr. S. V. Ozere, Assistant Deputy Minister (International and Jurisdictional); Mr. E. W. Burrige, Assistant Director, Resource Development Service; Mr. D. MacKinnon, Chief Biologist; Mr. L. S. Bradbury, Director Industrial Development Service; *From the Fisheries Research Board of Canada:* Dr. F. R. Hayes, Chairman; Dr. W. R. Martin, Assistant Chairman; and Dr. K. S. Ketchen, Biological Consultant.

The Chairman advised the Committee that if it was agreeable, the Minister of Fisheries would be available for a meeting on Friday morning, November 15, 1968.

The Committee so agreed.

Item 5—Revised Main Estimates (1968-69); Fisheries Management and Development; Operation and Maintenance was called and the departmental officials were questioned.

Because of the presence of officials from the Fisheries Research Board of Canada, the Committee agreed to allow Item 5 to stand and call

Item 20, Fisheries Research Board of Canada; Administration, Operation and Maintenance.

The Chairman introduced Dr. F. R. Hayes, Chairman and Dr. W. R. Martin, Assistant Chairman of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada.

Dr. Hayes addressed the Committee, and assisted by Dr. Martin and Dr. Ketchen, was questioned.

At 11.35 a.m. the Committee adjourned to the call of the Chair.

J. H. Bennett,
Clerk of the Committee.

EVIDENCE

(Recorded by Electronic Apparatus)

Thursday, November 14, 1968

The Chairman: Gentlemen, I see a quorum. I have been told by the Minister's officials that he can be available tomorrow, Friday, November 15. We have arranged with the Co-Ordinating Committee for a room and if the Committee is agreeable we could sit tomorrow morning at 9.30. Is that agreeable to the Committee?

Some hon. Members: Agreed.

The Chairman: We will now resume questioning on the estimates. At the last meeting we questioned the departmental officials on Item 5—Operation and Maintenance, which appears on page 158 of the estimates.

Shall Item 5 carry?

Mr. Noble: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask one question before we pass this item, if we have the people here who can answer it, and it is in respect to pollution. I might say that I asked a question in the House of Commons in respect to pollution from thermonuclear plants.

The Chairman: Excuse me. Will Mr. Ozere please come to the front of the room.

Mr. S. V. Ozere (Assistant Deputy Minister, International & Jurisdictional, Department of Fisheries): What is the question, please?

Mr. Noble: The question is to what extent are the lakes being polluted by thermonuclear plants disposing of the water they use for cooling into the Great Lakes, and how wide an area would be affected if pollution results from this?

Mr. Ozere: Perhaps Mr. Burrridge could answer that question.

Mr. E. W. Burrridge (Assistant Director, Resource Development Service, Department of Fisheries): I think this is something that the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests is probably looking into. They are responsible for the administration of fisheries in the Province of Ontario. I have not actually

heard that there is any serious pollution problem from these plants.

Mr. Noble: I have an article here which I clipped from the *Fundy Fisherman*, and they go on to quite some extent about the problem this creates. The people who wrote this article seem to think this constitutes quite a danger. I wonder if we have any information on it?

Mr. Burrridge: No. It is probably chiefly from the temperature change in the area. This is about the only change there is in conditions. There are no toxic components contained in the cooling waters from these plants. These matters have been investigated quite thoroughly in the United States and also to some degree in Canada, I believe.

The Chairman: Mr. Mather, do you have a supplementary?

Mr. Mather: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I could ask a supplementary in connection with water pollution in regard to fisheries. I have received several representations—and I also imagine other members from British Columbia have—from the United Fishermen and Allied Workers Union and other groups complaining about industrial waste and other types of water pollution affecting the lower Fraser River. I wonder if any of the officials have any information on the present situation in that regard?

Mr. Burrridge: Pollution in the lower Fraser is in the hands of the Pollution Control Board. I understand this is a provincial body that has associations with our Department. The problems are being studied by scientists from our Department and from the International North Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission. There are always problems with sewage disposal, and one thing or another, but these are continually under investigation.

Mr. Goode: Mr. Chairman, I have a supplementary. During the dispute over the new sewer system that was to go into Richmond—if you are familiar with that particular situation—the fisheries people were asked whether this extra sewage would affect the fish in the

Fraser River, and the Department of Fisheries came out and said that it definitely would not. Does sewage pollution in a river such as the Fraser River not affect the fishing when the fish are going up to spawn?

Mr. Burrige: Mr. McKinnon from our Vancouver office is here. Perhaps he could field this question.

Mr. Dixon MacKinnon (Chief Biologist, Vancouver): This is true. Sewage acts as a detractor of oxygen and it is a question of dilution. So, from a fisheries standpoint we are not actually polluting the water because with the good dilution rate the oxygen reduction is not anywhere near what it would have to be to be critical. We really cannot say that you are polluting the water when you are dumping in an oxygen-demanding substance unless it is brought down to possibly 6 parts per million, or to such a critical level. In a river the size of the Fraser there would be a negligible reduction in oxygen from whatever sewage Richmond would put in. We do not like to see it but we cannot say that it is. . .

Mr. Goode: So your level of tolerance is a great deal different from that of people who wish to swim or use it for recreational purposes?

Mr. MacKinnon: Yes. I think the fishermen complain about the physical appearance of their nets in handling it, and such things as this, and esthetically they are correct.

Mr. Noble: Mr. Chairman, while we are on the subject I would like to ask one further question. Do the men who are going to answer this question not think there is great danger from pesticides being washed into our various waterways from sprays on orchards and in various other ways. A report was received that DDT was found in penguins in the Antarctic, so it seems to me this is very widespread and covers a wide area. Perhaps someone could tell me something about that.

Mr. Burrige: Yes, there is no question about it. We in fisheries are very concerned about pesticides washing from orchards or from forest spray programs, and the like. There is an interdepartmental committee on the use of pesticides which meets several times during the year. This committee is made up of representatives from the departments of agriculture, forestry, wildlife, fisheries, and so on. These pesticide problems are discussed and the departments responsible for fisheries resources, wildlife, and so on,

are continually negotiating with other departments in an attempt to get the treatment reduced and the types of chemicals modified in order to improve the situation and reduce this pollution problem in our waters and in the air.

Mr. Noble: Thank you.

Mr. MacKinnon: Excuse me. Rather than mislead Mr. Goode, I should point out that this sewage effluent has an oxygen demand but not enough to be serious. The thing that we worry about is toxic substances finding their way into sewage, which always happens, and yet we are almost powerless to treat it as an expectation or as a definite fact.

Mr. Durante: What does "almost powerless" mean?

Mr. MacKinnon: It would have to be detected, and charges could certainly be laid under the Fisheries Act, but if you have a sewage system for sewage wastes we can guess that there will be some toxic elements discharged by the very nature of human beings, although we cannot say definitely that this will happen. You can monitor but you would have to be right at the site and you would have to trace it in order to lay a charge. So, there is a good possibility of toxic effluence. We have to support the health of people on things like this, and for human health, swimming and esthetics we give all the support we can from the fisheries standpoint.

The Chairman: Mr. Whelan?

Mr. Whelan: I just wanted to ask, Mr. Chairman, if you had seen the recent release—I think it was on Tuesday of this week—by the International Joint Commission on pollution of the Saint Clair River, the Detroit River and the Great Lakes system. Have any of the officials. . .

Mr. Burrige: I saw the newspaper article last night.

Mr. Whelan: You have not seen the document?

Mr. Burrige: I have not seen the complete document.

Mr. Whelan: It is quite a detailed document and, as Mr. Noble was mentioning, there is an awful lot of stuff going in there. I think that is the simplest short form to use for what is going into those waterways. It certainly is not

good for any kind of marine life. One other question was the matter of inspection service, which is under item 5, for the chartering of boats and part-time inspectors. Do these part-time people who are on patrol have the authority to arrest people for violations?

Mr. Burrridge: Yes, Mr. Chairman, they have that authority.

Mr. Whelan: I just have one further short question. How extensive is the research that you do on the building of ships for fishing? Do you do any research on the type of fishing craft that should be used?

Mr. Burrridge: Mr. Bradbury will answer that question.

Mr. L. S. Bradbury (Director, Industrial Development Service, Department of Fisheries): Mr. Chairman, I am not quite sure of the question. We do a good deal of research into the...

Mr. Whelan: I think you recently held a conference in Montreal where you invited all the builders of different types of fishing craft and other types of craft, and I think all the fisheries people from across Canada were invited to hear these people present their views on the different types of craft such as plastic boats, cement boats, and so on. I saw a document on that.

Mr. Bradbury: Yes, Mr. Chairman. This is quite correct. This was the second conference that was held on fishing vessels. The first conference was held in Montreal in 1966. This mainly had to do with the design of larger vessels, offshore fishing vessels. The conference that Mr. Whelan refers to was held last month in Montreal and this had to do with the materials used in the construction of fishing vessels. The papers presented at these conferences came from several of the leading fishing countries of the world, as well as Canada, and it resulted in a great deal of very useful information for the Canadian fishing industry and indeed for the Canadian shipbuilding industry, as well as other related industries. In addition, in the Industrial Development Service the Department employs a naval architect, a vessel technologist, a marine engineer, an electronics engineer and fishing operations people, and collectively these men carry out continual research into the construction of more efficient fishing vessels, vessels with greater comfort for the men and, of course, what is uppermost in our minds is the safety factor.

Mr. Whelan: Was this conference in Montreal sponsored by the federal Department?

Mr. Bradbury: This conference was sponsored by the federal Department with the five Atlantic coast provinces. These five provinces were Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, and with the federal Department they make up the Federal-Provincial Atlantic Fisheries Committee, the sponsor of both conferences to which I made reference.

Mr. Whelan: So you have any idea what our proportion would be of the cost of that?

Mr. Bradbury: Thus far four of these conferences have been sponsored by the Federal-Provincial Atlantic Fisheries Committee. A fifth conference is being held in 1970, which will be a conference on automation and mechanization in the fishing industry. I can say that these conferences are largely self-supporting other than, of course, the input of expertise, the personnel of the federal Department of Fisheries and, indeed, of the provinces. I think the cost to the federal Department, sir, would be the actual printing of the reports. These reports are printed by the Queen's Printer and are issued under the fisheries reports series of the federal Department. They become a highly valuable technical document.

Mr. Whelan: Do you not think it would be a good idea if members of this Committee in particular were to act as observers at some of these conferences, because many times they are asked to pass legislation on shipbuilding subsidies, et cetera, and in this way they might be better informed and understand more of what they are doing when they vote on such estimates.

Mr. Bradbury: I am sure that the members of the Federal-Provincial Atlantic Fisheries Committee are not officers of this Committee. However, I am closely associated with the secretariat that looks after these conferences and I am sure that the members of this Committee would be welcome. We would like to see all of the members present. As I mentioned earlier, the next conference is in February of 1970 in Montreal and we will make a point of sending the information about this conference along to the members and, indeed, if members are interested in any of the past conferences, publications are available and can be sent to them with despatch.

Mr. Whelan: Thank you.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, I see that the people who have indicated they want to continue questioning on Item 5 are adding up, and I think I will tell you what the situation is now. We have with us Dr. Hayes, Chairman, and Dr. Martin, Assistant Chairman, of the Fisheries Research Board. The reason they are here this morning is that Dr. Needler indicated he could not attend this meeting and we thought if we had finished with Item 5 that perhaps we would go on to fisheries research. However, I see that we are continuing on Item 5, so I will now call on Mr. Anderson.

Mr. Anderson: Mr. Chairman, I do not want to interrupt. Perhaps we should pass Item 5. We can always come back to it. I have questions which arise out of the pollution of the Fraser River and I would like to follow this up, but as we have some special witnesses here can we not pass Item 5 and get on with these special witnesses?

The Chairman: This is up to the meeting.

Mr. McQuaid: I also have further questions on the Fraser River.

Mr. Hogarth: I have, too.

Mr. Anderson: I do not think they have to come under Item 5.

The Chairman: Do you suggest we go on to fisheries research or remain on this subject?

Mr. Hogarth: Is the Vancouver director going to stay for a while or...

Mr. Burrige: He will be in Ottawa for the next few weeks.

Mr. Anderson: I would like to suggest that we get on with our special witnesses. These men have come here specifically for this reason. We can always ask questions on pollution at a later date.

The Chairman: Is that the decision of the meeting?

Some hon. Members: Agreed.

The Chairman: Then I will ask Dr. Hayes and Dr. Martin to come to the table.

Dr. F. R. Hayes (Chairman, Fisheries Research Board, Department of Fisheries): Mr. Chairman, we have some copies of a pamphlet with us which was put out this

year. If it is acceptable I could pass these out to the members.

Mr. McQuaid: Mr. Chairman, before Dr. Hayes commences his evidence I wonder whether I might make a suggestion? In future if there is any information like this to be circulated, would it be possible for the members of the Committee to have it in advance so that we can have a look at it?

The Chairman: Yes, I think that is a good idea, but this material came at such a late hour that it was not possible.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, it is very unfortunate that we did not have time to prepare for the present situation. As capable as the members of the Fisheries Committee are, I do not think under present circumstances they are going to be able to probe and investigate to the extent they would like to as a result of the rather abrupt and short notice, if any.

The Chairman: You will have occasion later on the same...

Mr. Lundrigan: I am not thinking of No. 5; I am thinking of the present situation with the very capable gentlemen we have before us.

The Chairman: As I said before, you will have an opportunity later as well. This will not be their only day.

Mr. Lundrigan: I know that, Mr. Chairman, but there is no reason why we should not be well prepared today.

An hon. Member: Well, let us not waste any more time. Let us get on with the witnesses.

The Chairman: I now call upon Dr. Hayes, to give his opening remarks.

Dr. Hayes: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I agree that these documents should have been circulated. We ourselves did not know this situation was coming up until yesterday when it became evident that Dr. Needler was going to have to be present at a Science Council because of matters connected with both fisheries and oceanography which were coming up this morning. That is why this particular arrangement was suggested in such a hurry. Perhaps I might speak to this document.

Let us look first at Roman numeral III at the beginning where there is a foreword

indicating the fields of research that are covered by the Fisheries Research Board and how many scientists and what proportion of our budget is involved in each of these in 1967-68. We are interested for one thing in studying the environment with a view to understanding changes in aquatic productivity. This is concerned with the changing structure of the fishery under which at the present time the big fish such as haddock and cod have been caught off and people are tending to fish smaller specimens. This requires a different type of gear and will also change the balance since the new fisheries that are coming in such as herring represent the food of some of the former fisheries and we are not quite sure what will happen when we change the environment in this way.

We would also like to know, under the environment, the conditions of the boundaries of water masses in the ocean along which fish accumulate so that we can eventually predict where fish can be expected to be caught. This problem of understanding underwater weather is very much akin to be problem the navy has in hunting submarines and we are engaged in joint activities that are useful both to Defence and Fisheries in understanding the movements and boundaries of water. It is a kind of weather map under the ocean. This takes up 19 per cent of our budget at the present time.

Our second field of research is on the resource in which we have been examining the body chemistry and the production of economically valuable species of fish. This was formerly a very large part of our work, simply trying to find out where the populations of fish were located. As we acquire this knowledge this is tending to diminish as a fraction of our total activity. It now represents 29 per cent and in the future is likely to become less rather than more.

We are also interested, as a third major problem, in increasing the resource, particularly with reference to other fish and shellfish which give promise of being capable of manipulation by processes leading towards farming instead of hunting such as salmon, lobsters, the holding of lobsters under live conditions after they have been caught, oyster culture, and so on.

Along with and close to this comes the problem of harvesting and management in which we are close to the problems that Mr. Bradbury mentioned a little while ago. We are studying the behaviour of fish in relation to gear as new fisheries develop and we

have to try to catch smaller specimens—large numbers of little fish—and obtain information about the behaviour of fish in relation to gear as well as the behaviour of fish in relation to other objects such as obstructions in rivers, and so on. This takes up 24 per cent of our budget at the present time.

The matter of understanding the behaviour of fish so gear can be designed that will catch them is a matter we think will have great importance within the next 10 years or so and we hope to increase our efforts in these directions.

Finally there is the study of commercial products in which we collaborate with industry and, of course, as in all these works, with the development agencies of the ministry to upgrade the existing fishery products and develop improved handling; also to develop new products from fish other than food products such as medicinal products, and so on, and to make use of all possible knowledge to see that an acceptable product is placed on the shelves of the supermarkets where it can be bought with confidence by the housewife.

Mr. Chairman, may I go from the front to the back of the book and turn back two pages from the back page. The distribution of our efforts among our various biological and technological stations and our offices is given in a pie diagram. Our effort for 1967, as can be seen, ranges from 26 per cent of our budget spent in the Nanaimo station to small amounts of 3 per cent spent in the Office of the Chairman here in Ottawa and for university support. We are a totally dispersed organization so far as our laboratories are concerned. We have no laboratories in the Ottawa area.

There is a list of our establishments on pages 17 and 18. Some of them, which have been marked with an asterisk, are scientifically programmed through other major stations. For example, the Grande-Rivière station and the technological unit in St. John's, Newfoundland, are scientifically programmed in conjunction with the Halifax laboratory and similarly we have other substations—one on oysters and so on. So these stations are placed across the country, and from them our field operations are carried out.

It will be noticed that we have one laboratory in the Montreal area. There a study is made of sea mammals from all our three oceans—the Atlantic, Pacific and Arctic; also, investigations are carried out on the productivity of Northern seas. This is a field operation. Some people ask why we have a Fisher-

ies Laboratory in the Montreal area. Usually the expeditions move out from there by air.

This, Mr. Chairman, is a very brief account of what we are doing, and perhaps I should stop at this point.

The Chairman: Thank you, Doctor.

Mr. Anderson: You mentioned, sir, that there is going to be more emphasis in the next ten years on new types of gear. Could you give us some indication what direction this is going. I would like to know for instance whether on the east coast we can expect larger vessels rather than a fair number of smaller ones, and more concentration of the industry in the urban centres rather than the number of small centres that there are now.

Dr. Hayes: I think we can expect larger vessels. However, I think the particular phase of this that our Board will be concerned with will be the behaviour of the fish in relation to capturing apparatus. There are very well-developed and very expensive centres for gear study in some other parts of the world—in Hamburg for example, and if we were to set up an organization in Canada to develop gear to rival the work of the Norwegians and Germans it would take a very large budget indeed. Also, it is somewhat doubtful whether we could exceed the quality of work which we can pick up by keeping track of their efforts.

What does not appear to be understood is the way in which fish are captured. When a net approaches a fish, fish have an escape reaction. People in Britain have gone to a great deal of trouble to redesign gear on aerodynamic lines. Soon after the War they got some aircraft companies working on this. They came up with much more efficient gear from an engineering standpoint but discovered they did not catch any more fish because of their ability to escape. Now the colour, the dimensions and the swimming speed of the fish all have to be taken into consideration, and this is one aspect on which our understanding is very poor. However, we would like to develop this, particularly in our east coast Biological Centre in St. Andrews.

So I think it is a holding operation and a question of understanding, on the engineering side, and an active attempt to assume leadership in acquiring information on the behaviour of fish under capturing conditions.

Mr. Anderson: Do you have any trouble at all in obtaining this information from other

countries which are doing more basic research than we are? Is there free exchange of information in the fisheries field, or do you feel perhaps that they are holding back on some of their newer developments?

Dr. Hayes: I do not feel that they are holding back. Industrial Development is the service within the Ministry responsible for bringing to Canadians the best engineering discoveries from other countries and applying them. Perhaps Mr. Bradbury would say if he thinks there are secrets that are being held out.

Mr. Bradbury: Mr. Chairman, as Dr. Hayes mentioned, we are very active on this field of activity, which is a very important one.

It has been a policy right along to take the ideas of others rather than to get into any long-term development project. We are taking ideas from other countries and we do this by several means. We send some of our specialists to other countries. One example was mentioned by the Minister at an earlier Committee meeting when he referred to the off-bottom trawl that was actually developed in Germany but is being refined and adapted to Canadian conditions by one of our very outstanding specialists in fishing gear—particularly trawling operations, Wes Johnson, originally from British Columbia, Vancouver. We have had two meetings with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife people and the U.K. White Fish Authority. Between the U.S. and Canada there has been quite an exchange of information. Also, men from the office responsible for our fishing operations have travelled extensively, and we have quite an exchange of information between the French fisheries people and ourselves.

To be more specific, I would say that there is a fairly free exchange of information. I could also mention that we have brought out people from Japan over the past five years. In our technical assistance to the fishing industry we engage people under contract, bringing them from the West Coast, the East Coast, from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Coast—all within Canada, but we also have brought in what we consider some of the best fishermen from countries such as Japan, Norway, France, the U.K., the United States, and West Germany.

The Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Bradbury. Mr. McQuaid?

Mr. McQuaid: Dr. Hayes, has your Department done any experimental work on the

Irish Moss industry, which of course is very closely connected to the fishing industry. This of course is a very important industry as far as the Atlantic area is concerned—last year it was north something over \$2 million to our fishermen—and I am wondering if your Department has done anything to determine whether or not the present methods of harvesting Irish Moss are detrimental to the industry. There has been some suggestion that dragging the moss off of the rocks by means of drags might interfere with the roots and destroy future growth.

Dr. Hayes: Well, sir, there are several agencies in the East investigating this but I do not think we in the Fisheries Research Board have been particularly active in this line. There are others of course who are actively interested. The Research Foundation of Nova Scotia, from its outset, has interested itself in this, and the Halifax Laboratory of the National Research Council has also been interested in Irish Moss. Within the fisheries ministry, the Industrial Development Service has been working in this area. It has attempted to improve the Prince Edward Island development of this industry.

Perhaps, again, I might ask somebody from the Industrial Development Service to say what they have been doing. The answer, as are as the Fisheries Research Board is concerned, is that we do not employ research people on Irish Moss at the present time.

Mr. McQuaid: There is a very important by-product of Irish Moss called caragoin, which runs as high as \$2.00 a pound. I understand that there is not in Canada an extraction plant to extract that by-product from the Moss, that the Moss gathered here has to be sent to the United States or Denmark or somewhere where this very valuable by-product can be extracted. I understand too that a supply of roughly 16 million pounds would warrant the setting up of an extraction plant. Has any consideration been given to the setting up of a plant like this in the Atlantic areas. It would provide another industry for us down there and at the same time be a considerable help to our people.

• 1025

Dr. Hayes: I do not know of any plans to construct a plant. As far as research goes, if anyone else does, I am sure...

Mr. McQuaid: Would there be anybody here who would know anything about that?

Mr. Bradbury: Mr. Chairman, we have established in Prince Edward Island at

Miminegash what we call a marine plants experimental station. It is dealing primarily with Irish moss, and while it is located in Prince Edward Island, which is a very large centre for the so-called Irish moss, this plant is for the benefit of Canada, and indeed the manager of that plant has been doing some very useful work for the Pacific Coast development in kelp. There is every reason for an extraction plant to be established somewhere in that region, an extraction plant for Irish moss. The member is quite correct here. While we have been working in our experimental plant with such problems as the improved harvesting methods and a successful attempt to produce a good clean product, I think this has all been very beneficial to the industry generally. The production has increased considerably over the past three or four years, and indeed where in Prince Edward Island there was no drying plant, there are now three commercial plants. Again, to be more specific, in reply to the question, yes, there is plenty of room for an extraction plant in Canada. The two largest extraction plants at present are in Denmark and the United States. These are capable of large quantities of Irish moss. We in the Industrial Development Service of the Department of Fisheries, with the Departments of Trade and Commerce and Industry, have been carrying out in-depth investigations in the hope that there can be an extraction plant set up somewhere in the Atlantic region.

Dr. Hayes: Could I add, Mr. Chairman, that the National Research Council laboratory in Halifax has a field station for investigating the culture of seaweeds, and this is perhaps the main program out of their Halifax laboratory. So there is quite an amount of research going on in this field, although we are not duplicating it in our particular area.

Mr. McQuaid: The second part of my question, Mr. Chairman. I wonder if the witness could give us any indication as to whether the present method of harvesting this moss is dangerous to the industry; that is, raking it from the rocks, rather than waiting for the storm to break it off and drift it into shore.

Dr. Hayes: I think it is possible to destroy the holdfast and in fact kill the plant if care is not exercised. This is mining a resource instead of harvesting it; we certainly have to be careful not to destroy the roots in the course of harvesting, and this does require some care. Of course, when the material drifts ashore it may not be in as good a condition

for extraction and sale. This depends, I suppose, on the time of the year.

Mr. McQuaid: Your studies so far would then indicate that the raking of moss from the rocks could be harmful to the holdfast and could be harmful to the industry as a whole?

• 1030

Dr. Hayes: If the holdfasts are damaged, yes.

Mr. Whelan: They do take a loss in harvesting it from the storms; when it comes up on the beach it can be lost through covering by sand, and so forth. Is that not true?

Dr. Hayes: Yes, it gets into a condition where the buyers will not pay much for it, and are not very much interested in it if it is dirty.

Mr. McQuaid: It does not stay that long, Mr. Whelan. The fishermen are right after it.

Mr. Whelan: When I was at Prince Edward Island, a whole bunch of it had been lost by a bad storm.

The Chairman: Order.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Mr. Chairman, I want to ask Dr. Hayes about what I gather is a research or experimental type of shrimp fishery that operates out of the Nanaimo biological station. If there is such a project—I understand there was one some years ago—it may not be possible to provide any of the statistical information now, but could I obtain from you, over some period of years in the past that this has been going on, what expenditures had been involved and the number of people involved in it, and what have been the results. As I understand from talking with some people at the station a few years ago, it was hoped to amass a sufficient amount of information about shrimp that a commercial shrimp fishery could be founded upon it.

Dr. Hayes: We have been doing this out of Nanaimo. We have with us this morning the assistant Director of the Nanaimo laboratory, Dr. Ketchen, who would probably tell you better than I could how much work is being done at the moment. This work is being done.

Dr. K. D. Ketchen (Fisheries Research Board): Mr. Chairman, in the last two years the Nanaimo station has been doing two kinds of research on shrimps. One of the projects

has been exploration for new fishing grounds along the West Coast of Canada, and this work has been funded by the Industrial Development Service. The Fisheries Research Board has carried out the research for the Industrial Development Service. Reports of the results of the two surveys that have been conducted have been published and distributed to people in the fishing industry and to fishermen.

Aside from the exploratory work on shrimp, the station has been engaged for several years in the special study of the population dynamics or the natural ups and downs of shrimp populations in the Comox area, to try to determine whether or not some form of regulation would assist in stabilizing the yield from the shrimp fishery.

There are shrimp fisheries in many of the inlets and bays of the West Coast of Canada, and quite a few of these have developed as a result of the work done by the Fisheries Research Board for the Industrial Development Service.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Mr. Chairman, I wonder if, in addition to that, I could contact somebody in the Fisheries Research Board for the cost item that has been involved.

Mr. Hayes: We would be delighted. I do not think I could pull this out at this moment, but we can certainly provide it. You would like to know about the annual expenditure in Nanaimo on this particular investigation over the past few years.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Yes, that is right.

Mr. Hayes: How much is being spent.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): This may be in the two reports to which Dr. Ketchen made reference.

Dr. Hayes: We can certainly look this up and send it to you. I do not know if all members of the Committee would like this information.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): I do not know that either. I do not want to intrude upon the time of the Committee, for something that may be of particular interest to myself.

Dr. Hayes: We will look this up.

The Chairman: Would all the members want these figures?

Mr. Howard (Skeena): It may be just as well to table them.

I wonder if I could raise one other matter, Mr. Chairman. In looking at the Annual Report of the Fisheries Research Board for 1967, perhaps I could read from page five of it. In the second paragraph it says:

For many years the physical facilities of the FRB have failed to keep pace with scientific growth. In many areas, buildings put up for other purposes many years ago are found increasingly unsuitable. In most areas staff are crowded substantially beyond DPW standards. Fisheries research also requires ships, and although chartered vessels can be used for some purposes, they will not serve continuous specialized operations. For 1967 the following capital projects may be mentioned:

and then they enumerate some of them. I do not know whether I should interpret this to be a general comment or criticism about the ability of the Fisheries Research Board to obtain adequate facilities or not, but it certainly reads that way to me, that there is a failure somewhere in the scheme of things, especially if it is extended over many years as this item says. I would like to know, if I could, what the situation is at the moment; what prospects exist into the future in terms of facilities and ships and the like and whether there is any expectation, if it has not already been accomplished, of overcoming the difficulties that are pronounced here.

Dr. Hayes: The Department of Public Works, Mr. Chairman, has set up standards of the number of square feet which a scientist should occupy and I think we have only one laboratory in the country which meets those standards and that is our Arctic Biological Station which was opened about three or four years ago. All our other laboratories, under these standards, are overcrowded. We have some quite shocking-looking situations. I think on the waterfront in St. John's, Newfoundland our technological unit is in pretty shabby-looking quarters, although you can fix things up so you can work there.

Under a plan of construction which was approved in principle by the Treasury Board we were to have spent an average of \$7 million a year for 10 years which would have recovered this situation mentioned in the paragraph that you read. The present expectation is that there will be about half of that sum available for capital, about \$3.5 million, so we will not overcome this difficulty at the rate that was indicated.

Concerning our actual plans, we are now finishing a new extension to the Nanaimo laboratory which will be opened next summer. Our next major construction will be in Winnipeg where we are concerned with the pollution effort in the centre of the country. We had hoped contemporaneously to start a laboratory in St. John's, Newfoundland. This will now have to be delayed under the financial conditions. We will place St. John's, Newfoundland next on the list after Winnipeg and then we have at equal priority some improvement in our laboratory situation in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia and to construct some permanent quarters for pollution studies on the West Coast in the west Vancouver laboratory but this, however, will be some years in the future.

Our shipping program also has been somewhat moved ahead, so I think the paragraph was correctly written and correctly understood.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): I take it then, looking ahead this 10 years that you are talking about, if it is a 10-year period into the future, you could write a similar paragraph each year for the next 10 years because you are not going to be able to meet the overcrowding situation as I see it. If you have a hope of a \$7 million capital expenditure program annually and it is only in the nature of half of that, you are just running like blazes to stay in the same place.

Dr. Hayes: Unless you also get a declining manpower requirement so that you do not need as much space.

Mr. Mather: Mr. Chairman, may I ask a supplementary here?

The Chairman: A short one, sir, yes.

Mr. Mather: Supplementary to Mr. Howard's question, and it is a general question, how does the effort of Canada in this field of fisheries research financially and support-wise compare with that of other countries with which we exchange information such as Japan, Norway, or the United States?

The Chairman: Can you answer that, Doctor?

Dr. Hayes: Perhaps Dr. Martin might answer that, Mr. Chairman. I think we are reasonably well up as a fraction of the value of the industry if this is the standard, but I could not quote the comparison with Japan or Norway at the moment. Could you?

Dr. W. R. Martin (Assistant Chairman, Fisheries Research Board): Mr. Chairman, I do not have these expenditures by other countries at hand. I think it is fair to say that the reputation of Canadian fisheries research stands high in world circles. We have one of the outstanding series of fisheries research publications in the world and in all of our involvement in international activities, whether it be international commissions or, say, the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, FAO, the fisheries research reputation of Canada does stand very high indeed.

Mr. Mather: I appreciate that it stands high, Mr. Chairman, but I just wonder whether our country is giving enough attention to, or is spending enough money on, the fisheries research effort in general. I gather by the Chairman's answer that he thinks we rate fairly well up that way with some of the other countries. Is that right?

Dr. Hayes: I would have to look up our percentages. It is rather hard to calculate since we have, as indicated in this blue book, several other areas to which we are responsible besides the ministry of fisheries. On page three of this booklet these are listed. We have a responsibility to the Department of Fisheries and, of course, to the fishing industry. We are also doing work which is relevant to the needs of the National Defence Department in oceanography, primarily on the Pacific coast. We used to do it on the Atlantic but are phasing it out.

We are doing work in the North for the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development with relation to improving the living conditions of Eskimos and Indian settlements in the North. We are working for international joint commissions related to Great Lakes pollution and the Passamaquoddy tidal projects.

We are making our laboratories available to universities so that university professors are able to work under conditions where they can get running sea water, and so on, in the summer. We are doing work in all the provinces on product research and in the east and west provinces, of course, in the whole of fisheries research, although the central ones have taken over their management, and we have a heavy part in the Canadian Committee on Oceanography which is a multi-discipline group.

If you take the total responsibilities of the Board on that basis I do not think we are

spending very much. I think some great national requirement such as pollution is going to come in which will override and enlarge on actual fisheries in the strict sense of the word, and which we should be looking after more effectively than we are.

The Chairman: We will now go to Mr. Comeau.

Mr. Comeau: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am wondering, sir, whether any research has been done in relation to herring stocks in the Bay of Fundy, for example.

Dr. Hayes: Yes, we have an active program in this direction. Dr. Martin perhaps could give details about the Bay of Fundy herring.

Dr. Martin: Mr. Chairman, we have had a very active program on Atlantic herring for a great many years. The major base for this herring program has been at St. Andrews, New Brunswick, and perhaps because of this the primary interest has been in the bay of Fundy herring fishery, the sardine fishery there, and the relationship of this to the development of an international fishery in the Bay of Fundy and the George's Bank area. The studies have shown a great deal about the relationship of the stocks of herring off the Maine coast to those taken by Canadians, and the relationship of both of these stocks to the fish on George's Bank. The general conclusion is that in this area we feel that the resources are fairly fully exploited, much more so than is the case say, with the Gulf of St. Lawrence or along the southern coast of Newfoundland. The work has been intensified in the last two or three years as a result of the expansion of the fishery in this area. We have, for example, constructed a new research vessel, the *E.E. Prince*, which is largely concerned with pelagic fisheries and herring in particular, and this vessel based on St. Andrews, together with the employment of more scientists concerned with herring, is enabling us to keep pace with the expanding fishery. I think we are keeping well informed on the developments.

Mr. Comeau: Do you think, sir, that the stocks are declining in the Bay of Fundy? Do you think that there are fewer or do you think that the herring has reached its maximum? I say this because this summer, going around the herring plants, the amount of herring caught seems to have been very small, and I was wondering whether the stocks are not really increasing in proportion to what we catch.

Dr. Martin: We feel that the fishery at the mouth of the Bay of Fundy is closer to an optimum sustained yield than is the case with herring fisheries elsewhere on the Atlantic coast. We cannot say that this resource is over-exploited. It is clear that the George's Bank fishery, which has been intensively fished by the USSR during the past few years, has shown a drop in catch per unit effort, and has lead to a greater diversification of the USSR fishery to other species and other resources. I would say that there is no evidence to date that the Bay of Fundy herring are overfished.

Mr. Comeau: Do you think, sir, that due to these large herring catches, this would tend to reduce the numbers of other types of fish. I say this because some fish feed on herring. Do you think that there is any validity to the statement that the food is declining by these catches?

Dr. Martin: The evidence is really the reverse of that suggested by you. As the fishing has become more intensive for predator species such as cod, the sizes of cod caught and landed are much smaller than they were a few years ago. This has meant that a species such as cod are no longer as dependent on food fish such as herring and capelin as they were in the past, and we interpret this to mean that we now have greater resources of herring and capelin available for human consumption. There is nothing to suggest that leaving these resources such as capelin and herring in the water would result in a greater production of predatory species.

Mr. Comeau: Has any work or research been done in the lobster industry, investigating the lobster population, et cetera, whether this is declining or not? I am speaking again of the Bay of Fundy.

Dr. Hayes: Perhaps Dr. Martin would answer that.

Dr. Martin: Mr. Chairman, we have had intensive investigations of the lobster fishery on the Atlantic Coast for a good many decades. Here again the primary investigation is based on St. Andrews, New Brunswick. The work has been related in general to the importance of lobster fisheries so that we do have more work going on in the Gulf of St. Lawrence than we do in the Bay of Fundy area, but we have followed the lobster fishery in the Bay of Fundy very carefully. As you

are undoubtedly aware, all the lobster fisheries on the Atlantic Coast are very intensively fished and must be subject to careful regulation in order to maintain the resources. It is quite clear that the present catch could be taken with much less fishing effort than that now applied to the fisheries. We have on the Atlantic Coast a program of reduction of fishing effort through trap limitation, and this is being followed carefully both in the Economics Service of the Department of Fisheries and by the biologists of the Fisheries Research Board, in order to assess the effects of these various methods of control, including the trap limitation, in order to advise on ways and means of improving the situation still further.

Mr. Comeau: Do you think that if there was regulation of the female lobster, so that they would not be allowed to be caught, do you think that this would help? Have you given any thought to that?

Dr. Martin: Mr. Chairman, there is very little evidence that this type of regulation would be as effective as the other schemes we have in mind, such as limiting total effort. A great deal of work has been done on the subject of trying to establish the relationship between the production of larval lobsters and the eventual production of adults, and there appears to be no good relationship here, so that the best opportunity for improvement in the lobster fishery is through control of the fishing effort applied to the fishery rather than some selective approach.

• 1055

Mr. Breau: I have a short question about the oyster-fishing in New Brunswick. As you know, all the oysters there were destroyed by a disease about 10 years ago. Some have been transplanted. Are any measures being taken to prevent the disease from hitting the oysters again? Have you any progress report on how the new stock is taking in the area?

Dr. Hayes: The history of the disease problem in Prince Edward Island and also in Europe has been fairly uniform.

There is a small residual stock of disease-resistant oysters, and from this stock the new disease-resistant group has built up. I do not think the question of infection will arise again. You simply start with the survivors, as after a plague of any kind.

The same thing happened in Prince Edward Island, and then it went along the New Bruns-

wick coast. Its progress along the New Brunswick coast has followed the pattern of Prince Edward Island and Europe. We can get these resistant oysters in and they will gradually take hold, I think.

It has been suggested by certain people that the original outbreak in Prince Edward Island followed the importation of a small number of European oysters a long time ago. This has not been proven.

Once the disease is there all one can do is work, at ones' present level of knowledge, with the resistant stock.

Mr. Breau: Are the new stocks taking well in the area? Sometimes some difficulty arises in that. What is the situation with the new oysters transplanted in New Brunswick, for example? There has been some fishing in some places this year, has there?

Dr. Hayes: My impression is that after the like period of a few years they are moving in, as they did in Prince Edward Island.

Perhaps someone closer to the area might wish to comment. Mr. Burridge?

Mr. Burridge: Yes, Mr. Chairman. Following the disease referred to by Mr. Breau there was a rehabilitation program—a transplant of disease-resistant stock from Prince Edward Island. This disease-resistant stock had developed following a disease outbreak in Prince Edward Island, I believe, prior to the 1920s. The transplant program took about five to six years and the major oyster-producing areas of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia received stock mainly from Summerside Harbour.

In a good many of the areas that received these transplants natural reproduction has now taken place and fairly successful fisheries are again going on.

Perhaps the best example is in the estuary of the Miramichi River. This at one time was probably the major oyster-production area of New Brunswick. This has again increased. It is not up to its previous level, but it is at a pretty respectable level now.

The Chairman: Mr. Goode?

Mr. Goode: Yes, Mr. Chairman. One of my major concerns is that in British Columbia the herring fisheries have almost disappeared. In general, only small herrings are now found. The Department does not feel that these small herrings should be fished, and neither, I understand, do the commercial fishermen. I wish to ask you a series of ques-

tions on this. I will put them to you, and you can answer them all together.

Has your Department done any research in this field? Do you foresee any improvement in these conditions? From your comments earlier on I gather that the Georgian Bay herring has been depleted by the Russian fleet. Do you feel that they, or the Japanese fleet, have caused any depletion in the British Columbia herring fisheries?

Dr. Hayes: I will answer your third question, and perhaps, then, Mr. Chairman, I can ask Dr. Ketchen, who is in charge of this work on the Pacific Coast, to answer the first two, about research and whether there can be improvement.

The Russian fleet activities on Georges Bank may be affecting Atlantic herring but could not, I think, have any bearing on the Pacific stock.

• 1100

Mr. Goode: No; I meant that we have a big Russian fishery in British Columbia, too. Will that cause a depletion?

Dr. Hayes: I see. I will ask Dr. Ketchen, if I may, Mr. Chairman, through you.

The Chairman: Dr. Ketchen?

Dr. K. S. Ketchen (Fisheries Research Board, Department of Fisheries): Mr. Chairman, to answer the first question, yes, the Nanaimo Station is engaged in a study of the herring fishery of British Columbia, and, in particular, is directing attention to investigation of the causes of the recent decline in abundance.

We believe that two factors may be involved. One, that a great increase in the fishing efficiency of the fleet reduced the number of spawners, possibly to a level where it affects the number of resulting recruits; and the other factor is that due to natural causes there has been a series of very poor year classes—poor for reasons unrelated to the fishery.

To answer your second question, at the moment we are not too sure what the future holds, but we are not as alarmed as are certain people in the industry. We think that the herring stock will return to its original level of abundance.

In answer to your third question, as far as we know the Soviet fleet off British Columbia is not engaging in fishing for herring; and we know that the Japanese, of course, are not

fishing there because the species is one that Japan is at present abstaining from fishing, under the terms of the International North Pacific Fisheries Convention.

Mr. Goode: Thank you. Mr. Chairman, I now go on to the pollution aspect.

In your first item, called "Environment", you say that you are investigating aquatic productivity and pollution; that you are spending 19 per cent of your budget on these two matters; and that you have 50 scientists working in the field.

The questions I have are these: Is there basic research of, and how many scientists do you have working on, the fact that sewage pollution is a factor? Also, what progress is being made in this field? Do you work with provincial pollution boards? When a new plant is set up as a commercial endeavour are they able to come and consult with your Department about the effect they will have on the fisheries in the area? And, my final question, have you done any study on the effects of pulp mills on fisheries? Do you have any control on whether or not a pulp mill will enter a river or an ocean? Am I going too fast for you?

Dr. Hayes: No; I have notes on your questions. I would say that they constitute a series of questions for the Ministry rather than for the Fisheries Research Board, although we are involved in pollution-research. Other agencies in the Ministry are involved in development, such as the control of effluents; and still other agencies of the Ministry are involved in policing and prosecution after offenses. Therefore, the Fisheries Research Board part is a fraction of the Ministry's activities in pollution.

We are actively studying pollution as it affects fish, and at St. Andrews, New Brunswick, we have a program in this direction.

We also have a marine program in our Dartmouth laboratory, and we are studying the chemistry of the process in our Halifax laboratory.

At Nanaimo in British Columbia we are engaged in an active effort, as I mentioned in my introductory remarks, and the major part of the West Vancouver laboratory, when it is constructed, will be devoted to research and development activities in the field of anti-pollution. However, our largest increase in this field has been in our central laboratory freshwater institute located in Winnipeg. This program has been developed because of pollution in the Great Lakes at the present time and,

particularly, the decline of Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. We have divided the responsibilities in this area between the Fisheries Research Board, which is concerned with living aspects of the subject, and the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, which is concerned with the chemistry and physical aspects, and the geological process. It seems that the particular function of the Board is to understand pollution abatement through biological controls, and to this end, by arrangement with the Government of Ontario, we have taken over a series of lakes—about 50 or 100 in the Kenora District close to the Manitoba border. We are setting up there a field station in conjunction with our Winnipeg laboratory and we propose to use these lakes as pilot plants to artificially introduce pollution of various kinds and see what control measures we can develop for it. Control measures then, hopefully, can be applied in the Great Lakes. The purpose of this large experiment is to understand the basis of biological pollution which removes oxygen and is responsible for nuisance growth's of blue-green algae and other kinds of plants which are not easily utilized, decompose and make these bad smells.

Mr. Goode: Have you studied effects of pulp mills at all?

Dr. Hayes: In our West Coast effort out in Nanaimo there is, under Dr. Waldichuk out there, an active effort to study pulp mill effluents on the British Columbia Coast.

I think the third question, regarding plant consultation, would be one which would not normally reach the Board but, rather, some other agency of the Department, namely the resource development group. I would think that perhaps the law regarding plant consultation could be discussed with Mr. Ozere, and the actual development of consultations with Mr. Burrige. Since we are beyond the research angle when we come to actual controls, perhaps I better pass to these people in that field who are responsible.

I have not answered your question on how many scientists are at work. However, I have broken down this number of 50 and in round figures I would say perhaps 20 scientists would be working on pollution with a support staff bringing them up to 50.

The Chairman: Mr. Goode, your time has expired. I would like to say that questions directed to other than the Fisheries Research Board could be asked at some other meeting.

Mr. Whelan, you are next.

Mr. Durante: Excuse me, Mr. Chairman, but would you review the names of those questioners you have on the list?

The Chairman: Mr. Whelan, Mr. Durante, Mr. Lundrigan and Mr. Howard.

Mr. Whelan: Some of the questions that I had in mind have been asked by other members.

What research, if any, are you yourselves doing on the placing of salmon in the Great Lakes? I understand coho has been placed there by the American authorities? Have any been placed there by the Canadian authorities?

Dr. Hayes: We have not placed any of these coho in the Great Lakes. As I understand it, this is a Lake Michigan effort by the Americans. I believe kokanee have been introduced in Georgian Bay and Lake Huron in the past. But this recent great expansion of the salmon fishery has spread from, I think, American introductions.

Mr. Whelan: Do you get reports from the American authorities on how this is advancing?

Dr. Hayes: I Yes. I think there was a spectacular success. Then I heard the hatchery results were not too encouraging—they thought that possibly DDT or something was getting into the fat of the embryos and possibly killing them. As to whether this has been scientifically established, I would defer to Mr. Burridge.

Mr. Burridge: The coho program on the Great Lakes, as Dr. Hayes has indicated, has been undertaken by the Americans—the State of Michigan to be exact. To date, this has been a very successful program. Their 1967 returns from the introduction of yearling coho was something like 30 per cent adult salmon.

The Michigan authorities reported last spring the presence of DDT, as mentioned by Dr. Hayes. They found that they had unusual losses in their hatcheries following the hatching of eggs. In the very tiny dry stage something like 20 per cent of these young fry died. Analyses showed that they contained quite unusually high concentrations of DDT and they suspect that this was responsible.

Mr. Whelan: I think I saw a report on that. Did they not think that some of them built up

sort of an immunity to it and the strong ones lived and the weaker ones died?

Mr. Burridge: Well that is quite true. There was this large die-off; then the ones that did survive were completely healthy and apparently had nothing at all wrong with them. So obviously the ones that could take it, took it very well, and became strong fish.

Mr. Whelan: I was told on Monday that they are now putting into Lake Michigan chinook salmon. Are you aware of that?

Mr. Burridge: Yes, they are putting chinooks mainly into Lake Superior. They have put some coho and chinooks in Lake Superior and this year Michigan authorities released coho into their side of Lake Huron.

Mr. Whelan: I know that we are catching some of them as far down as Lake Erie.

I visited your oyster research establishment in Prince Edward Island and was quite impressed with it. Are you as optimistic as all the other people are that are associated with this program?

Dr. Hayes: Do you want the answer in one word? I am afraid I have been disappointed too many times in my life by prospects of breakthroughs in biological matters which are just around the corner. I take a rather reserved view of the oyster future on this particular point you ask about.

Mr. Whelan: Reserved, not conservative.

Two or three times I visited reduction plants, and I also visited the reduction plants in Peru when I had the opportunity. I think Barry Mather visited them too when he was in Peru. What is the potential of these in Canada? I have had a man in the office twice in the last month telling me that there is an American firm ready to establish in Canada if it gets the co-operation of all people concerned. I do not know if he means he is not getting it now or not.

Dr. Hayes: To establish a herring reduction plant?

Mr. Whelan: Yes.

Dr. Hayes: I may be getting a little outside my research beat but again I think the view of the Ministry is conservative and is rather one to discourage these things as we may find that we have more reduction plants than we are able to deliver herring to. But I am not really in my own field when I talk about Ministry policy on this sort of thing.

Mr. Whelan: You have done research on fish protein for human consumption. What future do you think this has?

Dr. Hayes: There is a fish protein concentrate that can be made and shipped anywhere. A very small amount of it will give an Asiatic or an African the amount of animal protein he requires to keep him alive and this may be the way to get this small amount of animal protein, which is only 10 grams or so a day or a teaspoonful, and which would probably give the essentials on a diet that was otherwise carbohydrate. This is possible.

We can make a successful product that does not smell much and looks pretty white and is a fish flour in a rather acceptable form, I think. There are still some problems concerned with baking this into bread to get, let us say, a high protein concentration into something like bread because it tends to fractionate. Possibly some further work on the physical chemistry is required to manipulate the structure of the fish protein so that it can be melded more effectively with carbohydrate in a cooking recipe. We can get in 5 per cent without any trouble and 10 per cent with more, and then it begins to separate; so that there are some cooking problems in making mixtures of this.

Also, there are a great many people in the world who need it most who have religious scruples about eating it and so there is a problem there.

Mr. Whelan: Thank you.

The Chairman: Mr. Durante.

Mr. Durante: Mr. Chairman, I do not want to use up any of my time for questioning in discussing this topic, and let me say that it is not my intention to school you, but I think it is most unfortunate that members of this Committee should lose approximately 20 or 30 minutes prior to the beginning of the meeting because we are waiting to get a quorum. Some of us have other committees scheduled right at 11 o'clock and I would urge therefore that the members of this Committee make an effort to get here on time. It may well be that the efficiency—the inefficiency, pardon me—that is being displayed by the members of this Committee is also what is wrong with the resource of fisheries—because we are late. And in this regard I would like to ask: are there other causes of differences in aquatic productivity besides pollution of one description or another?

Dr. Hayes: You mean variation from year to year?

Mr. Durante: No, in aquatic productivity which is a part of your program.

Dr. Hayes: Aquatic productivity depends finally on the supply of nutrients available—phosphate and nitrate—in the plants which the small animals and eventually the fish eat; and the productive parts of the ocean are those in which there is a current system which brings a renewed supply up to the surface. It is the same problem as adding fertilizer to land. Highly productive areas such as the Antarctic, where the whales flourish, and an area between Greenland and Newfoundland and so on, have this upwelling which gives them a supply of fertilizer. The basic difference in parts of the ocean, I think, would be the supply of fertilizer which is brought up from the depths. We cannot manipulate this at the present time. The only way we could would be perhaps through nuclear energy in creating a stream of warm water in some way. This is a pipe dream at the moment but it may not always be. It is really the same problem as in farming—the difference in quality of land for farming.

Mr. Durante: I hope Mr. Chairman, that we will not overemphasize this aspect of aquatic productivity and de-emphasize the effects that pollution is having on this particular resource. I do not know whether you could classify me as a naturalist or not but I am sure that when Jacques Cartier came out here in 1534 the cycle was moving along normally, and although the productivity in one year may have been less than it was in the next, eventually things balanced out. I have the sincere feeling that pollution is having a very detrimental effect on our resource.

Sir, has any research been conducted by your Board, for example on the effects of removing the natural growth along the banks of our producing streams? At the present time in British Columbia we are logging right down to the banks of our rivers and creeks and the run-off is very rapid. Does this have a detrimental effect on our natural spawning channels?

Dr. Hayes: I do not think there is any doubt that if you cut the trees and allow an alternation of freshets and dry periods to intervene instead of a regularly flowing stream it will be detrimental to salmon fisheries. Similarly if you cut off the brush shelter over brooks it is also detrimental to the sur-

vival of the young fish. There has been a lot of work done on this and it is well established, I think.

I should say about pollution that you have to define the kind of pollution that you are mentioning. Pollution, if it is caused by the addition of organic material, may change the kind of fish that is there but result in the same amount or a greater amount of fish protein. For example in Lake Erie, which is very polluted, they are getting just about as much fish protein as they ever did, but they are not getting it out of the same species of fish; so that one has to distinguish between, let us say, adding human and animal excrement from farms as against putting in tailings from mines and heavy metals and things which are actually killing fish. Pollutants of human feces do not kill fish. In relatively limited amounts they probably do not even reduce the amount that is there but will probably change the species and knock out things like trout in favour of things like carp and sheephead and so on.

Mr. Durante: Do I have time for another question? I agree with you that there are various aspects of pollution and I consider anything that may affect our water resources as being a form of pollution. Once again I would like to make reference to our natural spawning streams that are being left in a mess by the forest industry in the Province of British Columbia. How serious is the effect on our natural spawning resources of artificial alterations of stream channels, for example, whether these be intentional or unintentional?

Dr. Hayes: Do you mean artificial for the purpose of increasing the fishery; that is the development of spawning channels for fish and so on?

Mr. Durante: No, I make specific reference to natural spawning channels. When the creek bed is disturbed in any way at all or the channel itself is altered, does this have a serious effect on the natural spawning?

Dr. Hayes: Yes, I think when you cut off the trees and clear the banks and change the stream from a regular flow to a rapidly alternating freshet and dry-up, the fish will be adversely affected.

Mr. Durante: So then our fisheries department should—

Dr. Hayes: On the other hand, of course, the removal of obstructions has improved the chances of the salmon to get up.

The Chairman: We have one more questioner on the list. We have already sat for half an hour past our regular time, so I think Mr. Howard will be the last questioner.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Before I start, may I express my appreciation to Mr. Durante for his lecture on tardiness. I will extract it from the record and read it to other committee members who are friends of the hon. gentlemen and who are tardy, as usual themselves. Apart from that, I would like to ask Dr. Hayes—

Mr. Durante: That was not nice.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): But I think it was apropos of the comment, nice or not.

If I may, Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask Dr. Hayes this question. In your introductory remarks you made reference to "farming" of fish as distinct from "hunting", as I understand it. Has the Board prepared any reports or documents around the theme of the promotion of fish farming? It seems to me that this is one aspect of fisheries that as time goes on we should become more and more involved in to ensure a more efficient exploitation of any fish resource.

Dr. Hayes: This is what we look to in the future. I do not know if at the moment we have enough information to pull it together into any sort of reasonable-looking treatise. We could begin with expensive luxury products, such as oysters, on which work might be done in this direction. Also, there is the initial holding of lobsters after they are caught because of the seasonal restrictions in catch in the lobster industry. A whole year's supply may be caught in a month and they are kept in pounds, and there is a heavy death rate there. This is maintaining them. Of course, salmon is another area, and it is freshwater life. I think this would be where one could begin. Also, on the west coast the Alaska black cod has been successfully grown on an artificial diet and this of course, is another luxury product.

In Britain they are attempting to grow fish in warmed bays, where the water is brought up to approximately tropical temperature. This means introducing an exotic species and then trying to grow them in order to obtain a high price. I again take a conservative view of the success of this in Britain. Of course, this is being done in Japan, where they grow shrimp and other things that we do not seem to be able to handle the labour costs of. I think this is a thing of the future but I

believe initially it will come with luxury products rather than cheap protein.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Yes. This is taking place in the production of oysters, but I was thinking now of—

Dr. Hayes: The Japanese can look after an individual oyster in order to produce a pearl. They put a little seed in the oyster to start the pearl, they look after it and then dive down and pick out that oyster. This is because a valuable product is involved. I do not think you could do that at the price at which you can sell an oyster to eat.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): No, but I was thinking more in terms of an extension of the less mobile type of fish to the non-luxury type of food, and at some time in the future I would appreciate some information on that. I just wondered if the Board had any reports or documents or written material about it.

Dr. Hayes: Of course, there has been a great deal done along this line in countries which have a scarcity of food. They are growing eels, carp, and so on, in Israel. Of course, carp have been grown for a very long time and there is a very small fish grown in the East, but you require a fairly long season of warm water to produce a crop. If you want to produce them like broiler chicks you have to have a long warm water season. We do not really have that kind of situation in many waters in Canada.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): I have one other question, if I may, Mr. Chairman. When the Committee was discussing the estimates of the Fisheries Research Board on a previous occasion they posed the suggestion to Dr. Hayes, who was a witness then as well, establishing some facility of the Fisheries Research Board in Prince Rupert which might be appropriate to the area. As I recall, the reply that we received at that time was that it was something that would be looked into in order to search out the possibilities, and so on. I wonder if we could find out what has occurred as a result of this searching, because I have not noticed any new buildings being built there.

Dr. Hayes: Our problem, to speak quite candidly, is in getting scientists of the quality that we must employ if we are going to do

this work to live away from some sort of academic centre. We are intending to put our main laboratories in areas where there is a university, or something like that, close by and in a scientific community where there are both seminars on the one hand and such things as computer facilities, and so on, on the other hand that are available for their research. I think we can and should extend our field laboratories to areas where work has to be done. However, I would hesitate at this stage to advocate that we set up a major laboratory in this country in a centre where there is not a rather good chance of attracting first class scientists to live there. Perhaps I am prejudiced but I would not put Prince Rupert in that class at the moment.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): It is true there is no university there but I was not speaking about a full-scale biological station or lab, such as exists at Nanaimo or in conjunction with the university of British Columbia. I was speaking of some facility appropriate to the area in which field work could be done. The fishermen and a lot of other people in Prince Rupert feel this way. It is a fairly major centre of fisheries products and they feel that some advantage could be gained by having people on the spot doing research in certain fisheries.

Dr. Hayes: I agree. We have field stations where people go and spend part of the year, and I do not see why we should not develop this sort of thing in Prince Rupert. I still feel that this is something that ought to be done when we have the financial opportunity to do it.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): I think that is also what you said in 1965.

Dr. Hayes: Yes, Mr. Howard.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): I am not saying that unkindly to you. I know you do not have control of the purse strings. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: As usual, Mr. Whelan wants to get in the last question and the last word!

We will now adjourn. I wish to thank Dr. Hayes, Dr. Martin and the other officials for the time they have spent with us this morning. It has been very informative. On your next visit we will not impose on you and ask you to sit extra time.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF MINUTES
OF
PROCEEDINGS AND EVIDENCE

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Translations under the direction of the Bureau for Translations, Secretary of State.

ALISTAIR FRASER,
The Clerk of the House.

HOUSE OF COMMONS
First Session—Twenty-eighth Parliament
1968

STANDING COMMITTEE
ON

FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

Chairman: Mr. GUY CROSSMAN

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS AND EVIDENCE

No. 7

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1968

Respecting

Revised Main Estimates (1968-1969) of Fisheries and Forestry.

APPEARING:

The Honourable Jack Davis, Minister of Fisheries.

WITNESSES:

From the Department of Fisheries: Dr. A. W. H. Needler, Deputy Minister; Mr. W. C. MacKenzie, Director, Economic Services; and Dr. W. R. Martin, Assistant Chairman, Fisheries Research Board of Canada.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1968

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

Chairman: Mr. Guy Crossman

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Richard Durante

and Messrs.

Anderson,
Breau,
Comeau,
Crouse,
Cyr,
Dionne,

Goode,
Hogarth,
Howard (*Skeena*),
Lundrigan,
Mather,
McQuaid,

Moore (Bonavista-
Trinity-Conception),
Noble,
St-Pierre,
Smith (*Northumberland-
Miramichi*),
Smith (*Saint-Jean*),
Whelan—(20).

(Quorum 11)

J. H. Bennett,
Clerk of the Committee.

(Text)

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

FRIDAY, November 15, 1968

(7)

The Standing Committee on Fisheries and Forestry met this day at 9.37 a.m. The Chairman, Mr. Crossman, presided.

Members present: Messrs. Breau, Comeau, Crossman, Cyr, Durante, Goode, Hogarth, Howard (*Skeena*), McQuaid, Moores (*Bonaville-Trinity-Conception*), Noble, Smith (*Northumberland-Miramichi*), Smith (*Saint-Jean*)—(13).

Also present: The Honourable Jack Davis, Minister of Fisheries.

In attendance: From the Department of Fisheries: Dr. A. W. H. Needler, Deputy Minister; Mr. W. C. MacKenzie, Director, Economics Service; and Dr. W. R. Martin, Assistant Chairman, Fisheries Research Board of Canada.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Comeau was granted permission to withdraw his motion reading,—“That the Committee seek permission to sit while the House is sitting, only for the purpose of hearing “out of town” witnesses (or at the discretion of the Co-ordinating Committee).” (*See Minutes of Proceedings, November 8, 1968*).

Moved by Mr. Hogarth,

That the Committee seek permission to sit while the House is sitting,
And debate arising thereon, the question being put on the said motion,
And it was resolved in the affirmative: YEAS 11, NAYS 1.

The Chairman was ordered to report thereon as the Committee's Second Report to the House.

The following items in the Revised Main Estimates 1968-69—Fisheries and Forestry—having been considered previously were approved:

Fisheries Management and Development

Item 5—Operation and Maintenance	\$22,602,500
Item 10—Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works, Land and Equipment	5,378,600
Item 15—Grants, contributions and subsidies	3,820,000

The Committee reverted to Item 1: Departmental Administration and resumed questioning of the Honourable Jack Davis, Minister of Fisheries and the departmental officials.

The Chairman announced that the Minister of Fisheries had stated he would be available for questioning at the next meeting on Thursday, November 21, 1968.

At 11.00 a.m., discussion continuing, the Committee adjourned to the call of the Chair.

J. H. Bennett,
Clerk of the Committee.

EVIDENCE

(Recorded by Electronic Apparatus)

Friday, November 15, 1968

● 0936

The Chairman: I see a quorum.

Respecting Motion—*re Sitting while the House is sitting*

I wish to draw the Committee's attention to Mr. Comeau's motion at our last meeting, on Friday, November 8, 1968, pertaining to the motion to sit while the House is sitting.

I am advised that the last phrase of this motion "or at the discretion of the Co-ordinating Committee" is out of order, as it refers to a committee which has no official status.

Beauchesne's, 4th edition, Para 199, states:

Any irregularity of any portion of a motion shall render the whole motion irregular.

We cannot present a report to the House asking consent to something which is irregular, in whole or in part, and I ask the Committee's unanimous consent that the mover have unanimous consent to withdraw his motion.

Is it so agreed?

Mr. Hogarth: Would you read the motion again, sir?

Resolved,—That the Committee seek permission to sit while the House is sitting, only for the purpose of hearing "out of town" witnesses (or at the discretion of the Co-ordinating Committee).

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that if you have determined that the motion is out of order, there is no need for anybody to withdraw it.

Mr. Comeau: I withdraw the motion.

The Chairman: It is agreed, then, that the motion be withdrawn. In place of that do you wish to—

Mr. Hogarth: I move that we seek permission to sit at any time that we find it necessary during the ordinary sittings of the House.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): The motion is before us, Mr. Chairman?

The Chairman: Yes.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): I do not want to take up the time of the Committee now when we have people from the Department of Fisheries here just marking time, but it seems to me that there is a bit of an irregularity involved here partly because there was a meeting of the Steering Committee not too long ago in your office that dealt with this matter but not completely. It was held off at your suggestion until Mr. Crouse, who was on the Steering Committee, could check with members of the Conservative Party as to what their view was and so far as I know nothing further has developed from that. Are we trying to do two different things at once?

● 0940

The Chairman: No, Mr. Howard. Mr. Crouse told me that he would give me a yes or a no, and that if it was a yes we would not need to have another meeting. He stated that he would be either in favour or against a motion, and he indicated to me that he was not against it. That was the understanding. I should think that the Committee would be open to a motion now.

Mr. Durante: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Crouse indicated this to you following our last subcommittee meeting?

The Chairman: The last subcommittee meeting at which you were present.

Mr. Durante: Yes.

The Chairman: And he told me he would see me in the afternoon and tell me if he would propose it or not. He told me at that time he would not.

Mr. Smith (Northumberland): Mr. Chairman, do you think the motion is properly worded now?

The Chairman: What is the exact wording of the motion, Mr. Hogarth?

Mr. Hogarth: That we seek leave to sit while the House is sitting.

Mr. Goode: There is no reason why another motion cannot be passed after this one saying that we shall only meet at the discretion of the Steering Committee as long as it does not go to the House of Commons. There is no reason why we cannot still control ourselves.

The Chairman: Well, it stands to reason that we have to get permission of the Coordinating Committee at all times for rooms in which to sit; it is going to be impossible to sit without their co-operation on that account. We will not be able to sit unless the Coordinating Committee gives us a room.

Mr. Hogarth: I appreciate that, sir, but I think that is a matter of mechanics. The point that I am trying to establish is the substantive motion that we have leave to sit while the House is sitting and we will worry about rooms and steering committees later.

I do not want to see any member of the Committee embarrassed because he has to be in the House. I should think that the Chair would then exercise discretion against sitting at that time; but I think we should have the power to do it as early as possible if it is necessary and agreeable.

The Chairman: If it is the wish of the Committee.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I could reiterate what we said in the Steering Committee as it is valid in connection with some aspect of this anyway.

At our first and organizational meeting, I think it was Mr. Hogarth who moved the motion, and the Committee agreed to it unanimously, that we recommend to the House that the Committee have authority to travel from place to place, the purpose of it being to be able to visit particular communities and see at first hand what takes place and to provide the people in those communities a better opportunity than they otherwise might have of getting their views about fisheries matters to the Committee. In fact, Mr. Hogarth mentioned a number of places—

St. John's, I think, and Halifax and New Westminster and Prince Rupert. In any event, the Committee unanimously agreed with this.

At some subsequent time—I do not recall the exact lapse of time, but there was a lapse of time—you, as Chairman of the Committee, reported this to the House; that the Committee recommends it have authority to travel from place to place. But that motion was never put to the House. The motion was never moved; you did not take the next logical step of moving the motion to endorse that report of the Committee. As a consequence, we find ourselves somewhat in limbo.

The thing that disturbs me is that the view of the Committee, which was unanimous, should have been put to the House and that you, as Chairman and the only one able to do this, did not move the motion to endorse and adopt the recommendation of the Committee. Otherwise, our thoughts and our expectations are so far subverted. Now, why?

• 0945

In addition to that, we proceed to say, without dealing with the matter of travelling from place to place, that we are now going to sit while the House is sitting, as the expression was put by one of the gentlemen opposite, to accommodate out-of-town witnesses. Now, we are either going to do one or the other. It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that until we clear up the question as to what the Committee intends or desires to do in terms of travelling, we are really going in another direction in asking to sit while the House is sitting here in Ottawa, to an extent for the purpose of accommodating out-of-town witnesses, when the intention of the Committee was to travel to some of these other communities.

It seems to me that we should not proceed now to do this in the face of what we have already done unless, of course, there is some explanation that the Committee does not know of and unless, of course, the Minister or the government or the Minister of Finance has frowned upon this activity of committees travelling and seeking out information in communities where fisheries are a problem, or that there is some other behind-the-scenes activity that has destroyed the original intent of the Committee.

Mr. Hogarth: Mr. Chairman, as I recall, the activity was hardly behind the scenes because there were three or four committees that filed like reports. I think it was the

honourable member for Timiskaming who refused to accept unanimously those reports and they will now be put into debate when the occasion arises.

I would take it that our Chairman has not pressed this motion in the House awaiting the outcome of that debate and with regard to these other committees. I see nothing inconsistent in our position at all. We are certainly not going to travel all over Canada to hear one witness; at the same time we would hardly expect a witness to accommodate the House and the Committee when the Committee could sit during sittings of the House. I think that both these motions should go before the House, and if they are held in limbo at that stage they could be dealt with when the general debate comes up.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): I think there are a couple of errors. From what he says now, Mr. Hogarth was obviously pulling the Committee's leg and was not serious when he moved the original motion that the Committee have the authority to travel and visit these communities—in the light of what he says now.

Mr. Hogarth: I have never pulled the leg of a committee in my life.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Well, we cannot extend ourselves any further in that conversation; surely we would be out of order. As I recall it, there is one outstanding committee listed for consideration by the House that has not been moved, and it does not have to do with the situation of sitting while the House is sitting. I think if Mr. Hogarth looks at the record he will find that the objection which Mr. Peters raised was not an objection to sitting while the House was sitting, and those motions to which he objected were subsequently proceeded with and the House dealt with them.

Mr. Hogarth: Well, that may be so.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Yes, within a matter of a couple of days. What Mr. Peters was objecting to was the unanimous consent to move a motion to adopt a committee's report on the same day that it was presented. That requires unanimous consent and he objected there and did not give unanimous consent.

Mr. Hogarth: Yes.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): But this did not prevent the chairmen of those committees from

giving the appropriate notice of 48 hours to endorse the committees' reports.

The Chairman: I did not hesitate to bring this motion to the House, but I was of the opinion—and I mentioned it to the House Leader at the time—and he gave me to understand that when permission to travel from place to place was needed there would be ample time to ask for this permission. He did not in any way refuse or tell me not to ask for it, but indicated that for the time being there was no need to ask for something that would only be needed in the future.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Which is exactly what applies to the motion before us now.

The Chairman: This is a question that would be more pressing; it could come up at any time. I am not pressing it. It is up to the Committee if they wish to adopt it or not.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Well, it is obvious that the Committee is going to adopt it, Mr. Chairman. There is no argument about that. But I still think it is an incorrect way of proceeding, and it has certainly been misleading to many people on the West Coast with respect to the operations of this Committee. As a result of the original motion of the Committee, people at home have some expectation and hope that the Committee will announce its intention of travelling and visiting certain areas so that they can then govern themselves accordingly, and nothing so far has happened.

The Chairman: We can do that at any time if the Committee so wishes.

Mr. McQuaid: Mr. Chairman, we have wasted 20 minutes already. We will be sitting all winter if we do not get under way. I suggest that you put the motion.

The Chairman: Well, we will, then.

• 0950

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Well, apropos of that remark, Mr. Chairman, may I point out that I said at the outset that it was not my hope or desire to delay the proceedings of the Committee, but that I thought we were proceeding in the wrong way because this matter had been dealt with before going to the Steering Committee which, I think, is the proper place to deal with it in any event. That is one of the reasons the Steering Committee was set up. If there is any delay, it is a delay of

yours, Mr. Chairman, in bringing the matter here when the Steering Committee could have dealt with it.

The Chairman: The matter of this motion's being out of order was something that we had to bring to the Committee here, to have it withdrawn or dealt with. If it is the Committee's wish to put in another motion, I do not think I have the power to ignore it.

Mr. Hogarth: Well, I am ready for the question, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Are you ready for the question? In favour? Are there any opposed?

Mr. Howard (Skeena): I am opposed, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Goode: Mr. Chairman, I would just like to go on record as favouring Mr. Howard's suggestion of moving from place to place. Because I voted for this motion I was not voting against the idea of visiting the East and West Coasts.

The Chairman: Well, that is fine. I will call Item 1.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

1: Departmental Administration, including grants and contributions as detailed in the Estimates3,509,175

I invite the Honourable the Minister of Fisheries and Dr. Needler to the witness chairs.

At our last meeting with the Minister we dealt with Item 5. Are there further questions?

Items 5, 10 and 15 agreed to.

The Chairman: Shall Item 20 carry? We were dealing with it yesterday. That is the Fisheries Research Board.

Mr. Hogarth: Is this the last Fisheries item, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Comeau: I have a few questions on that.

The Chairman: We could revert to Item 1. I do not think we are prepared here to answer too many questions on research on this Item 20, so could we revert to Item 1 which was stood for questions of the Minister? Would that be acceptable?

• 0955

Mr. Hogarth: We are beginning debate on Item 1 now, sir?

The Chairman: Yes, Mr. Hogarth.

Mr. Hogarth: Mr. Minister, I am concerned with a report which came to me yesterday that a large chain store operation on the West Coast of Canada is marketing on the West Coast the species sometimes known as Greenland halibut. I think this is a deceptive practice, particularly on the West Coast where the Pacific Coast halibut is in such popular demand. I would be very pleased if you would tell me whether your Department is aware of what is happening and what steps have been taken. Could you give us some history concerning Greenland halibut so far as your Department is aware?

Hon. Jack Davis (Minister of Fisheries): There certainly is a problem here. A species of fish is now being caught in increasing quantities—and in one sense this is quite a success story—off the coast of Newfoundland, essentially in the bays of Newfoundland, and, as I said, has been marketed in the United States in increasing quantities under the name "Greenland halibut".

My understanding is that in 1946 the U.S. authorities decreed that this name "Greenland halibut" be used and indeed as recently as last spring—that is the spring of 1968—reaffirmed this designation of "Greenland halibut". However, as the year progressed and as pressure from the Pacific Coast halibut fisheries—U.S., Alaskan and Canadian—mounted and certain prominent Americans from the West Coast also added their weight to the case for a redesignation of this species, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration changed its mind.

It changed its mind in August, tentatively suggested that the name "Northern flounder" be used but, however, scheduled hearings for October 2 in Washington. At the hearings various parties presented their points of view. The Pacific Coast halibut fishery, Canadian and American, was adamant that the word "halibut" not be used.

There now appears to be a consensus including, I might say, a viewpoint now held generally in Newfoundland—the source of this fish—that the word "halibut" will not be used, but the problem now is a designation of

a term by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration with is scientifically acceptable and certainly commercially useful to the Newfoundland fishery in terms of getting rid of errors.

Now, I am focusing on the U.S. authorities because more than 90 per cent of this Newfoundland production is marketed in the United States. A comparatively small quantity has been sold in Canada. It has been a success story in the sense that this trade has really developed in volume in the last half-dozen years. The problem of naming this fish in the United States is the central one. The halibut fishery on the West Coast in a sense has won its case. This Newfoundland product will no longer be called "halibut".

The Newfoundland fishery now is recommending—and I must say that I am supporting this—the use of the term "Greenland turbot". This would be for the marketing of the 1969 catch, not only in the United States but in Canada. However, use of the term "turbot" is opposed by the British and by the Danes who sell some turbot in the United States. It is a gourmet item. It is a high-price item and they contend, as the Pacific halibut people have done, that use of the word "turbot" in the case of marketing Newfoundland fish would undermine their trade.

So there is opposition to the word "turbot". The opposition to the words "Northern flounder" comes largely from the East Coast U.S. fishery. So, there is a problem there. This species of fish which we are now catching in the Newfoundland Bay and marketing in the United States is not a turbot, in the strict, scientific sense of the word. It is certainly different from the Pacific halibut; it has been sold for decades in Northern Europe as a black halibut, or a blue halibut, but it is not a true halibut, I gather; it is a flounder species.

• 1000

As I say, the Newfoundland fishermen, the Newfoundland fish trade, the Minister of Fisheries of Newfoundland and certainly my office have recommended the use of the term "Greenland turbot" in the United States. But there is opposition and there is uncertainty; and there will very soon be a further hearing by the United States food and drug administration to determine a term commercially acceptable in the United States.

We are recommending the name "Greenland turbot", but although the Department of Fisheries can require such labelling as goes on in Canada to be any name we designate, I feel that I would be in a very poor position were I now to require the fishery in Newfoundland to label this fish "Greenland turbot", and then, in a few weeks, have the U.S. authorities decree another name. Someone would be liable for that mistake, and I assume it would be the Canadian Government, or the people of Canada. Therefore, I am certainly not prepared at this moment to require a different designation. We are recommending "Greenland turbot".

Meanwhile a small percentage of this fish is being sold in Canada as "Greenland halibut", a name which was acceptable until very recently in the United States.

Mr. Hogarth: Is this fish packaged in the United States or in Canada?

Mr. Davis: It is a mixture. Some of the packaging is done in Canada and some in the United States.

What really "tore it", as I understand it, was that in some cases the fish that went to the United States was not, in fact, packaged but was sold, under the counter, with a label or card on top of the counter, not as "Greenland halibut" but as "halibut". This is what really brought the matter to a head.

It is not all labelled at the source, or even en route. It may, on occasion, merely be labelled by the store at the point of sale.

That presents rather a problem, but if the United States food and drug administration would make up its mind the problem would disappear.

That problem will not exist in the West Coast fishery next year. The term "halibut" will not be used at all.

Mr. Hogarth: Do you expect that by the time the fish is marketed in 1969 the Department of Fisheries will have designated the exact trade name under which it is to be marketed in Canada?

Mr. Davis: Yes, certainly. I do not like to be tagging along behind the United States in this matter, but we really have no choice. With more than 90 per cent of the fish being sold in the United States, its designation really has to be determined by what their

authorities will accept as the proper term for marketing it.

Mr. Hogarth: Apart from the marketing, from what I have learned I gather that this fish does not have the protein content of the Pacific Coast halibut. Is that correct?

Mr. Davis: It certainly has not been fetching the price, and that is my understanding also.

Perhaps I should refer to Dr. Needler, or the experts from the Department, who know a good deal more about the species and its quality.

Dr. A. W. H. Needler (Deputy Minister of Fisheries): Mr. Chairman, I am afraid we do not have data on the protein content. All fish fillets are mainly protein, apart from the water.

Mr. Hogarth: Is it by any stretch of the imagination a species of halibut, or is it an altogether different species?

Dr. Needler: If I were to speak as a biologist I would say that it could only be called *Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*, which probably would not be too good.

Mr. Hogarth: What would you call halibut?

Dr. Needler: Halibut is *Hippoglossus hippoglossus*. The Latin name means that it is a fish named by a taxonomist called Reinhardt and is like a halibut.

Mr. Davis: A halibut-like fish?

• 1005

Dr. Needler: A halibut-like fish, named by Reinhardt.

Mr. Hogarth: But to market it under the name of "halibut" would be deceptive, would it not, even in a biological sense?

Dr. Needler: Yes, just as "halibut", unqualified; but to market it as "Greenland halibut" would be acceptable to the biologists in North America, because the American Fisheries Society, in a review of the common names of various species, listed "Greenland halibut" as the common name; and this has been the case also in some general scientific publications on fish.

The danger is the one that the Minister has pointed out, that when it comes to be retailed people may forget the "Greenland," or may

print it in very small print, so that the public is led to believe that it is halibut. This would be misleading.

Mr. Davis: If I may interject here, there are two problems. One is that a new source of fish, a halibut-like fish, is emerging on the continent and it has put the Newfoundland fishermen in some degree in competition with the West Coast fishermen.

However, I gather that if you cook this fish the taste is somewhat different from that of the West Coast halibut, and that the texture is also somewhat different. Therefore, the consumer has a good case for a different label.

Therefore, if one were being quite technical about it—certainly technical from the consumer's point of view—it would be proper to have a different designation. I do not believe it would be correct to use for this fish the same term as is used for halibut, and particularly Pacific halibut.

The problem now for the East Coast fishery is to arrive quickly at a new name that has more appeal than a word such as "flounder", that will allow them to mount an effective merchandising campaign and get this fish of different quality really moving in the United States market.

Essentially our Pacific fishery is aimed at the United States market, and certainly this one is. The naming problem is basically one for the United States, but it has spilled back into Canada. We are anxious that the Americans make up their minds. We are, in effect, saying that they can call it "Greenland turbot". There is some opposition to that, but we hope that we will prevail in this, and prevail soon, so that we can get the new merchandising effort under way to help the Newfoundland fishermen without hurting the Pacific West Coast halibut fishermen.

Mr. Hogarth: I gather from your remarks that the marketing of this fish, particularly on the eastern seaboard of the United States, has damaged the marketing of Pacific Coast halibut?

Mr. Davis: The two have been competitive, partly because of the same label, or much the same label, having been used. In those cases where the word "halibut" has appeared on a card on the top of the counter, and the fish have been displayed underneath, to the consumer they have been directly competitive;

and the Newfoundland product, at least traditionally, has been sold at a lower price than the Pacific Coast product.

The Chairman: Mr. Hogarth, I am sorry; your time has expired.

Mr. Hogarth: I have had all I required.

The Chairman: Mr. Goode?

Mr. Goode: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The item I wish to discuss with the Minister is in Vote 1, under Economics Service, including \$10,000 for grants to Canadian Universities for Research in Social Sciences. You may have to ask one of your research men about this, but what universities are receiving these grants and what studies are being carried on? Are there, for instance, any studies in pollution as it affects salmon and fish generally?

Mr. Davis: Dr. Needler, perhaps someone could comment in some depth on that item?

Dr. Needler: Mr. Chairman, perhaps Mr. MacKenzie could answer this question on the grants that were made in 1968-69, and to whom and on what subjects, and so forth.

Mr. W. C. MacKenzie (Director, Economic Resource Management, Department of Fisheries): Mr. Chairman, in the current fiscal year our sole grant was to Dalhousie University in Halifax. It was to support a general program of research in the economy of the fisheries.

● 1010

The staff in the Economics Department at Dalhousie has a long-term interest in building up what may eventually be an institute of fisheries economic research, and we are supporting this to the most modest extent possible. Dalhousie University is located in a city where facilities for interdisciplinary research into fisheries are available in a greater concentration than in most other parts of the country, with the possible exception of Vancouver.

There is located in and around Halifax, the headquarters of the International Commission for the Northeast Atlantic Fisheries, the technological research station of the Fisheries Research Board and the Eastern institutions engaged in oceanographic research. As I said, this provides a grouping of disciplines for research into fisheries that is almost unique in Canada. In the past, of course, we have also provided—again out of this sum of \$10,-

000—grants for specific research projects at Memorial University in Newfoundland and at the University of British Columbia. At the present time we are also providing assistance for research in a number of economic aspects of fisheries at the University of Victoria and at Memorial University.

We do not have any plans for the use of this grant for the coming fiscal year, except that we expect we will continue to support the work at Dalhousie University, and if appropriate projects are presented to us by other universities we will also—so far as these funds will permit us—support those through our grants.

Mr. Goode: As you can see, Mr. Chairman, many of the new members of Parliament are very concerned about pollution as it affects rivers, our fishing industry and every other aspect of our social and economical life. I take it that the only money being spent on research into pollution is being spent by the Fisheries Research Board and none of this \$647,777 is being spent on the economic aspect of fisheries?

Mr. MacKenzie: This sum that you mention, sir, is the total expenditure for the economic service. Only \$10,000 of that is used for research, plus our special services, and when I say "special services" I should point out that some of that is also used for work that could be described as research on an ad hoc basis.

Unquestionably there are economic aspects to pollution as it affects fisheries but up to the present time we have not mounted a program which is related to that from the economic service.

Mr. Goode: One aspect of pollution that must affect fisheries occurs on the West Coast on the Fraser River at New Westminster, where the factories of New Westminster are indeed polluting the river and the rest of the municipalities are not doing so to any extent. This to me is an outstanding example of the need for a project of this kind, but perhaps we could pursue that later.

Mr. Davis: My impression, Mr. Chairman, is that this item as it is headed deals with the economic service, and the \$10,000 is for a specific grant to a specific university under the general heading of economic studies. The broader subject of pollution, of course, comes under several other votes, headings, branches

and divisions of the Department and including the Fisheries Research Board, but not exclusively.

• 1015

Mr. Goode: I have been vigorously pursuing this matter since we have been meeting and I have not found it anywhere else except under the Fisheries Research Board.

Mr. Davis: When I have asked questions about pollution in the lower Fraser River the people who normally provided me with the answers have been the regional office of the Department of Fisheries as distinct from the Fisheries Research Board, and I know that they have been testing and following the conditions and possible developments in the lower Fraser. So, my experience has been that there are some people outside the Fisheries Research Board who have been looking at this problem. Perhaps Dr. Needler could elaborate on that.

Dr. Needler: Mr. Chairman, the major activity in the Department in following actual pollution and its affects, in combatting pollution and in bringing pressure or insistence that industry observe proper waste disposal is carried on mainly by the Resource Development Service. The reason for that is not that this is resource development, this is resource protection of course, but the same kinds of abilities are needed. You need people who are biologists and engineers to look at the problems of waste disposal. There is a great deal of activity in this field and especially, I might say, on the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Goode: I think I asked Dr. Martin yesterday about consultation with industries. If, for instance, Dow Chemical decided to set up a new plant on the Fraser River would they have to come to you first for approval of their pollution control or would they be allowed to build and then be controlled afterwards?

Dr. Needler: Mr. Chairman, I think this was touched on in one of the earlier meetings of this Committee. The Fisheries Act gives the Department of Fisheries power to insist that bad conditions be remedied but it does not give the Department of Fisheries licensing power in the sense that they could say the industry must not be established unless it does such and such. However, the industry is increasingly realizing that if they establish a pulp mill, for example, and do not provide

adequate waste disposal, that under the Fisheries Act they may be in trouble. In British Columbia it is usual for people, if they are establishing a new pulp mill, to consult with our people and see that the proposed facilities are satisfactory before they built that mill. This is not true of all industries because I do not think all industries are as aware as the pulp and paper industry is of this sort of thing, but we try to encourage an advance consultation regarding waste disposal.

Mr. Davis: Mr. Chairman, may I say something which is quite general in this connection. Federal powers to prevent the pollution of water seem to me to be largely concentrated under the headings of fisheries and navigation. The federal government does not have substantial powers with regard to property and industrial development locally within the provinces, but it certainly can move on the fisheries front and if something affects navigation it can move in respect of that. Large logs and other debris could affect navigation, so pollution of such a large scale type as this could be stopped by federal legislation in the area of, let us say, the Navigable Waters Protection Act, and so on. But if you want to get down to more minute physical particles or dissolved materials, and so on, it seems to me that the clearest avenue is fisheries. The Fisheries Act was not framed with rigorous pollution control in mind. It seems to me that if we desire to tighten up federal control over pollution—at least the pollution of waters—that we can tighten up the Fisheries Act. I also think something might well be said for anticipating problems before they occur rather than simply trying to tidy up after the damage has been done.

As Dr. Needler says, after some hard lessons the pulp and paper industry on the West Coast has begun to consult experts generally, and certainly the Department of Fisheries, as to their designs and the effectiveness of the processes they are going to use, and so on. We have had two recent announcements on the West Coast covering several millions of dollars in magnitude about a new pulp mill being installed for cleanup with new facilities. We also have a few cases on the West Coast which will have to be dealt with—and at least one of them shortly—where a mill has been built and the facilities are not adequate, and we may have to move because a lot of fish are killed. This is too bad. We

should not be going around trying to tidy up after the event. I personally would like to see the Act tightened up so that we can move ahead of time rather than consult after the event and involve others in greater expenditure in the long run than might otherwise have been involved.

• 1020

The Chairman: Your time is up, Mr. Goode.

Mr. Goode: Thank you.

Mr. Comeau: Is it correct that this new method of netting fish results in the fish being drowned in the net?

Dr. Needler: It depends on how long they are left in the net. If the gill-netting operation is a really good one quite often the fish are taken out of the net alive.

Mr. Comeau: Some have said that this method results in the fish not being as tasty as fish caught by other methods of netting. Have you a comment on that?

Dr. Needler: Mr. Chairman, the great majority of salmon, for example, are caught by gill netting and they are generally regarded as being in quite good condition. I think that if gill nets are poorly used—in other words if the fish are left too long in the nets so that they die and maybe are left dead in the nets for some time—then quality can deteriorate, but if you are thinking in general terms of gill netting all species, it is a perfectly good method of catching high quality fish. For example, the highest quality herring that bring a good price in Europe are caught mainly in gill nets.

Mr. Comeau: I have a question on the tuna population—and I am speaking specifically of the Wedgeport area end of the province of Nova Scotia. Has any research been done on currents and so on to see if they affect the tuna population? Some years tuna fishing is good and other years it is not. Do you know the reason for this?

Dr. Needler: That area is on the northern limit of the range where the fish are large, swim long distances, sometimes quite fast, and of course under these conditions you can expect a good bit of variation in the appearance of such fish at any particular point.

Some general research has been done on this. I could not give details of recent

research, but if you are interested possibly Dr. Martin could give you more information on what is going on right now.

Dr. W. K. Martin (Assistant Chairman, Fisheries Research Board): Mr. Chairman, our laboratory at St. Andrews, New Brunswick is investigating the large pelagic fisheries on the Atlantic Coast, including the tuna fisheries. There is a direct relationship between the distribution of swordfish and temperature conditions. In general, they are found along the edge of the Continental Shelf. The relationship is not as precise for tuna but there is a relationship between temperature conditions, variations in these from year to year, and the distribution of tuna. This is being investigated carefully by the St. Andrews station and I think in the long run this investigation will prove to be useful in the development of the tuna fishery on the Atlantic Coast.

• 1025

Mr. Comeau: Is any research or work being done to control the quality of fish that end up on supermarket shelves?

Dr. Needler: Mr. Chairman, a great deal of research on the factors that control the quality of fish has been done by the Fisheries Research Board and some practical research has been done by the Inspection Service. There is no doubt that quality has greatly improved as a result of this research. However, we have concentrated our efforts at the producing end rather than at the retailing end, indeed we exercise more control at the producing end than we do at the retailing end. However, we do co-operate with other agencies regarding the quality of fish retailed.

Mr. Comeau: The Department issued a release, I believe, that referred to the granting of loans to the Indians of British Columbia. I asked a question in the House on this. Has there been a change in policy as far as subsidies on boats is concerned, or is the situation being handled differently in our area, where subsidies were reduced? I understand that these subsidies will create new subsidies—grants and loans to the Indians of British Columbia. Would you comment on that, Mr. Minister?

Mr. Davis: I think you are correct in interpreting this as a new program. It is new in two respects: it is beamed at the native peo-

ple—the Indians, as distinct from the whole community, and it is new in the sense that the money comes out of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development rather than the Department of Fisheries directly. The money is voted to enable native people, on the West Coast of British Columbia in this particular case, to get into the fishery either by buying an existing vessel and equipping it or by building a new vessel. They can also be assisted with re-equipping and so on. Substantially it is designed to enable native fishermen or Indians who may make good fishermen to get into the fishery and fish effectively with up to date equipment. But, in the main, it is a Department of Indian Affairs program. It is being supervised in large measure by the Department of Fisheries people because, of course, they have a closer and better knowledge of the fishery, but the money comes from Indian Affairs and the supervision is largely within the Fisheries Department competence.

Mr. Comeau: But is money the problem in this? I thought that the reason for reducing the subsidy was that there were too many boats for too few fish. Is money the problem or is it the fish?

Mr. Davis: Money is always a problem but this is a program designed to help native fishermen to be more effective and to permit new entrants from the Indian population into the fishery. It is akin to moneys enabling Indians to do other things—manufacture a new product and so on. It is not going to have a very substantial effect, certainly on the West Coast fishery, in terms of new vessels entering the fishery, but from the point of view of the Indians it is a significant program. On the East Coast, for example, we had a very large program of construction in recent years. In some areas at least there was, if not a surplus of vessels, a near-surplus for a time. We caught up, we re-equipped much of our Canadian fishery. It is a better equipped fishery now than the American fishery as far as boats are concerned. No doubt, we have got to do a good deal more in this direction, but this new program is designed to help the Indians specifically and not the fishery generally.

• 1030

Mr. Comeau: On the East Coast, is it a money problem, or a problem of too many boats for too few fish?

Mr. Davis: Well, I am sure we can always do with better boats. Certainly, we can replace a number of the existing vessels we have, so I would say that it is a money problem to a degree. But I gather in talking to people in the fishery and certainly to departmental officials that there was, in Nova Scotia for example, a surplus situation for a time, though perhaps I could ask Dr. Needler to comment on that.

Dr. Needler: Mr. Chairman, I think it was brought to the attention of the House by Mr. Crouse that this situation seemed to be developing in Nova Scotia two years ago. I do not think that this situation exists any longer, because new uses have been found for boats of the sizes of which he was talking, that is wooden vessels around 80 to 100 feet. We do not believe that except in certain particular fisheries on the East Coast there are too many boats catching too few fish. I think this is true of the lobster fishery; it seems to be somewhat akin to the salmon fishery in this regard.

If I might revert to this program in British Columbia, when the problem of restricting entry to the salmon fishery was discussed by the principal fishery organizations on the Pacific Coast, the great majority believed some kind of restriction was necessary because they thought there were too many salmon boats. But they all were of the opinion that some special consideration should be given to the native people who, for various reasons, had not been able to finance as good boats as the other people have, in general. I think the effect of this program to which you referred will be to equalize this a little bit.

Mr. Davis: I might add perhaps that the program for helping the native fishermen on the West Coast was first announced last spring and reference to it was made when, in September, we announced the license limitation of salmon commercial fishing vessels generally. So the two are on all fours, but I think one can also say that the native fisherman has a special position in the overall scheme of things up there.

The Chairman: Mr. Howard.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Mr. Chairman, I think it was Mr. Davis who touched upon and dealt with the matter of pollution which is, perhaps, above all other general problems, the most important one, not only in respect to

fisheries which we are dealing with here but the process of air and water pollution, clean water and the like in the whole North American continent. I was interested to hear Mr. Davis say that he hoped—at least this is what I understood him to intimate anyway—sometime we might be able to get the Fisheries Act tightened up so that we can really embark on this “ounce of prevention” concept instead of the “pound of cure” afterwards. It is something, incidentally which we have been talking about or urging action on for some years now. I wonder if I could inquire, if the restriction on Cabinet leaks permits this sort of thing, whether you have any thoughts of a timetable as to when we might move towards this advance in the Fisheries Act to give the Department more authority to deal with pollution control?

• 1035

Mr. Davis: Looking at the timetable, I do not think it is reasonable or right to assume that the Fisheries Act would come before Parliament during the current session, but I would hope very early in the next session we would have a real opportunity to overhaul the Fisheries Act, particularly in respect to pollution.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): This is more valuable than has been the situation in the past, anyhow, when we have only talked about it in an academic way, without any real determination to do something about it.

Mr. Davis: I think you probably agree with me that it is under the heading of “fisheries” that we are best able to get at this problem from a federal point of view.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Right. Well, we flounder—excuse the word—regularly in this morass of federal-provincial controversy over whose jurisdiction it is to deal with many of these matters, and in the matter of pollution control, there is a divided jurisdiction. I am partial to taking every step we can under the authority in fisheries to control it to the ultimate extent, and knowing that it will have a spill-over to other areas, too.

Mr. Davis: Yes, we must not try to conceal the fact that several departments are interested in water and water quality. The Department of Fisheries is concerned about living organisms, and this includes algae, incidentally; animals in the sense of fish; vegetable

matter in the sense of algae; and so on. The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources is concerned about the amounts of flows of water and the quality of water in the mineral sense, the chemical contents, and so on. The Department of Transport is concerned about debris in the water that affects navigation, and this is a form of pollution, on occasion. So there are at least three departments, possibly four, including the Department of National Health and Welfare, that are involved. But the problem is to have a clear-cut division of labour between them. As I understand it, at the Canada Water Centre which is being developed near Hamilton, the division is clear cut. The living substances in the water are under the Department of Fisheries, and the mineral aspects are under the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Mr. Goode raised the point earlier about being unable to find in the Estimates any clear indications of activity in the pollution control field. Has the Department anything in written form, in terms of a report or documentation, about this matter, or could it be prepared so the members of the Committee might have something all in one piece about what is taking place now in this field, and even extending into the hopes as to what should take place. Do you think this would be possible?

Mr. Davis: I think this would be very useful, certainly, let us say, for the next session of Parliament. Perhaps I should ask Dr. Needler whether we could have some summary document which might be tabled at a later sitting of this Committee in this session. Is that possible?

Dr. Needler: Mr. Chairman, it depends, of course, on how long the Committee sits. But I would think that a summary of our activities in the pollution field—a brief summary of a few pages—could be prepared in a few days, in a week or 10 days.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): And perhaps as an addendum to it, a bibliography about other material, so that persons who may want to look further, could look it up themselves. Would this be possible to do?

Dr. Needler: It might be more useful, in the long run to do this job more thoroughly and take a little bit longer time. But for the benefit of this Committee I would think that a summary of the pollution activities of the

Department at the moment, and of any firm plans we have, could be put together.

• 1040

Mr. Davis: It would be very useful to me, and I am sure to others.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): I am thinking of the two-fold aspect, Mr. Chairman, of the Committee's immediate or semi-immediate information, and also as a rather extensive prelude to the anticipated changes to the Act that the Minister is speaking about for, hopefully, the next session. We need something to generate, to an extent, a public conversation and understanding about what it is hoped to accomplish. There is no sense in our operating in a vacuum. The more people we can involve in what we are trying to do, the better off we are.

Mr. Davis: Yes, I think it would be useful for us to take, in effect, a cut across all these items as they appear in the Estimates and produce a descriptive paper of 10 pages in length, for example, and attach a few numbers as to the estimated dollar outlays under the several branches and divisions and, of course, the Fisheries Research Board, so that we all have a little better idea of how much of the taxpayers' money is going through this Department to combat pollution.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Mr. Chairman, I wonder whether I have a sufficient amount of time to at least start another subject that relates to the matter of straight base lines the Minister mentioned at an earlier meeting and, incidentally, in the process commend the Minister for his openness and candour in this field which has not been evident so far as his predecessors are concerned. The other day was the first time that I have heard anyone make any definitive reference to the extent of a base line or to say as the Minister did that the 100-mile distance between Cape Scott and Cape St. James on the West Coast is considered to be too long a distance so far as international acceptance of a base line is concerned.

I think on some other occasion the Minister has mentioned 44 miles as being about the extent of some sort of international acceptance of a straight base line, but is it possible to have any more clear definition of where the base lines might be on the West Coast, taking into account this 100 mile—44 mile

attitude, especially in Queen Charlotte Sound? What the Minister was saying, as I understood it, is that the base of the Territorial Sea and Fishing Zones Act in 1964 was the submission of the Fisheries Council of Canada and persistently Mr. Martin, as Secretary of State for External Affairs and Mr. Robichaud, as Minister of Fisheries, said that this was the basis of their concern and this was what the base lines were going to be determined on, and so on.

Everything reverted to that submission of the Fisheries Council of Canada which had delineated on a map the base line drawn from Cape Scott, the northern tip of Vancouver Island, up to Cape St. James the southern tip of the Queen Charlottes and then, of course, northward to the international border of Alaska which I gather is not a factor in any event. This is a departure; the declarations now are a departure from that. In other words, the base line probably is not going to be drawn to enclose Queen Charlotte Sound but will have an indentation in there somewhere.

Mr. Davis: The legislation passed in 1964 was important in two respects; first, it declared firmly that the Parliament of Canada supported the 12 mile-concept as distinct from a 3-mile concept or 9 or 6, but 12 miles out from something. The other feature in addition to the 12-mile feature was the drawing of base lines from headland to headland beyond which the 12 miles would be measured.

Now, the legislation does not say how long a base line can be, and really the important point of your question is, I think, how long in a sense dare we draw these lines? The 44-mile figure is one that everyone latches on to merely because in a case with the British the Norwegians managed to get 44 miles to stick back in 1951, I think it was, before the International Court in The Hague, so that one country has drawn a base line as long as 44 miles.

• 1045

Looking at the West Coast of Canada, for example, nature has provided us with headlands, the majority of which are closer together than 44 miles so we can, without much trepidation, draw base lines all along with west coast of Vancouver Island, all along the west coast to the Queen Charlottes.

Base lines, incidentally, in the case of the Charlottes are beyond the Continental Shelf and much of Vancouver Island would be on the Continental Shelf, or take the 12 miles beyond the Continental Shelf, but the hang-up, at least in terms of what we could predictably get away with if you like, is the 100-mile gap from Vancouver Island and the Queen Charlottes.

Let us assume that Cabinet authorizes the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources which draws our maps for Canada to publish maps showing this line 12 miles out from all headlands running all along the West Coast of British Columbia, including the 100 miles between Vancouver Island and the Queen Charlottes. We may—and this would happen promptly—be taken to Court as a nation. Our case would be heard eventually before the International Court at The Hague, and we may be able to appeal it and stall it, and so on, but for some indefinite period the 100-mile base line, which would be the only part attacked really, would be indefinite. We could not enforce it as existing in international law until we had a favourable decision, so to draw the 100-mile line does not necessarily mean that we can police it.

Now, I am very much opposed to chicken-ing-out on this and, say, drawing lines which went in towards the coast of British Columbia and out again; in from the Northern tip of Vancouver Island, up our coast a distance, out to the Charlottes, and up to the Queen Charlotte west coast. That would publish for all the world to see that we had no intention of ever claiming Queen Charlotte Sound. So long as I am Minister of Fisheries we are not going to publish a map that swings in and, in a sense, excludes Queen Charlotte Sound or part of it as Canadian fishing waters.

The choice really is between going ahead now and drawing the 100-mile line as part of our limits, or merely drawing lines up the West Coast to Vancouver Island and the West Coast to the Queen Charlottes and leaving a gap in the minds of everyone, dotting-in this 100-mile straight base line.

I know the industry and certainly all the fishermen are very much in favour of our taking the strong line and I think 90 per cent of the Canadian population would say, why not? What we are weighing here really is the reaction of other countries and, more important, how effective they could be in stalling the enforcement of that 100-mile base line.

Now, I am very much aware and I know fishermen on the West Coast are very aware of the fact that since we passed the Act giving the government power to establish exclusive fishing zones the Russians have moved into Queen Charlotte Sound and have been fishing there and are beginning to develop an historic right. You cannot delay these things too long, and the time has come for us to make up our minds whether boldly to draw the line and take the consequences or in some other fashion stall off these countries, including the Russians, from fishing in an area which, in the fullness of time, surely will be exclusive Canadian waters in any case.

The Chairman: Mr. Howard, I am sorry but your time is up.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Yes, I can appreciate that.

Mr. Davis: Obviously this is a matter this Committee must discuss with the Minister of External Affairs to get his assessment of the positions of other countries and his assessment of how effective we might be in getting away with the drawing of a 100-mile base line and designating Queen Charlotte Sound as a special body of water for Canada.

This is not the only problem area; there is the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Hudson Bay and those three special areas—at least, Canada would claim they were special areas—just might be acceptable to other nations as special cases. It would have to be our plea, I think, that these are special cases.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): May I just ask a question apropos that, Mr. Chairman? We inquired of the Secretary of State for External Affairs whether he would be prepared to come to the Committee to deal with this matter and he said in effect, as I took it, that he would be happy to appear at any time so this is something I had in mind to follow up in any event, but anyway I cannot proceed further.

The Chairman: Mr. Durante?

Mr. Durante: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Minister, in our deliberations to date we have discussed various limitations on certain types of commercial fishermen and I should like to ask one or two questions about a type of commercial fisherman that is not licensed and, in fact, is not a resident of Canada; he goes under the guise of a sports fisherman

from the United States. In my riding, especially in the Campbell River area, large groups of American people come in there and establish a campsite or a trailer site, and this is referred to by the local residents as "Little America". These people established themselves there and stay from early May until the end of September—they are there throughout the whole summer season. Presumably, they are sports fishing. They have their own home canners and I suspect they return to the United States with large amounts of fish. I am not saying that they market these fish; they may be giving them away. Is there any indication what effect this sort of operation is having on our marketing of this produce and on our fisheries in general?

• 1050

Mr. Davis: I will have to turn your question over to others to answer in depth. I have asked many questions about it; I asked one person in particular to follow this up and to give me, and eventually I hope this Committee, a clear picture of what is happening.

My general impression is that the quantity of fish, certainly in commercial terms, is not large, that it really does not affect our commercial fishery very much. But certainly in the eyes of the Canadian sports fisherman something is being done which they as Canadians cannot do—they cannot take large quantities of west coast salmon into the United States. So American citizens enjoy one privilege at least that Canadian sports fishermen do not enjoy.

To the extent that these people are in fact engaging in a form of manufacturing and exporting to the United States, I think we must do something. We must limit it—to the extent that it is a commercial activity because there may be some tinges of commercialism in these operations. I assume, but I will have to ask for advice here, that they are obeying our limits as to catch.

Mr. Durante: Yes, daily catch, I expect.

Mr. Davis: Yes. However, this is a rather impressive operation which has become highly localized and certainly very noticeable to the rest of the Canadian public. Perhaps we have to license them, perhaps we have to tax them in effect in some way, but I would like to know more about the commercial aspects

here before we did something. Something has to be done. I agree that this is an untidy situation.

On the other hand I would not like to think that we were going to do something that caused U.S. sports fishermen to stay away from the west coast of British Columbia. We are going to have a growing sports fishery out there and if we can produce more fish, particularly salmon, as a result of these big investments we are making in the Babine, the Qualicum Rivers and so on, then hopefully there will be enough fish to go around.

I do not want to harm the sports fishery in the sense of attracting people from all over to the west coast, but the possibility of commercialism bothers me.

• 1055

Mr. Durante: I would agree, Mr. Minister, that we have to be very careful because certainly the sports fishery is an inducement to the tourist trade in our country and we have to weigh one against the other.

Has any consideration been given to the possibility of compensating for any loss that may result by licensing the salt water sports fisherman—not only the American but salt water sports fishermen, period.

Mr. Davis: There has been a good deal of thought given to the licensing of all sports fishermen on the west coast. Personally I am against the licensing of sports fishermen fishing in salt water to the extent that they are Canadians. Now whether we can in some fashion focus on these Americans who are not fishing occasionally but all summer in Canadian waters and then going back to the U.S. for the winter months, I am not sure, but we certainly have to look at this and perhaps move on it.

Mr. Durante: Mr. Minister, you indicated in a recent release that the west coast Dog-fish was very suitable as a feed for Black Alaska Cod. Is that correct?

Mr. Davis: There is an interesting experiment going on at Nanaimo. It certainly has been successful on a small scale. Basically the operation would be like this, if it were carried out commercially. As I understand it the so-called Black Alaska Cod schools up something like herring when they are small and they can be caught, like herring, in very

large quantities fairly readily. Later, when they are larger, they are dispersed. Therefore they can be caught more efficiently and more cheaply when they are small. Because they are tough, because you can toss them around in large quantities in bulk, and because they can survive rough treatment it is possible to bring them inshore, put them in pens—I understand that not all fish species will stand this rough treatment—and then feed them up to a much larger size. They will eat a variety of flesh and other food substances. I gather that shredded up Dog-fish is appetizing to Black Alaska Cod, that they put on weight rapidly and that the ratio of weight of Dog-fish to weight of Black Alaska Cod is such that the economics of this operation might be quite attractive to industry. I should add a cautionary note: these experiments have been going on for a period of several years but on an increasing scale, they are very interesting but no commercial operation has as yet been undertaken.

The Chairman: Mr. McQuaid?

Mr. McQuaid: I do not know whether I have time, Mr. Chairman, because it is just about 11 o'clock. Are we going to sit after 11 o'clock?

The Chairman: Just perhaps a minute or two, if you like.

Mr. McQuaid: I will delay my questioning until the next sitting because it is just about one minute to 11 now.

I move we adjourn.

The Chairman: The Minister has indicated that he will be able to attend our next meeting on Thursday at 9.30 in Room 208, at which time he will be prepared to give us a statement on forestry.

Mr. McQuaid: Mr. Chairman, will we be permitted to continue our questioning on fisheries on Thursday?

The Chairman: Yes.

Mr. Davis: That is up to you. I am in your hands.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF MINUTES
OF
PROCEEDINGS AND EVIDENCE

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Translations under the direction of the Bureau for Translations, Secretary of State.

ALISTAIR FRASER,
The Clerk of the House.

HOUSE OF COMMONS
First Session—Twenty-eighth Parliament
1968

Government
Publications

STANDING COMMITTEE
ON
FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

Chairman: Mr. GUY CROSSMAN

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS AND EVIDENCE
No. 8

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1968

Respecting
Revised Main Estimates (1968-69) of Fisheries and Forestry

APPEARING:
The Honourable Jack Davis, Minister of Fisheries

WITNESSES:
Dr. A. W. H. Needler, Deputy Minister of Fisheries; and Dr.
M. L. Prebble, Assistant Deputy Minister, Forestry.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1968

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

Chairman: Mr. Guy Crossman

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Richard Durante

and Messrs.

Anderson,
Breau,
Comeau,
Crouse,
Cyr,
Dionne,

Goode,
¹ Harding,
Hogarth,
Lundrigan,
Mather,
McQuaid,

Moores (*Bonavista-
Trinity-Conception*),
Noble,
St-Pierre,
Smith (*Northumber-
land-Miramichi*),
Smith (*Saint-Jean*),
Whelan—(20).

(Quorum 11)

J. H. Bennett,
Clerk of the Committee.

¹ Replaced Mr. Howard (*Skeena*) on November 20, 1968.

ORDERS OF REFERENCE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
WEDNESDAY, November 20, 1968.

Ordered,—That the name of Mr. Harding be substituted for that of Mr. Howard (*Skeena*) on the Standing Committee on Fisheries and Forestry.

THURSDAY, November 21, 1968.

Ordered,—That the Standing Committee on Fisheries and Forestry be granted leave to adjourn from place to place within Canada, accompanied by the Clerk of the Committee and necessary supporting staff.

Ordered,—That the Standing Committee on Fisheries and Forestry be authorized to sit while the House is sitting.

ATTEST:

ALISTAIR FRASER,
The Clerk of the House of Commons.

REPORT TO THE HOUSE

TUESDAY, November 19, 1968

The Standing Committee on Fisheries and Forestry has the honour to present its

SECOND REPORT

Your Committee recommends that it be authorized to sit while the House is sitting.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY CROSSMAN,
Chairman.

(Concurred in on November 21, 1968)

(Text)

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

THURSDAY, November 21, 1968.

(8)

The Standing Committee on Fisheries and Forestry met this day at 9.40 a.m. The Chairman, Mr. Crossman, presided.

Members present: Messrs. Anderson, Breau, Comeau, Crossman, Crouse, Cyr, Goode, Harding, Hogarth, Lundrigan, Mather, McQuaid, Noble, Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi), Smith (Saint-Jean) and St. Pierre—(16).

Also present: The Honourable Jack Davis, Minister of Fisheries and Mr. Corbin.

In attendance: Dr. A. W. H. Needler, Deputy Minister of Fisheries; and Dr. M. Prebble, Assistant Deputy Minister, Forestry.

The Chairman called Items 30, 35 and 40 of the Revised Main Estimates relating to Forestry and invited The Honourable Jack Davis, Minister of Fisheries to address the Committee.

The Minister of Fisheries read a prepared statement.

It was agreed that the Statistical Tables relating to his statement be attached to today's Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence. (*See Appendix "C"*)

The Minister of Fisheries assisted by Dr. Needler and Dr. Prebble was questioned.

At 11.15 a.m. the Committee adjourned to the call of the Chair.

J. H. Bennett,
Clerk of the Committee.

EVIDENCE

(Recorded by Electronic Apparatus)

Thursday November 21, 1968.

● 0939

The Chairman: I see a quorum. As I mentioned at our last meeting on November 15 the Minister, the Honourable Jack Davis, is here with us this morning and he is prepared to address the Committee on matters relating to Forestry. If the Committee is in favour I shall ask the Minister to give this report.

Mr. Mather: Mr. Chairman, I agree to that, but this does not preclude our going back to Fisheries, I suppose.

The Chairman: No, it does not.

● 0940

Hon. Jack Davis (Minister of Fisheries): Mr. Chairman, I have an opening statement here which runs to 11 pages. Copies are being distributed and I believe they are available in both English and French. I will go through it as fast as I can.

In previous sessions of this Committee I described the Department's programs concerned with fisheries problems. Today I wish to refer to forestry problems and the Department's related programs.

The only direct reference to forestry in the British North America Act is contained in paragraph 5 of section 92, which assigns to the provinces exclusive legislative rights regarding "the management and sale of the public lands belonging to the province and of the timber and wood thereon". Municipal and privately owned forests, which amount to about 10 per cent of the provincial total, are also held to be within the legislative competence of the provinces under section 92 of the Act. It is thus clear that the management of Canadian forests, other than those in the Territories and on federally administered lands within provincial boundaries, is under the jurisdiction of the provincial governments.

The forest-based industries, however, constitute a major segment of the Canadian economy, particularly with respect to international trade. Their welfare is thus a matter of prime concern to Canada as a whole. In these

circumstances, and by virtue of section 91 of the BNA Act, the Government of Canada has legislative authority and indeed a definite interest and responsibility in a number of matters affecting the forest industries. Thus it may influence indirectly the use and management of the forest resources on which those industries are based. These areas of jurisdiction include trade and commerce, financial matters such as taxation and incentives to industrial development, weights and measures and interprovincial and international transportation. Federal action is also needed to deal, in close co-operation with the provinces, with the increasing involvement of Canadians in the work of international forestry organizations and other aspects of world forestry.

Scientific forestry was unknown in Canada at the time of Confederation. It is thus not surprising that the BNA Act makes no reference to responsibility for forest research. The Act does, of course, vest residual powers in the federal government. Moreover it excludes from provincial jurisdiction works "for the general advantage of Canada" even though wholly carried out within a province.

With the full co-operation of the provinces and industry and for their benefit the federal government has, in fact, conducted research in forestry and forest products for many years. Although the scale of the program is still far from adequate, the work is undoubtedly for the advantage of Canada as a whole. This applies not only to research projects as such but to assembling information and disseminating results. The Forestry Branch, which carries out research and other activities under the Forestry Development and Research Act, also constitutes a federal reservoir of technical and scientific experts who are available to advise on the forestry implications of present and proposed developments in many related fields.

I would now like to refer briefly to the relative importance of forestry and forest-based manufacturing to the Canadian economy. Forestry refers to the primary production from Canada's forests while forest-based

manufacturing refers to the output from our wood and paper products industries.

Prior to World War II, the gross output from forestry was about \$44 million. Today, it is \$563 million or 13 times greater. During the pre-war period, forestry contributed slightly more than one per cent to Canada's gross domestic product. Following the war, when major emphasis was placed on the production of goods rather than services, forestry's contribution to the gross domestic product rose to almost two per cent. While the gross output from forestry has continued to grow, the proportionate contribution of forestry to Canada's total output has declined to its pre-war level of one per cent as a result of the greater importance of service producing industries now than in earlier years. Service producing industries now contribute about 60 per cent to the gross domestic product in comparison with 47 per cent.

This preceding paragraph which I have just covered relates to forestry in the primary sense and not sawmills or pulp and paper mills.

For forest-based manufacturing of the sawmills and the pulp and paper mills the contribution to Canada's gross output amounted to 3.6 per cent in pre-war years. Today, it contributes 3.8 per cent. In total, forestry and forest-based manufacturing now make up 4.8 per cent of Canada's gross domestic product and has been as high as 6.6 per cent in the early years following World War II.

• 0945

Over-all trends in employment for forestry and forest-based manufacturing in relation to the nation's total labour force show that at present there is 1 per cent of our total labour force employed in each of the three sectors, 1 per cent in forestry, 1 per cent in pulp and paper industries, and 1 per cent in the wood product industries. In other words, 3 per cent of the total labour force in forestry and forest-based manufacturing products produce 4.8 per cent of the gross domestic product. In contrast, in the earlier post-war years the proportion of the total labour force and the relationship of forestry and forest-based manufacturing to the gross product were about equal, namely 4.6 per cent.

I might say in parentheses that if 3 per cent of the labour force produces nearly 5 per cent of the gross domestic product, the efficiency of the industry over all is obviously above the national average.

Very little precise information is available for measuring trends in productivity in the primary industries, particularly forestry. It is estimated by departmental staff, using preliminary data from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, that the average annual increase in productivity per worker in the last 20 years has been in the order of 4.5 to 5 per cent for forestry. This is an impressive increase in efficiency and much credit is due to the provincial governments and the forest industries who have brought it about by implementing new technological developments. The federal government has also contributed substantially to improved technology, application and promotion. Federal expenditures relating to forests, forest industries and the utilization of forest products are made by a number of federal agencies including the Forestry Branch of this Department, ARDA, ADA, ADB, Department of Industry (PAIT), the Department of Trade and Commerce, and the NRC. In total, these expenditures or commitments averaged \$46 million in the fiscal years 1965-66 to 1967-68. On the other hand, federal income derived from corporation taxes on the forest industries amounts to about \$125 million, and income from other taxes, excluding personal income taxes of persons employed in the industry, amounts to over \$100 million. I do not know what the sales tax collected on new investments in the forest industry is, but Federal Sales Taxes would have to be added to those amounts.

Average federal expenditures in support of forestry and the forest-based industries therefore represents, I would say, less than one-fifth of federal income from the same sources.

Research and development, being basic to technological improvements, has played and will continue to play an important role in the production and use of our wood. The most recent estimates of research expenditures in Canada on forestry and forest products, exclusive of capital outlays, amount to \$43 million annually. Of this, the industry contributes 51 per cent, mostly in the pulp and paper field; the federal government 42 per cent; provincial governments—all 10 of them—4 per cent and universities 3 per cent. The total expenditure on research is less than one per cent of the gross value of the woods operations and factory sales from wood-based industries. Generally it has been the experience of other industries and in other countries that economic benefits continue to

increase with research expenditures up to 2 or 3 per cent of the total gross values derived from such industries.

I might say again, also in parentheses, that the federal expenditure through the Department of Fisheries and Forestry is close to the expenditures on research by the industries, and obviously it is of the order of ten times as great on research as that of all of the provinces combined.

The Department's main contribution to forestry is in the field of research, which in the current year amounts to some \$18.7 million. The basic objective of this program is to provide the scientific, technological and economic information and services required by federal and provincial government agencies and by private industry, to assure the maximum contribution from the forestry sector to the industrial development and the economic growth of the country. The means taken to achieve this objective may be grouped conveniently under Research and Development, which includes surveys, research, pilot-scale operational trials and demonstrations of research findings, associated programs for the dissemination of technical information, and extensive consultative and advisory services; Economic Studies and Operational Programs.

• 0950

These closely interrelated program activities are directed towards the two essential components of the forestry sector, that is, the forest resources of the country and the forest products industries. The objective of program activities relating to the forest resources is improved efficiency in management, protection and productivity. Through investigations on forest land classification, soils, tree biology, inventory and mensuration technology, and silviculture, a sound technical basis is established for land management decisions and increased forest productivity. Intensive research on forest fire behaviour and on insects and diseases is essential to the development of reliable means of control and reduction of losses to tolerable levels.

To be effective, such programs of research and development on the forest resources must be developed and carried out in the closest cooperation with the provincial forestry departments and the forest industries. Therefore, our work in this field is highly decentralized and is conducted from seven regional research establishments with appropriate territorial responsibilities, covering the entire forested area of Canada. Complementing and

extending the work of the regional research establishments, there are seven research institutes whose efforts are directed toward the development of basic and unifying principles of wide general applicability in special subject matter fields; for example, insect pathology and toxicology, genetics, tree physiology and biochemistry, photogrammetry and forest inventory technology, physics and chemistry of fire forest economics, and so on.

In the forest products field, the objective of the Department's programs is increased efficiency and maximum utilization in timber harvesting and in conversion of wood to saleable products. Program activities include wood production that is, harvesting, sawmilling, seasoning, secondary conversion; wood engineering and structural applications; protection of wood in service against weathering and injury by insects, fungi and fire, and wood products such as veneer and plywood, composite and chemical extractives. Efforts in forest products research and development are concentrated in the laboratories at Ottawa and Vancouver, and there is very close cooperation with the industry in developing and executing the program. Research on paper products is carried out by the Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada and by research laboratories of individual firms, and is not duplicated by the Department's program.

The Department's program in forest economics has only recently been developed on a reasonably comprehensive basis. The objective is to provide economic data, information and analysis to aid in policy definition and decision making, not only with reference to management of the forest resource and manufacture and distribution of forest products, but also as a guide to orientation and degree of emphasis in the Department's research and development programs in general. Areas of investigation include forest policy and legislation, resource analysis, economics of forest management, industry sector studies, market and demand studies, and statistical investigations and services.

The constitution limits to a considerable degree the operational programs that can be undertaken by a federal agency, but there are several of a national nature that can be developed in co-operation with provinces and the forest industry. For some, federal input may be through technical co-ordination and provision of various financial incentives, but oth-

ers, because of practical reasons, can be undertaken only by the federal government either because they relate essentially to national rather than provincial matters, or because personnel and facilities are available only at the federal level. It is my intention to direct a greater proportion of the Department's efforts to operational programs that can directly benefit large sectors of the Canadian forest economy. A few examples follow.

If Canada is to rationalize and optimize either the development of the total forest resource or opportunities for its improvement and protection, it will need an inventory that is not only a summation of the provincial data on wood volumes but also a reflection of the quality and marketability of wood fiber. This requires long-term planning based on integrated information on wood capital, its rate of growth and utilization, and the magnitude of losses. This program would use much of the valuable research and development already completed and would exploit new developments, such as the proposed EROS satellite program being undertaken in the United States. Satellite evaluation of natural resources through remote sensing would facilitate a continuous forest inventory on a national scale, beyond the means of individual provinces but of substantial benefit to them.

• 0955

I might say as an aside that it has been rather difficult, for me at least, to identify areas where there was genuine proper national concern in the development of our forest resources which, as has been noted earlier, are largely if not entirely owned by the Provinces. What are the programs which can only be properly or efficiently carried out on a national scale? This is the question I put to myself which I found hard to answer, but when one thinks of the possibilities of surveying our resources, not only on a more or less continuous basis, but on a unique basis from satellites, for example, this is clearly something which is not within the financial capability of individual Provinces—certainly not many of them—and it is not within their competence when it comes to satellites as a form of communication.

In other words, you also get into a federal area of responsibility, I would say, under the British North America Act and so on, so that here would seem to me to be a genuine area

of federal involvement in inventory taking. I think in a limited sense on the ground, inventory taking might well be a matter for the Provinces because they own the resource, but the nation clearly can help in this regard and indeed in the case of satellite communications they have the only vehicle for carrying out this type of survey work. So here is one example of what can well be a national program which could never really be carried out adequately by the provinces and certainly not by individual firms or industry.

In addition to containing a vast reserve of wood fiber, Canada's forest lands and wild-lands encompass one-third of the world's fresh water and the largest area that can be developed for the outdoor recreation of the millions of North America and Western Europe. Management of these lands for all these uses require their classification with respect to their potential to produce more than one or all of these products. The Forestry Branch has the country-wide organization and trained personnel necessary to plan, coordinate and supervise such an inventory. Several other departments have expressed an interest in such a venture.

Wood will be the main crop from much of this land in the near future, but it is estimated that more than 75 million acres of forest land in Canada now supports no useable tree growth. This is enough to provide more than one-half of our present volume of wood harvested, and it is imperative to bring it back into production. At one time it did produce forest growth. It is one of the main problems facing Canadian forestry and can be solved only by a co-operative approach on a broad front. This is one of the topics I wish to discuss with provincial ministers in the hope of launching a realistic operational and developmental program.

Protection of the forest resource is also of national importance. For instance, destructive outbreaks of insects or diseases may be transitory in any one province but across the country as a whole there are always several troublesome outbreaks at any point in time. Consequently, it is more difficult for the provinces than for the federal government to maintain an effective pest control organization. I plan to improve the mechanism for providing information and guidance for control methods and for developing more effective input of our scientific and technical knowledge into pest control programs.

Fire protection likewise presents problems of national importance. The Department of Transport provides periodic weather forecasts for all of Canada. Their usefulness can be greatly increased if they are specifically tailored to fire control needs and disseminated in terms of fire danger ratings. We have developed such a system to serve the Maritimes and Quebec, and with provincial co-operation we hope to cover all of Canada.

The provinces have water-dropping aircraft for control of forest fires but most cannot afford a fleet large enough to handle the abnormal outbreaks that occur periodically. We are now analysing the needs for establishment of a highly mobile fleet of water-dropping aircraft that could be placed on standby during the fire season to serve whatever area of Canada might need them to supplement local resources. This program depends upon the full co-operation of the provinces.

Harvesting is a major area for reducing wood costs and thereby improving the competitive position of Canada's forest industries. The Department, in co-operation with the provinces, industry and federal programs such as PAIT, and Manpower's woods labour project, will carry research and development forward into pilot-scale operations. This involves technical evaluation and development of new and improved systems such as the balloon logging program now under way in British Columbia, or the large mechanical harvesters now commonly used in Eastern Canada.

Another example of an operational program is associated with the utilization of wood, especially in developing standards and specifications. Our Forest Products Laboratories actively participate in developing the National Building Code and the standards of the Canadian Standards Association relevant to wood. They also assist in the work of the Canadian Government Specifications Board and in drawing up grading rules and other standards of the wood industry. Both laboratories have programs in timber engineering to assure the safe and economical use of Canadian woods in structural applications.

• 1000

Forestry, like fisheries, is a renewable natural resource and it is significant that these have been brought together into one Department at this time.

Despite the constitutional limitations on the federal government in over all forestry devel-

opment, there are obvious advantages in having a unified policy approach to the federal government's programs in these resource fields. Both present problems in management and harvesting that require improved technology based on research and economic analysis. The time required for substantial improvement in the forestry resource base is much longer than in the case of fisheries. In any event, we can no longer view our forests solely as sources of wood and fibre and we must apply the multiple-use concept to cope with the rapidly increasing and diverse demands placed on forest land.

Forest management within a river basin can influence profoundly the quality and quantity of water yield, as well as the flow characteristics of streams and rivers and the condition of lakes. These, in turn, may have a pronounced effect on the fish inhabiting these waters. Important interactions between forestry and the fisheries may occur when pest control programs are undertaken in forest areas penetrated by fish-producing streams, or when large mills are established without due concern for control of harmful effluents. Because of such complex interactions, it is important that fisheries scientists and forestry scientists work side by side toward the solution of problems of mutual concern to these two basic resource fields, fisheries and forestry.

There are some tables appended to these remarks, Mr. Chairman, and perhaps you might wish to have them included in the record, but that is entirely up to you. Perhaps I could let you have them as a set; they merely support the statistics to which reference was made earlier in my discussion.

The Chairman: Is it the wish of the Committee to have them attached as appendices to our Proceedings?

Some hon. Members: Agreed.

The Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Minister. When we adjourned last week we had Mr. McQuaid who indicated that he wished to ask questions on Fisheries and Mr. Crouse so indicated this morning. Due to the fact that we are on Forestry, would you be willing to continue the questioning on Forestry and then return to Fisheries? Is that acceptable to you gentlemen?

Mr. McQuaid: We shall return to Fisheries, though?

The Chairman: That is right.

Mr. McQuaid: That is quite all right, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: I have Mr. Breau who has indicated he wishes to ask questions. Mr. Breau?

Mr. Breau: Yes, Mr. Chairman. Northern New Brunswick, it seems, is a very good land to grow fir and consequently the Christmas tree industry has been very good in that area. A lot of people have a lot of fir on their land, and on the government land which is a provincial responsibility, but to what extent does your Department have any activity concerning the protection of fir for that area or for the Christmas tree industry, and is anything being done right now to control the market?

Mr. Davis: I am sure that our people have a good knowledge of the extent of the resource and perhaps they have a fair idea of the extent to which it is being utilized, but on the trade side it is a matter for Trade and Commerce. No doubt we have some information on the subject and I would ask Dr. Prebble to comment on your questions.

• 1005

Dr. M. L. Prebble (Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Forestry and Rural Development): We have, as a matter of fact, some members of our staff at Fredericton, New Brunswick, who are specifically concerned with the growing of Christmas trees in the Maritime region, and who have been co-operating with the growers in the best silvicultural techniques to get good Christmas tree production. Balsam fir, of course, in a Christmas tree size is subject also, in cases where it is adjacent to large mature stands, to injury by defoliating insects, and that has been a matter of some concern. Any young stands that occur at present in the vicinity of the large bud worm outbreaks would be in need of special protection to keep the foliage on at the time of sale. We have been working very closely with the provincial and the industry people in New Brunswick over the last number of years on programs designed to reduce losses from bud worm. As a matter of fact, we have a meeting going on right now with the people from New Brunswick and the Maritime region on that problem.

In the matter of trade, we have been involved primarily in providing advice on control methods that will eliminate some of the damage in the season in which the trees

are to be sold and we have been involved in the inspection and certification, especially with regard to export to the United States. Quite commonly, if American producers have some indication there might be a problem in the Maritimes that does not occur in the States, they will raise questions about the importation of trees which are expected, in their judgment, to carry infestations and we have been quite active in that on a number of occasions and have been able to satisfy, through the Inspection Service and through the appropriate American authorities, that either they have the same pest or that the material in question does not carry the pest they anticipate it is carrying. We have been of considerable help in the movement of Christmas trees across the international border in such cases.

Mr. Breau: Mr. Chairman, I have just one more question. Perhaps this is not within federal jurisdiction, but is there any incentive for farmers? There is a lot of interest, especially in Northeastern New Brunswick and some associations have been formed. Is there any incentive to help these people to protect the trees on their own land? I mean direct financial assistance.

Dr. Prebble: Quite possibly there would be assistance available under the Regional Development Program of what is known at the present time as Forestry and Rural Development. They have quite extensive programs of support for woodland owners and things of that kind under the Regional Development Program, but that does not fall within the present Department of Fisheries and Forestry.

Mr. Davis: May I comment in this regard? Considerable federal financial support has been given to carry out the spruce bud worm spraying program that has been going on in New Brunswick since the early 1950's. This program has been confined substantially to New Brunswick, largely because the infestation has been there, although there have been outbreaks in some other provinces on a lesser scale.

This has not, in actual application, been a nation-wide program. It is one of the programs that I believe should be carried on, but on a specific regional basis, and as far as the money is concerned I have been telling the government people in New Brunswick that they should really look to Regional Development for this special type of assistance which

has not been available on a nation-wide basis, and which presumably would be made available in a region such as the Atlantic Region as a special deal, so to speak, under Regional Development.

We do not have an allowance in our budget for next year for spraying for spruce budworm in New Brunswick. However, I am hopeful that the one-third federal contribution may be forthcoming through Regional Development. This is a matter of genuine concern to the government in New Brunswick because they are budgeting for one-third of a much larger program for next year and, of course, industry pays the other third. However, they cannot look to this Department for the one-third contribution which has been made in the past under the general heading of Forestry.

Mr. Breau: That is all, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Mr. Mather?

Mr. Mather: Mr. Chairman, I had one question I wanted to ask the Minister. Like several here, he comes from British Columbia, and it seems to me that even considering his limited powers constitutionally, as Minister of Forestry he still occupies a pretty strategic position, being both Canada's Minister of Fisheries and of Forestry.

As the Minister knows, we have had in British Columbia in the last year or two—at least, a year or two ago—a contentious situation regarding the degree of forest exploitation permitted by the British Columbia government to the detriment of the fisheries resources in the Stellako River area where many protests have been made to the provincial and federal governments by wildlife groups and fishermen about the log run which was permitted to go on in that area and which resulted, it was alleged, in water pollution and the handicapping of the fisheries resource.

• 1010

I am putting it in the form of a question, but actually I am urging the Minister to consider this. Will he, in his new strategic position of being Minister both of Forestry and Fisheries and knowing the British Columbia situation well, undertake to make it a particular matter of concern to him to try, as far as he can, to prevent a repetition of what happened in the Stellako River area, which had such a detrimental effect on the fisheries?

Mr. Davis: Definitely, Mr. Chairman. This, as Mr. Mather has implied, is a matter for co-operation between government and industry. More particularly, in the Stellako case it was also a matter of relationships between the federal and provincial levels of government.

On Monday morning I have an appointment in Victoria with the Hon. Ray Williston. This is the sort of thing I will be discussing with him.

We have to do more in informing the provinces of our concern in these matters, particularly those falling under the general heading of pollution. In the main I think the provinces are anxious to co-operate if only to get the most out of all the resources of their particular areas.

I do not know all the history of the Stellako case, but I know this much about it, that had there been more open lines of communication between Victoria and Ottawa perhaps it would have been less of a matter of concern to everyone.

Under the Fisheries Act we have very substantial powers. Unfortunately the powers, as they now exist under the Act, are essentially retroactive. We can only move in after an event, and cause a mill to be shut down, or stop a logging operation or a drive such as on the Stellako. We must change the Act so that we can anticipate events.

Anticipation, however, can take various forms. For example, a new pulp mill may be built on the Fraser River in the general vicinity of Ashcroft. There is already some public concern about the effects of the effluents from this mill on the spawning of salmon in the lower Fraser. I have been in touch with the Honourable Ray Williston about this and he has assured me that when the provincial government has received a definitive proposal, or proposals, from those promoting this mill he will immediately have his chief forester get in touch with our fisheries and forestry people and will sit down and talk about pollution and possible alternative locations which would avoid any harmful effect on the other resources, including the fisheries.

It is this sort of thing we have seen in the Alberni Canal. MacMillan Bloedel is putting in a multi-million dollar pollution treatment plant in the next 18 months, the design of which has been developed in close co-opera-

tion with the fisheries department in Vancouver.

It is a matter of anticipating problems, comparing notes and then co-operating. We need more of this. We will have problems, I am sure, but a great deal is to be said for, and to be gained from, keeping the lines of communication open with the provincial governments and with industry.

Mr. Mather: Mr. Chairman, I thank the Minister for his answer. I have one further question.

I understand him to say that he would consider proposals to amend existing fisheries legislation to enable forward-looking action to protect in advance the resource rather than as it is now, have fishery legislation which permits action, but it is after the event.

Is consideration being given to amending the fisheries legislation?

• 1015

Mr. Davis: Yes, very definitely; I do not expect that legislation to come forward in the current session, but I would hope, very early in the next session.

Mr. Mather: Thank you.

The Chairman: Mr. Lundrigan?

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, there are a number of questions that one could pose to the Minister of Fisheries after such an interesting statement. It would take me much longer than my 10 minutes to develop some that I have in mind, but one simple one occurs to me as the result of quite a few people working on a problem of which I have no great knowledge but to which I wish to know if the federal government has ever given any consideration.

In my part of Canada, and probably in many other provinces, especially New Brunswick, there are quite a few people whom I would call individual croppers of logs and forest raw materials. They sell their produce to some small producers such as a sawmill operator and so on. Is there any provision right now, or has any consideration been given to trying to give these people some kind of unemployment insurance benefits on their sale of produce similar to what has been done, for example, in fisheries? There a person can receive benefits under the Act as a result of a certain amount of fisheries produce at the end of the year.

Mr. Davis: I am no authority on the unemployment insurance legislation, which, of course comes under another department.

My understanding is that in the last few years virtually all of the seasonal activities, including logging, have been brought under the Act.

Now, how long one would have to work at logging to accumulate a sufficient number of stamps, and so on, I am not sure; I am not sure of the extent of the coverage of people engaged in primary forestry under unemployment insurance.

Perhaps, Dr. Prebble, you have some idea of this.

Dr. Prebble: Mr. Chairman, if I understand the question, this is related to a person who is self-employed. I am afraid I can make no sensible contribution to the discussion.

Mr. Davis: Many of the fishermen are self-employed, but special arrangements to bring them in were made under the Unemployment Insurance Act.

I am afraid I cannot answer the question specifically, but I am sure we can get an answer. You could get that information from the Unemployment Insurance Commission.

Mr. Lundrigan: It is an interesting thing to consider, even if there is no provision right now.

For example, I own a small mill, and I produce perhaps one-half million feet of lumber per year. There are perhaps 20 people cutting logs and selling to me, but in actual fact I have nothing to do with their employment.

Mr. Davis: There would have to be a double contribution. They would make a contribution as an employer and as an employee, because they are self-employed. I would think that, having made the double contribution, they would be able to draw unemployment insurance.

Mr. Lundrigan: Yes; but the point is that there is no employer. They are actually selling their logs to a manufacturer who is not, in actual fact, an employer.

It is a concept, or a thought, to which perhaps some consideration could be given.

Mr. Breau: If I may interject, Mr. Chairman, I have had some experience of this. I know that in New Brunswick they do obtain stamps for selling pulpwood.

Mr. Lundrigan: Last week a statement came to us from the office of the Minister of Fisheries on stationery from the Department of Forestry and Rural Development. It had me a little confused for a while.

Mr. Davis: I was proposing to save money by using up old paper.

Mr. Lundrigan: It was relative to an inquiry to be made into the use of mechanized equipment and automation in the forestry industry. In the House sometime later I posed a question on what terms of reference were given this inquiry in its actual work.

• 1020

Mr. Davis: I will ask Dr. Prebble to follow up on that, but I might say that one of the main activities, other than basic research, carried out by the forestry section is that of trying to improve efficiency and productivity in the forest industries. That particular press release which was drafted in Dr. Prebble's branch had to do with efforts in the direction of improved productivity, but perhaps he should comment on what is planned there.

Dr. Prebble: Mr. Chairman, for a number of years, there have been, I would say, relatively unco-ordinated contributions in connection with mechanization in the forest industry. There has been quite a drastic change in the last 15 to 20 years, and the whole question of woods productivity and the use of large mechanized equipment is coming in more and more. The per man-day productivity has gone up, but the costs have not gone down because of the cost of the equipment.

Not all equipment is designed primarily for the place in which it is used. Some of the equipment has evidence of compacting influence on the soil about which we are quite concerned in reference to the re-establishment of regeneration.

There are many questions that have to do with the influence of the forest itself, both the typography and the soil conditions, and the distribution of trees that have an influence on the efficiency of various harvesting equipment and the various harvesting systems. So we have tried to co-ordinate a program that will look at all these aspects simultaneously and provide analyses that will be of assistance to the equipment manufacturers so that the equipment can be designed by them and produced by them to meet the specific need of

the place where timber is being produced, to provide information on the forest itself that would have an influence on such equipment, the economics of it, and also particularly the ecological and silvicultural implications on the next crop.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, actually I was more concerned about efficiency. I have heard this word a number of times. I believe the Minister made reference to a 5 per cent increase in efficiency each year, which is significant and certainly gives me the impression that the industry is coming along well in that respect.

This pertains specifically to industry. I am wondering about the labour aspect. I know, for example, one part of the industry in my province where there has been a tremendous increase in the industry and an equal decrease in the labour needed.

Dr. Prebble: That is so, Mr. Chairman. The labour force has tended to decrease progressively in the last 10 or 15 years as a result of the greater use of mechanization. The industry claims that they are just barely keeping pace with the rising costs, and that to remain competitive on world markets—that, of course, is where Canada's forest products are sold, in world markets—they have to reduce costs of the raw material in order to remain in business. It is quite likely that the labour force used in the forest industry will not rise even though production will increase. The labour force has been going down over the last 10 to 15 years—I think something like a 25 or 30 per cent reduction in that period of time right across Canada.

Mr. Davis: I think in general the picture is this. Total employment of loggers in the woods in Canada has been drifting downward, certainly in the last 20 years. Regionally it is varied. In British Columbia it has remained roughly constant but this has mostly been as a result of the new mills and much more extensive woods operations. I would think that, say, in Newfoundland, if a new mill were to go in you would have an over-all increase. But in each established mill area, forest management area, the tendency would be for the employment in the woods to drift downwards.

Mr. Lundrigan: When you talk about a new mill in Newfoundland, it strikes me as peculiar because I have heard that phrase for

about the last 20 years—it is a provincial matter. I wonder is there a...

• 1025

Mr. Davis: Well, it is provincial. But there is a fair amount of federal support that goes into it.

Mr. Lundrigan: Well, what I am saying is that this has been something we have talked about for quite some time, Mr. Minister.

Is there any co-operation between your Department and the Department of Manpower and Immigration to try and re-locate and re-train, and whatever the case might be, people who are undergoing unemployment as a result of the increased efficiency in mechanization of those operations?

Mr. Davis: I would say that our people are looking at ways and means of improving the efficiency of the industry, but this Department is not itself primarily concerned with the development of employment in other industries. It is the Department of Manpower that has to concern itself with the re-training of surplus labour in one area and its re-employment in other industries. But certainly Manpower comes to this Department for advice as to projections, as to how many people are required in a given woods operation, and so forth. This Department, or the forestry section of it, is a source of information but does not directly involve itself in the re-employment of people.

Mr. Lundrigan: Thank you.

The Chairman: Mr. McQuaid.

Mr. McQuaid: Mr. Chairman, my questions are directed entirely to fisheries. I do not want to confuse the two subjects. I am prepared to wait.

The Chairman: Mr. Crouse.

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the Minister for his analysis of forestry problems. This evokes a number of questions and my first one will deal with the very last words in his statement which concern both fisheries and forestry.

It is evident from the questions asked here this morning that this Committee has been a good wedding of two subjects, because the problems of both fisheries and forestry products are interrelated. I would like to ask the Minister what efforts are being made to co-ordinate the research and development pro-

grams between the fishery and forestry officials. For example, it is now known that the spraying of trees with DDT preparations, for example in New Brunswick and other provinces, to kill spruce budworm has resulted in killing off the salmon and trout populations in some of our lakes and rivers. This brings up the whole problem of pollution. As you are aware, this has been most serious in the Saint John River for example, where almost all the fish were destroyed. They were floating bottom up, and it was necessary for people in the area to erect a dam by their own action in order to prevent further contamination.

First, what efforts are being made to control pollution? There seems to be so much over-lapping here between Fisheries, Forestry and other departments, and I am wondering if this over-lapping may prevent the proper action being taken which is absolutely necessary.

In areas of regional disparity, what efforts are being made by the federal government to help establish new forest growth—this is almost related to Mr. Lundrigan's question—to provide not only employment but some new forestry resources?

Third and last, how far along are we progressing in establishing federal water bombers to come to the assistance of our provincial people when a forest fire breaks out? We in Nova Scotia from time to time have had serious outbreaks of forest fires. Thankfully, we have been able to get assistance from water bombers stationed in Newfoundland and in other provinces. But I cannot stress too strongly the necessity of the federal government providing this type of service to protect our forests when there is an outbreak that is beyond the resources of the provincial people to control. I believe this Committee would like to have some information on just how far we have progressed in providing water bombers for our provinces' protection.

• 1030

Mr. Davis: I will leave the water bomber question to Dr. Prebble and perhaps the matter of co-ordination, which is between Forestry and Fisheries, to Dr. Needler.

May I say that in New Brunswick, particularly in the Saint John River basin, there have been a number of examples of federal involvement and certainly of co-operation between Fisheries and Forestry. The spruce budworm problem, which really began to be recognized on a major scale in the early

1950's, was tackled with financial assistance from Ottawa. As you undoubtedly know, there were some disastrous effects on fish and, within a very short time, there was a good deal of co-operation, even though they were in separate departments, between the Forestry people and the Fisheries people to resolve that problem. I am not sure that it is entirely resolved, but it has been largely resolved because of the technical work done here in Ottawa and the technical support given to the spraying program down there.

Also, remaining with the Saint John River, we have a mill at Edmunston which is about to be rebuilt to use a different process. There will be some federal support, and we will require that the treatment of the effluent is such as not to damage the fisheries. So here is a mill treating forest products about which our forestry people know a good deal—a new design involving toxic substances which our Fisheries people are assessing, and our Fisheries people will be setting standards for the requirements which will have to be met in design or redesign of this mill.

Under the regional development program a second mill is proposed downstream of the existing mill at Edmundston. Again, our fisheries people will be writing certain specifications, our forestry people looking at the designs and so on. So that, in co-operation with regional development, we will have a fair say in the degree of pollution of the upper Saint John River from not only the existing mill which is being redeveloped but a brand new mill. Through federal power over fisheries and because the federal treasury is putting up a fair amount of the money in this disadvantaged area, which is going to get support through the FRED program, federal departments collectively will have considerable say in the utilization of forest resource there and in the degree of pollution of the upper Saint John River. This is an example of the sort of thing that is going on in one sizeable area in the Atlantic region.

Perhaps Dr. Needler might want to say a word about co-ordination as between Forestry and Fisheries, and Dr. Prebble a word on the water bombers studies that have been going on.

• 1035

Dr. A. W. H. Needler (Deputy Minister, Department of Fisheries): Mr. Chairman, I am sure the Committee will realize that the new department combining Fisheries and

Forestry has not really been set up yet. We have been working on the organization of the combined department. I can only say that even now, before the legislation has come before the House, we have planned an organization in which there will be common planning and some common economic studies of a relative importance. We expect to have the machinery to effect good co-ordination in programming.

The Minister has already mentioned the sort of thing that has been going along. There have been joint research projects on this budworm problem which have led to adjustments of the spraying techniques to reduce damage to fisheries.

Mr. Crouse: I have a supplementary on that. Would you be of the opinion that the delay in getting these departments established is delaying pollution control in some areas where something should be done at the present time?

Dr. Needler: I do not think so. I think it is rather in the future planning of positive things that we will get into new activities.

Dr. Prebble: Mr. Chairman, if I could just amplify one or two of the remarks made by Dr. Needler on this question of the collaboration between Fisheries and Forestry people, I think it might be reassuring to you to know that this has actually been going on for 10 years. Yesterday and today there have been meetings of representatives from the various provinces that have pest control problems now and will have them again next year, and that includes Newfoundland, New Brunswick, British Columbia and Ontario. Tentative proposals have been advanced for programs next year, and we had a solid assurance from the Fisheries and the wildlife people yesterday that the proposal to force protection had their full support and they were not concerned about any damage to fish or wildlife. I think that, in a nut shell, is an indication of how far we have moved in the last 10 years on that score.

Turning to the question of water bombing, this activity has been developing quite rapidly in the last 10 years or more. Much of it was dependent on war surplus aircraft. These aircraft were not designed particularly for that purpose, although some of them have worked very well. The large Canso bomber is one that has worked well, the Beaver aircraft has been adapted to it, and the Twin Otter as

well. There are other very large pieces of equipment being built now by Canadair Limited which have been designed for that precise purpose. However, the cost has been exceedingly great and it is probably beyond the capacity of individual provinces to acquire a fleet of the size they need to supplement what they already have. We have been giving a lot of attention to that in the last few months. We have done a small review over the last 10 years which indicates in general terms that the incidence of fires in the very severe fire years is sufficiently different in different provinces in different parts of Canada to well justify further investigation on the concept of a mobile fleet, perhaps divided into two or three parts throughout Canada, that would be available for individual provinces in times of real hazard. We have had preliminary discussions on this with the provincial departments and we are now entering into a much more detailed study in an endeavour to assess the economics of the different provinces satisfying what you might call the demand for such aircraft province by province as against a Canada-wide fleet being available for allocation according to need. It will take some time to get the details worked out but we feel fairly confident from the preliminary work that has been done that the mobile fleet concept is probably much more economical and viable than each province trying individually to build up its own fleet to handle its own peak period. Practically all the provinces have arrangements now which are adequate for the average fire season but they fall down badly during a very critical season such as you periodically have in every province but not necessarily in the same year.

Mr. Crouse: Are these planes being built by the Department of Fisheries and Forestry, the Department of Transport, or the Department of National Defence.

Dr. Prebble: The planes themselves?

Mr. Crouse: Under what department will these planes operate?

Dr. Prebble: We think that the first stage, sir, is to assemble the facts. We have not at this stage resolved at all what you might call the financial or the jurisdictional aspects of this problem. At this stage we have to go much further than has been done so far in establishing the true economics of the concept of a mobile fleet against the segments of such a fleet in the individual provinces. Some of the provinces have already conceded that the means to acquire such fleets are beyond their

individual capacities to meet these demands in these extreme fire hazard years.

• 1040

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, I have one further question. I think this information is most interesting and informative to all of us and especially to the provinces. The statement has been made that these planes are being built at present. Is any thought being given to constructing them in such a manner that they can be utilized not only as water carriers in times of a catastrophe in our forestry industry but also as carriers of supplies to our far northern areas, for example, when they are not required for fire control?

The Chairman: I am sorry, Mr. Crouse, but you have gone beyond your time. Will this be your last question?

Mr. Crouse: Yes, I realize that.

Mr. Davis: May I make one comment?

Mr. Crouse: I think all the Committee would like an answer to that.

Mr. Davis: It is my understanding that the planes are not being built yet for federal account.

Dr. Prebble: I think I can answer his question, sir. Canadair has, in fact, designed a plane to do exactly that. It is a very expensive plane. Four or five of them have been built already and they are having trial runs. They are being built as a commercial venture and the company has been making very urgent attempts to sell them all around the world, as a matter of fact, in all countries as well as throughout Canada. The development of that aircraft is supported by the Department of Industry. There is a very substantial federal contribution to the design and building of that aircraft.

Mr. Davis: But this Department does not as yet have an order in for...

Dr. Prebble: No.

Mr. Crouse: Are we contemplating ordering some for this purpose, then?

Mr. Davis: We are contemplating ordering aircraft for this purpose. Canadair is pushing hard to sell us some; let me put it that way.

The Chairman: Do you wish to come back, Mr. Crouse?

Mr. Crouse: No, that is fine. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi): Mr. Chairman, my question has to do with the budworm spraying in New Brunswick. I notice under Vote 40 of the Revised Estimates the item:

Contribution to the province of New Brunswick for assistance in a program designed to combat the spruce budworm infestation...

and so forth. The amount is cut down from \$600,000 to \$100,000. This has been partly answered, but I am wondering if the budworm problem is not under control, whether the Minister can tell me if there is something in the estimates of some other department to make up this difference.

Mr. Davis: We have no provision, as yet anyway, in this Department's estimates for next year. There will be no entry. I have had discussions with the Minister of Regional Development. I have not as yet had any assurance from him nor any indication from his Department that they have made or contemplate making a provision in their estimates for next year, but this is still a matter which is open. I cannot say any more about the intentions of another department in this particular regard.

I had discussions with the Minister responsible for resources in New Brunswick in this connection and he, of course, is very anxious to see a federal contribution, again of the order of one third, to an increased program which the province of New Brunswick is contemplating for next year.

Perhaps Dr. Prebble might say a word about the scale of this program. It has risen and fallen over the years, but there have been times when the total program was of the order of magnitude of \$2 million and the federal contribution has been up in the order of \$600,000 to \$800,000.

Is there anything you would like to add about that, Dr. Prebble?

• 1045

Dr. Prebble: This is a very extensive program. It goes back to the early 50's, as a matter of fact. It can be divided roughly into two parts. One relates to the northern part of the province which was under program control activities from 1952 to 1958. That part has been quite successful and the infestation beside it and the forest came through that outbreak with the control action that was taken, I would say, in a very good condition. I

think it can also be stated categorically that had the program not been undertaken in northern New Brunswick there would be a vast area of millions of acres of dead timber.

In 1960 central New Brunswick became subject to what was, in effect, a new outbreak and that is where the program has been in the intervening years. The reason the current year's estimates are down is because on the basis of discussions of the infestation situation in the late summer of 1967 and the forecast by our own and the provincial and industrial people that a rather small area was actually under threat, the amount of money there represents the need for 1968.

Unfortunately, the weather of a particular season is a very influential factor in the rise and fall of the populations and this particular year, 1968, was much more favourable to the insects than it was to the trees and they have a situation now that is very substantially larger than it was a year ago.

The forecast is in the vicinity of 2.5 to 3 million acres requiring treatment next year and we had a very thorough discussion of this during the last two days, as a matter of fact. It seems that the program would have to be in the vicinity of 2.5 million acres, plus or minus a bit, to be effective.

Mr. Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi): How many dollars?

Dr. Prebble: You might almost equate a dollar with an acre; the total cost of the program will probably be in the vicinity of \$2 million or \$2.5 million. That kind of financing is quite impossible within the guidelines we have from the Treasury Board. The question of need is no less than it was at any time during the last few years; it is a question of where the funds can be found.

Mr. Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi): Thank you. I have one other question, Mr. Chairman. I am thinking of the northwest branch of the Miramichi river when I ask it. The Miramichi northwest and all branches of the Miramichi flow through my constituency. Some of the lumber companies have been known—and I have seen it—to cut their logs and pulp right down to the bank or shore of the rivers which are salmon spawning streams. This, I think we know, has the effect of raising the temperature of the water, lowering its level and destroying the shade. I am wondering whether the federal department has any control over, or any method of preventing, that type of cutting where it affects a salmon spawning stream.

Mr. Davis: My understanding is that it does have control and our fisheries wardens have a specific job to do in that connection. Perhaps Dr. Needler would like to comment on this.

Dr. Needler: I think, Mr. Chairman, we have some control through the legislation through the Fisheries Act on what is put into water, but we actually do not have control over the removal of trees from land. Consequently, these indirect effects we will have to work out co-operatively.

Mr. Smith: (Northumberland-Miramichi): Mr. Chairman, is there time for another question? My next question really deals more with fisheries, so perhaps I will pass.

The Chairman: Mr. Cyr is next, and may I say that this room is available if we wish to sit beyond the hour of 11 o'clock.

[Interpretation]

Mr. Cyr: Sir, you mention in your statement that the forestry branch must look after research and other forest activities. You referred particularly to silviculture. You also say that you intend to meet very soon, with the provincial ministers to launch a realistic program of expansion. I imagine you will also consider reforestation.

What I would like to ask, I would like to get some details of this program, since its beginning. Is the department satisfied with the results so far. I have four questions, I will ask them one after the other so you can take note of them, and then answer all together.

• 1050

Are you satisfied with the department's results so far? What province has most benefited from this shared program? And have you cost prices for the planting of trees per 1000 or hundred thousand? What province has the highest cost and which one has the lowest? And sir, do you think that this program will be expanded during the next few years, in cooperation with ARDA and other agencies? That is all.

[English]

Mr. Davis: You have raised a number of matters here. All of these questions deal with reforestation. First, is the Department and its officials satisfied as to the progress in reforestation across the country. I will just anticipate their answer. I am sure they are not. Reforestation is something which we in North America have not really done very well as compar-

ed to the people in Europe, and so on. There is a great deal to be done, but there has been considerable progress. I will leave each of these questions to Dr. Prebble. Perhaps, Dr. Prebble, you may wish to comment on that matter first, and then I will outline the second question.

Dr. Prebble: I have a record of the question, sir, and if you would like to carry on I will try to pick it up at the end.

Mr. Davis: Perhaps I will leave the rest to you. The second question is which province has benefited most? The third question relates to cost benefit data, which I imagine will be provided but cannot be provided this morning, but which province has the highest costs of reforestation and, generally speaking, will the program be expanded? We have had cost-sharing programs with the provinces but, generally speaking, they were terminated in 1966. We are continuing to support the provinces in the sense of technical advice, and so on, but my understanding is that the cost-sharing programs in this area have been terminated. Are we satisfied with the reforestation program?

Dr. Prebble: There are many aspects to this question, Mr. Chairman. I will do the best I can to answer.

I think the answer to the first question is that if there are 75 million acres of forested land in Canada at the present time not producing timber, nobody can be satisfied. That is the estimate we have, and it encompasses much of the land that was cleared in the first decades of logging activity in Canada. Some of them, of course, are valuable lands in the sense that they are close to sources of population, close to industry and, in many cases, close to tidewater. So, the answer is that nobody can really be satisfied with the present situation with regard to the reforestation program in Canada. That includes the industry in the provinces as well as ourselves. This was very thoroughly discussed at the conference in Montebello in February of 1966. Everyone is aware that there are many millions of acres of valuable forest land which are not producing trees at the present time. I might add that many of these acres are in scrub growth, which is very difficult to get rid of. It is going to be a costly program. It is much more difficult to reforest idle acres that are covered with scrub species than recently cut-over land. It is much more difficult indeed.

• 1055

The scale of the program was very substantially encouraged and aided by the shared-cost programs which, as Mr. Davis has said, came to a close on March 31, 1967. Under the shared-cost program, which had gone on since 1951, something like 470,000 acres were reforested in the various provinces. There were something like 350 million trees planted under the shared-cost program. The total area of plantation in Canada now would probably be in the vicinity of 1.5 million acres.

Of course, it does not necessarily follow that every acre that is cut for timber has to be artificially reforested. In much of Eastern Canada, for the sake of argument, nature does a very good job. In most of the Atlantic provinces in the balsam, fir and spruce types there has been very little reforesting of cut-over lands. There has been a fair amount of reforesting of abandoned agricultural land. The forest is quite able to renew itself in the Atlantic provinces. The same is true, of course, in much of the northern coastal area of British Columbia. The stands of western hemlock reforest very, very well indeed.

The cost varies quite a bit. I do not think I can answer the question on the cost of reforesting province by province and say which is the highest and which is the lowest. I might say that Ontario and British Columbia—and I believe Quebec—would stand among the provinces that have the largest programs in effect. Ontario and British Columbia in particular are doing a great deal of work. We are helping them in attempting to get away from the traditional method of reforesting, which is essentially a one-man and one-tree basis at each step, and it is very, very costly.

There has been a great deal of work done in attempting to improve the economics of reforestation by several devices. First of all this has been done through what is known as a container-planning program. Instead of putting out little trees in nurseries, which are transplanted after three or four years, through the design of facilities and equipment little seedlings are grown in tubes for a few weeks in soil and then these little tubes are put out. It is a semi-mechanization and it holds tremendous promise. It has been used for a year or two on quite a large basis in Ontario and it is being developed as a program that has departmental support in British Columbia as a means of getting around the high cost. It also has the advantage of extending the plantation season quite extensively.

With these little seedlings you are not quite so subject to the limitations imposed by weather and drought.

There has also been a lot of work done in connection with improving the site before planting through scarification and getting rid of some of the debris, and in many cases much of the litter, which prevents the roots from getting down into the mineral soil. All these things are going on and the costs are coming down, but they are still quite variable among provinces. The funds that were made available under the shared-cost program were \$1,500 per thousand trees planted. That was the federal contribution. However, it was only equivalent to roughly half the contribution, so you might say that it would cost—under the conditions that prevailed until March 31, 1967—possibly \$30, \$35 or \$40 per thousand trees or per acre. That is quite a high cost. That would be in sites where there was not a great deal of site preparation necessary first. That is essentially the reason for so many millions of acres being still idle after having been cut over and occupied by scrub growth.

• 1100

I think the programs will be expanded. The provinces are definitely expanding their programs of reforestation year by year.

Many of the large companies are actively engaged in expanding programs, and we are heavily involved with the provinces and with the companies in problems of site-classification and pest-control and things of that kind.

Mr. Davis: Yes. For clarification again, we are providing technical support. We are not financing the actual on-site operation on a routine basis of putting the seedlings into the ground.

The Chairman: I notice there are always ways of getting around any regulation. Quite adeptly, we are getting around the time-limit allotted to each questioner by asking four or five questions and sitting back and enjoying the answers. Would you please ask one question at a time and wait for the answer, until your time limit is up?

Mr. Goode: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Davis, you mentioned research into pulp mill technological improvements. Does this research cover the work being done by Dr. Don Whittle in the field of pulp mill processing? I believe he has been carrying on an investigation into the elimination of the

smells and air-pollution relating to the paper making industry. Do we have any other type of research into pulp mill air-pollution?

Mr. Davis: Generally speaking, air-pollution comes under the Department of Health and Welfare, but I am sure our Forestry Branch is consulted.

Again, I will ask Dr. Prebble to comment on that.

Dr. Prebble: I think the answer to that, Mr. Chairman, is that the Forestry Branch, *per se*, has been involved in the question of air-pollution not so much from the point of view of smells and so on, but on the effect of some of the air effluents on the condition of trees in the vicinity of large smelters and so on; and not so much from pulp mills as from smelters. We have been quite heavily involved in studies of the effect of sulphur fumes from smelters on tree-growth in the vicinity.

Mr. Davis: It sounds as though we protect trees but not people.

Dr. Prebble: If I may continue, I think the gentleman to whom you referred may very well be employed by the B.C. Research Council in Vancouver.

Mr. Goode: I think he is employed by Domtar industries, but I understood that he was under the sponsorship of the federal government. To what degree I did not know, but it sounded to me as though it might be covered under this program that you were talking about.

You mentioned that the forest laboratories were used to assist in the creation of the new National Building Code. This research undoubtedly covered number of grades, spans and these 20-inch and 24-inch centres that were brought in under the National Building Code. Is this continuing research or was it just done as a special project for the National Research Council?

Dr. Prebble: No; we have a continuing corporate arrangement with the division of building research of the National Research Council. We have exceedingly close co-operation with their division of building research, which is concerned with many materials other than wood, of course, and we collaborate with them very extensively on the specifications and design of trusses and things of that kind, and fire-protection and so on, in connection with the use of wood in buildings. That is a continuing program.

• 1105

Mr. Davis: I would imagine that the Forest Products Laboratory at the University of British Columbia would be very actively investigating beams—

Dr. Prebble: Oh, yes.

Mr. Davis: —and all types of products which can be made from wood, finding out their advantages and making these known to the National Research Council.

Mr. Goode: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. That is all.

Mr. Comeau: Sir, you mentioned a reduction in employment in the lumber industry. Has there been any decrease in our export of lumber, for example? I am referring specifically to the Atlantic area or, even more specifically, to Nova Scotia. Do you have any statistics?

Mr. Davis: Lumber exports, generally, from Canada have increased, but regionally I am not certain. Perhaps Dr. Prebble might answer that.

Mr. Comeau: I am saying this because in my area there used to be quite an extensive export trade. It seems to have dropped recently. Have you any statistics on this?

Mr. Davis: I would imagine there is a shift going on, particularly in the older areas, from lumber and other sized products to pulp-and-paper products of different kinds.

Mr. Comeau: Could you produce those statistics?

Mr. Davis: I am sure we can produce them, but is the Atlantic area, generally speaking, exporting more or less lumber?

Dr. Prebble: I cannot answer that question in detail. If they were exporting less than before it might be because of the availability of log size, or something of that kind, rather than any restriction on the market abroad.

Of course, much of the eastern sawmill industry is under pressure to get the log-size adequate for possible conversion into exportable lumber, but I am not aware of any significant change. We will get information for you on that.

Mr. Comeau: I would be interested to know the principal market areas to which we export.

Dr. Prebble: Yes.

Mr. Davis: The countries of destination?

Mr. Comeau: That is right.

Mr. Davis: Lumber exported from the Atlantic region?

Mr. Comeau: That is right.

I have another question. It is about timberland insurance. Fishermen, for example, have insurance protection on their traps. Is there any type of insurance to protect timberland? I am under the impression that there is not, and that there is no insurance whatsoever for a woodlot owner, for example, or even for a company that has certain amounts of land. If it burns down, it is just too bad. Is there any type of insurance program for this?

Mr. Davis: If I may comment first, fisheries come under the federal government; forests, as a resource, and like property come under the provinces.

Ottawa has some obligation to help insure fishermen and their gear and so on, but it has none in respect of insurance of forestry property, for example, within a province.

More specifically, perhaps, Dr. Prebble could comment about whether, in fact, under provincial jurisdiction, there is any insurance of any kind, public or private.

Dr. Prebble: First of all, I think it is necessary to remark that the great bulk of the forest lands of Canada are Crown-owned in the right of the provinces. Therefore, the answer is that, in effect, they self-insure. The annual losses covered are such that they can absorb them, although they are high in some cases.

As far as I know, no province has considered the matter of actually setting out to take an insurance policy on provincial Crown lands. The majority of the large companies are, of course, operating on provincial Crown lands. I do not actually know of any case of a large company operating on freehold having taken out insurance. It may be so, but I have not heard of any.

I would think that the private woodlot owner could take out insurance. It might be rather costly, depending on the kind of woodlot he had and where it was, but I do not know why a private woodlot owner would be deprived of insurance if he wanted to take out a policy which could be set in relation to some experience on which a large company could quote him.

Essentially, I think the actual answer is that forest land insurance is probably very little observed in Canada.

Mr. Comeau: I have one other short question. You mentioned in your report the word "PAIT" I do not have a clue to what that is.

Mr. Davis: Dr. Prebble will answer that.

• 1110

Dr. Prebble: It is a program supported by the Department of Industry. "PAIT"—P-A-I-T—stands for the Program of Assistance for Industrial Technology, the principle of which is, very briefly, that if a manufacturing firm has a concept of producing something that might be of great value and have a high market but is a very risky venture, the Department of Industry through this PAIT program will assist toward the financing of this venture. If the venture turns out to be a success, the money is refundable to the Department of Industry. If it turns out to be a failure, they have had it. The CL-215 aircraft that I spoke about, being manufactured by Canadair, is being supported under the PAIT program.

Mr. Davis: I mentioned balloon logging. This is a venture which could have important consequences for the high altitude timber in British Columbia. The Department of Industry is supporting that program. The technical advice and economic evaluation and so on is being done by this Department. But the vote of money is from the Department of Industry under the so-called PAIT program. If it is a success, then logging can be carried out economically using this process of lifting logs by balloon and bringing them down the mountainside, and the promoter will have to pay the federal government back. If it is a failure, the taxpayer loses as well as the promoter.

The Chairman: Mr. Harding?

Mr. Harding: What is the annual loss in volume from the non-reforestation of the 75 million acres? Do you have that total?

Dr. Prebble: It is estimated that if those 75 million acres were reforested, by the time they come into productivity they would be producing about half the present annual cuts of timber in Canada.

Mr. Harding: What is that?

Dr. Prebble: Something in the vicinity of four billion cubic feet.

Mr. Harding: Then we are losing about 2 billion cubic feet through . . .

Dr. Prebble: Not at this moment. I mean, it takes a few years for them to become producing.

Mr. Harding: What research, if any, is the federal government doing on species to suit

the present economy? For example, a number of years ago trees were used mainly for lumber. In British Columbia reforestation, the Douglas fir was one of the things that they went into very, very heavily and they still do. Now gradually we are getting into a pulp economy which requires basically a different type of tree. You can use Douglas fir, but I understand other species make better pulp. There might be species that grow faster and that have a shorter cycle. What type of research is being done in this regard by the federal government?

Dr. Prebble: The answer to that question is in several parts, and I will try to make it very brief. First of all, we have had for a number of years geneticists who have been working on a program of tree improvement, tree selection and so on. One has to admit that the premise on which much of their early work was based was on the question of trees of rapid growth, straight form, superior quality and so on, designed for the lumber and the veneer products industry. I think that work will still go on, because veneer of course is one of the highest value end products of trees.

More recently we have become quite conscious of the point you have made, and we have added an area of competence to our Vancouver forest products lab within the last two or three years on the question of pulping

characteristics. We were very fortunate to recruit a superior person and a number of well qualified associates who had long experience in the pulp and paper research field. Our interest is on the pulping side. This person is looking carefully into the pulpability of various so-called weed species and species that have not been used for lumber production or for plywood and things of that kind. He has an active program going on in the Vancouver lab at this time.

• 1115

We are quite concerned about the fact that the end product will not be the same in the year 2000 as it is now. It will probably change quite a bit. He is concerned not only with the inherent quality of the tree itself, but with things that are now thrown away, the tops, the branches, material that is left behind because of deterioration by fungi, or by rot, or by insect attack and things of that kind. He is looking quite heavily into that. He is also looking into the means of getting good grade pulp by chemical digesting processes other than those which have been used. He is doing research on the tree, and also the pulping processes.

An hon. Member: I move we adjourn, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: The next meeting will be at the call of the Chair.

APPENDIX "C"

FORESTRY BRANCH ESTIMATE REVIEW
1968-69

BRIEFING MATERIAL

(as requested by Mr. Davis)

PART I: Relative Importance of Forestry and Forest-Based Manufacturing in the Canadian Economy

PART II: Productivity (additional material to follow)

PART III: Updating of Tables 1 and 5 of the Publication: "A Plan for Development of Forest Research and Related Functions in the Department of Forestry, 1965-1971, Part I".

FORESTRY BRANCH

BRIEFING MATERIAL—PART I

Relative Importance of Forestry and Forest-Based Manufacturing in the Canadian Economy

(Prepared in response to Mr. Davis' request of October 29, 1968, addressed to M. L. Prebble)

Table 1—Gross Domestic Product from Forestry and its Relation to the G.D.P. for Canada, Ten Year Intervals, 1935-1965.

	Gross Domestic Product from Forestry	Relation to G.D.P., Canada
	million dollars	per cent
1935	44	1.15
1945	208	1.92
1955	445	1.84
1965	482	1.05

Source: National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, D.B.S. Cat. No. 13-001

Table 2—Estimated Gross Domestic Product from Forest-based Manufacturing and its Relation to the G.D.P. for Canada, Ten Year Intervals, 1935-1965.

	Gross Domestic Product from Forest-based Mfg. ¹	Relation to G.D.P., Canada
	million dollars	per cent
1935a)	136	3.55
1945b)	509	4.72
1955b)	1141	4.72
1965c)	1736	3.79

¹ Includes wood and paper products manufacturing.

a) b) c) See note below.

In the preparation of Table 2, the weights used for assessing the importance of wood and paper products manufacturing were obtained from the *Indexes of Real Domestic Product, by Industry*. These weights are as follows:

Manufacturing	1935-39a)	1949b)	1961c)
	% of G.D.P.		
Wood products	1.503	2.094	1.117
Paper products	2.048	2.631	2.675

Table 3—Estimated combined relationship of forestry and forest-based manufacturing output to Canada's G.D.P., ten year intervals, 1935-1965

	Proportion of Canada's Domestic Product Forest-based Manufacturinga)		
	Forestry	Manufacturinga)	Total
	per cent		
1935	1.15	3.55	4.70
1945	1.92	4.72	6.64
1955	1.84	4.72	6.56
1965	1.05	3.79	4.84

a) The gross output of wood product manufacturing to all forest-based manufacturing (wood and paper products) decreased from 42.6 per cent in 1935 to 29.4 per cent in 1965.

Table 4—Labour force employed in forestry and pulp and paper as a per cent of the total male employed labour force and the total labour force, ten year intervals, 1946-66

	Forestry			Pulp and Paper		
	1946	1956	1966	1946	1956	1966
Per cent of male employed labour force	4.3	2.4	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.5
Per cent of total Canadian labour force	3.4	1.8	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0

No data are available from the Labour Force Survey of the estimated numbers in

the Canadian labour force employed in wood product manufacturing. The Labour Force survey is a relatively small sample of total employment and is not used to survey plants with 25 employees or less. Many sawmills, for example, would not be included in the sample for the Labour Force Survey and hence no data are available from this source. Using data from the Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, D.B.S., it appears that about 2 per cent of the total labour force was employed in wood product manufacturing in 1946. This has since decreased to about one per cent for 1966.

BRIEFING MATERIAL—PART II

Productivity

Outside the data published on productivity in Agriculture by the D.B.S. and the Economic Council of Canada, there is no published material on productivity for the primary industries of Canada. The Economic Council of Canada purposely avoided showing estimates of productivity per worker per year in the chapter on "Manpower in the Primary Industries" and particularly with reference to Table 8-2 in the Fourth Annual Review. The main problem is related to using "reconciled employment" data. In the Economic Council's table referring to "Changes in Real Output and Employment in the Primary Industries" the Council used Labour Force data for employment. This is considered incorrect for estimating productivity since a "reconciled employment" is required.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics does not publish its data on "reconciled employment" even when it publishes productivity trends. These data on employment come from a number of sources and the accuracy of the coverage for past years has been limited by the kind of information collected.

D.B.S. have preliminary internal data for computations of productivity per worker per year for forestry. Using these data, it has been estimated that over the past 20 years annual rate of increase in productivity has averaged 4.8 per cent in forestry. To achieve this level of productivity, new capital investment has increased at an average rate of 6.3 per cent per annum during the 20 year period. Although the labour input has gone down and productivity up, this does not necessarily mean that the cost of forest operations per unit of output has decreased. The added cost of capital could, in fact, have offset the advantages of increased productivity.

BRIEFING MATERIAL—PART III

Updating of Tables 1 and 5 of the Publication:

"A Plan for Development of Forest Research and Related Functions in the Department of Forestry, 1965-1971, Part I".

TABLE 1

COMPARATIVE DATA ON EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION EXPORTS AND CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN FOUR MAJOR RESOURCE INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, 1951-1965

	Annual averages by periods				Percentage of total over period
	1951-54	1955-58	1959-62	1963-65	
Number of Employees (1,000's)					
Forestry Wood and Paper Products.....	271	246	198	203	12
Mining and Material Products.....	213	232	206	191	11
Agriculture and Agric. Products.....	1,580	1,406	1,305	1,253	72
Fishing and Fish Products.....	94	93	93	96	5
					100
Salaries and Wages (\$ millions)					
Forestry etc.....	831	921	864	1,014	23
Mining etc..	728	981	1,021	1,086	25
Agriculture etc.....	2,103	1,769	1,841	2,153	51
Fishing etc.....	25	27	70*	94*	1
					100
Net Value of Production (\$ millions)					
Forestry etc.....	1,600	1,749	1,851	1,976	24
Mining etc..	1,628	2,599	2,874	3,684	36
Agriculture etc.....	2,666	2,509	2,789	3,524	38
Fishing etc.....	148	162	174	232	2
					100
Value of Exports (\$ millions)					
Forestry etc.....	1,354	1,462	1,597	1,965	35
Mining etc..	785	1,302	1,894	2,444	35
Agriculture etc.....	1,085	955	1,117	1,638	27
Fishing etc.....	118	134	141	181	3
					100
Capital Investment (\$ millions)					
Forestry etc.....	319	468	393	708	18
Mining etc..	738	1,208	969	1,490	42
Agriculture etc.....	833	839	953	1,555	40
Fishing etc.....					
					100

*Includes wages and salaries for fishermen not included in previous table.

SOURCES:

Number of Employees

Canada Year Book. Various years.

Manufacturing Industries of Canada, Section A. D.B.S. (31-203)

Fisheries Statistics of Canada D.B.S. (24-201)

Notes:

1. In Agriculture the number of farms was taken from the 1961 Census of Agriculture (1956 definition)

2. 1964-65 data on Mining came from Mr. A. J. Symons, Minerals Unit, Manufacturing and Primary Industries, D.B.S.

Salaries and Wages

Forestry—Manufacturing Industries of Canada D.B.S. (31-203)

Logging D.B.S. (25-201)

Canada Year Book, Various years.

Fish Products Industries: Manufacturing Industries of Canada D.B.S. (31-203)

Fisheries. Estimated as being $\frac{1}{3}$ of the landed value of the chief commercial fish. This technique was suggested by Mr. A. Proulx of Economic Services, Dept. of Fisheries

Agriculture Industries. Manufacturing Industries of Canada D.B.S. (31-203)

Agriculture Canada Year Book, Various

years. Data for Agriculture is, in part, based on net income of farm operators and in part the wages and salaries paid to farm labour. The latter figure was derived by deducting the estimated income of fishery operations from the combined wages and salaries paid to the agriculture, fishing and trapping industries.

Mining and Mineral Products

Manufacturing Industries of Canada D.B.S. (31-203)

Canada Year Book, Various years.

1964-65 on Mining—see note 2 above.

Net Value of Production

Survey of Production D.B.S. (61-202).

Manufacturing Industries of Canada D.B.S. (31-203)

Capital Repair Expenditures

Canada Year Book, Various years

Various D.B.S. publications for specific industries.

Capital and Repair Expenditures, Manufacturing Industries, All Canada Totals, 1963-1965.

D.B.S. unpublished.

Exports

Canada Year Book, various years.

Trade of Canada Exports D.B.S. (65-004) 1959 and 1960.

TABLE 5

EXPENDITURES ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN FOUR MAJOR RESOURCE INDUSTRIES, 1965-66
(thousands of dollars)

Agency	Forestry and forest products	Agriculture and agricultural products	Mining and mineral products	Fishing and fish products
Federal Government				
Research and development.....	7,766	28,707	16,158	11,514
Data collection.....	3,529	10	16,227	—
Scientific information.....	470	716	4,833	—
Grants in aid scholarships, etc.....	1,707	145	325	106
Sub-total operational.....	13,472	29,578	37,543	11,620
Capital expenditures.....	1,732	9,812	8,388	3,416
Total, federal government ⁽¹⁾	15,204	39,390	45,931	15,036
Provincial Governments				
Research and development.....	1,174 ⁽²⁾	16,000 ⁽⁴⁾	4,000 ⁽⁵⁾	2,000 ⁽⁶⁾
Industrial Firms and Associations ⁽³⁾				
Research and development.....	13,914	7,278	32,180	n.a.
Total.....	30,292	62,668	81,111	17,036

SOURCES:

⁽¹⁾Anon. 1967. Federal Government Expenditures on Scientific Activities Fiscal Year 1964-65. p. 21. Dominion Bureau of Statistics No. 13-401.

Note: Mining and mineral products data excludes values spent on water resources.

⁽²⁾Forestry—Public Accounts for the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1966 for the provinces of Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. Data for other provinces are estimated to be small.

⁽³⁾Anon. 1967. Industrial Research and Development Expenditures in Canada 1965. p. 28-31. Dominion Bureau of Statistics. No. 13-527.

Note: Data are for broad product classifications. For example Forestry and forest products includes paper products (newsprint and other), other wood products and forestry.

⁽⁴⁾Agriculture—Estimate. Data from Dr. J. C. Woodward, Assistant Deputy Minister (Research), Canada Department of Agriculture.

⁽⁵⁾Mining—Estimate by Forest Economics Research Institute after consultations with Mr. D. M. Geldart, Mineral Resources, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. The Mineral Resources Division is now planning a survey to obtain information on the earth sciences for the Science Secretariat of the Privy Council.

⁽⁶⁾Fisheries—Estimate. Data from Mr. L. M. Morin, Chief, Financial Services, Fisheries Research Board.

Note: Expenditures on forestry and forest products research and related functions, in 1968, by all agencies including universities, has been estimated at \$43 million. M. L. Prebble, Nov. 8, 1968.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF MINUTES
OF
PROCEEDINGS AND EVIDENCE

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for Translations, Secretary of State.

ALISTAIR FRASER,
The Clerk of the House.

HOUSE OF COMMONS
First Session—Twenty-eighth Parliament
1968

Government
Publications

STANDING COMMITTEE
ON

FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

Chairman: Mr. GUY CROSSMAN

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS AND EVIDENCE
No. 9

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1968

Respecting
Revised Main Estimates (1968-69) of Fisheries and Forestry

WITNESSES:

From the Department of Fisheries: Dr. A. W. H. Needler, Deputy Minister;
Mr. C. R. Levelton, Director, Conservation and Protection Service; and
Dr. G. F. M. Smith, Biological Consultant, Fisheries Research Board of
Canada.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1968

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

Chairman: Mr. Guy Crossman

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Richard Durante

and Messrs.

Comeau,	¹ Howard (<i>Skeena</i>),	Noble,
Crouse,	² LeBlanc (<i>Rimouski</i>),	St-Pierre,
⁶ De Bané,	Lundrigan,	Smith (<i>Northumberland-</i>
Dionne,	McQuaid,	<i>Miramichi</i>),
Goode,	Moore (<i>Bonavista-</i>	⁴ Sulatycky,
³ Harding,	<i>Trinity-Conception</i>),	⁵ Turner (<i>London East</i>),
Hogarth,		Whelan—(20).

(Quorum 11)

J. H. Bennett,
Clerk of the Committee.

¹ Replaced Mr. Harding on November 22, 1968.

² Replaced Mr. Smith (*Saint-Jean*) on November 26, 1968.

³ Replaced Mr. Mather on November 27, 1968.

⁴ Replaced Mr. Breau on November 27, 1968.

⁵ Replaced Mr. Cyr on November 27, 1968.

⁶ Replaced Mr. Anderson on November 27, 1968.

ORDERS OF REFERENCE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
FRIDAY, November 22, 1968.

Ordered,—That the name of Mr. Howard (*Skeena*) be substituted for that of Mr. Harding on the Standing Committee on Fisheries and Forestry.

TUESDAY, November 26, 1968.

Ordered,—That the name of Mr. LeBlanc (*Rimouski*) be substituted for that of Mr. Smith (*Saint-Jean*) on the Standing Committee on Fisheries and Forestry.

WEDNESDAY, November 27, 1968.

Ordered,—That the names of Messrs. Harding, Sulatycky, Turner (*London East*) and De Bané be substituted for those of Messrs. Mather, Breau, Cyr and Anderson on the Standing Committee on Fisheries and Forestry.

ATTEST:

ALISTAIR FRASER,
The Clerk of the House of Commons.

(Text)

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

THURSDAY, November 28, 1968.

(9)

The Standing Committee on Fisheries and Forestry met this day at 9.55 a.m. The Chairman, Mr. Crossman, presided.

Members present: Messrs. Comeau, Crossman, Crouse, Goode, Harding, Hogarth, Howard (*Skeena*), LeBlanc (*Rimouski*), McQuaid, Noble, Smith (*Northumberland-Miramichi*), Turner (*London East*), St. Pierre, Whelan (14).

Also present: Mr. Smith (*Saint-Jean*).

In attendance: From the Department of Fisheries: Dr. A. W. H. Needler, Deputy Minister; Mr. C. R. Levelton, Director, Conservation and Protection Service; and Dr. G. F. M. Smith, Biological Consultant, Fisheries Research Board of Canada.

The following items relating to the Forestry Branch having been called by the Chairman were *approved unanimously*:

FORESTRY

Item 30—Administration, Operation and Maintenance ..	\$18,271,025
Item 35—Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works, etc.	\$ 3,697,000
Item 40—Grants and contributions, etc.	\$ 1,516,000

After further examination the following items were *approved unanimously*:

FISHERIES RESEARCH BOARD OF CANADA

Item 20—Administration, Operation and Maintenance, etc.	\$12,135,000
Item 25—Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works, etc.	\$ 4,000,000

The Committee resumed questioning on Item 1, Revised Main Estimates 1968-69 relating to Fisheries and Forestry and at 11.00 a.m., discussion continuing the Committee adjourned to the call of the Chair.

J. H. Bennett,
Clerk of the Committee.

EVIDENCE

(Recorded by Electronic Apparatus)

Thursday, November 28, 1968

● 0952

The Chairman: I see a quorum. Gentlemen, at our last meeting on Thursday, November 21 we examined the Department on Items 30, 35 and 40 of the Revised Estimates relating to the Forestry Branch.

Shall Items 30, 35 and 40 carry?

Items 30, 35 and 40 agreed to.

The Chairman: With the Committee's permission, I shall now call Items 20 and 25, page 158 of the Revised Estimates relating to the Fisheries Research Board of Canada which was examined at our meeting of November 14, 1968.

Shall Item 20 carry?

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, on Item 20 I am not too certain if the question I have in mind would apply to this item. It has to do with the tuna fishing fleet which presently operates out of St. Andrews. Undoubtedly some work has been done by the Fisheries Research Board prior to the establishment of that operation and I am wondering whether any of the departmental officials could give the Committee some idea of what progress is being made by this tuna fishing fleet. Specifically, has this operation passed the experimental stage? Are these ships meeting their financial commitments? I wonder if we could have some information on that? Would that question be in order on this particular vote?

The Chairman: I think so, yes.

Mr. C. R. Levelton (Director, Conservation and Protection Service, Department of Fisheries): All I can give is some very general information on this matter. When the tuna fleet initially commenced operation, it had some operating difficulties with refrigeration systems. In the matter of scouting tuna, the crews were not fully experienced in this type of fishery. They enlisted the aid of two American captains, one of whom is still with the company. It is my understanding that with these experienced men on board the vessels their catch has increased very sub-

stantially. In the spring they were operating in the Pacific ocean off the South American coast. They have now, I understand, moved to the vicinity of southwest Africa. I am not in a position to say what their catches are there.

I believe Mr. Crouse asked a question on the financial commitments and unfortunately I am not in a position to answer.

● 0955

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, now that we have the Deputy Minister, Dr. Needler, with us, perhaps I could rephrase my question and direct it to him.

Mr. Chairman, may I repeat my question with respect to the progress being made by one of our new fisheries, specifically the tuna fisheries, which is an entirely new operation on the Atlantic coast and which I believe only started last year.

I wonder whether you could enlarge upon the statement that has already been made on the progress being made by our new tuna fishing fleet. Specifically, has it passed the experimental stage? Could you inform us whether these ships operating in this new industry are meeting their financial commitments?

Dr. A. W. H. Needler (Deputy Minister, Department of Fisheries): Mr. Chairman, I am afraid I cannot answer this question because I do not have figures on their performance during 1968.

I understand, just from general statements made to me in an informal way by members of the company, that they feel now that the ships are being reasonably successful off the east coast of the Americas and the Western Pacific during the open season there and that they are meeting with some promising success. Whether or not they have yet had a profitable year, I could not say, because I do not have definite information yet.

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, there has been some information conveyed to the general public through the press which indicates that

the ships have been operating with considerable difficulty and as a result of their lack of earnings and inexperienced Canadian crews, they have found it necessary to secure crews from other countries.

As a result, the press statement indicated that Canadian nationals were not now being employed on these particular ships. In view of the large amount of subsidy supplied by the Canadian government initially to get this operation going, the basic idea being to provide employment for Canadians, could be Deputy Minister inform the Committee if there is any truth in the newspaper account and if these ships are now being manned, not by Canadians but by nationals from other countries?

Dr. Needler: Mr. Chairman, I do not have up to date information on this either. Our last information was that four of the five ships had Canadian captains. With regard to the crew members, we do not have details. I feel, however, that the company is making an honest attempt to have as many Canadian crew members as possible. From the point of view of employment, of course, these ships are contributing to the employment on shore at their plant at St. Andrews.

They have had difficulties. Indeed, it is quite common for fishing fleets, not only ours but in other countries, to have difficulties when they enter new fisheries.

Mr. Crouse: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

In view of the amount presently being spent by the Fisheries Research Board, I wonder whether the Deputy Minister could tell the Committee whether it would be alarmist to say that there is a real danger of our fishery resources being depleted particularly off the Atlantic coast?

Dr. Needler: I would not wish to go into a definition of "depletion". Nevertheless, this is one of the difficulties.

The major offshore resource on the Atlantic coast that has been fished in the past and the only offshore resource that now is intensively fished is the ground fish resource. This is under study and to some degree regulated by the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, the scientific work being done by the countries and the Commission co-ordinating their work.

The fishery has been so intensive, of course, as to reduce the abundance of fish

and increase the costs of catching fish. The scientific opinion at the moment is that at some stage it will be necessary to limit fishing effort if the stocks are to be maintained at their maximum productivity and especially for their maximum economic return. The Commission has not been able to reach agreement on this.

Some of the ground fish stocks appear to be exploited to their maximum and some of them do not yet appear to be exploited to their maximum. A very few might be exploited a little bit more intensively than would give the maximum continuing yield. I do not see any danger of a sudden change in this situation. I believe it is being studied and that there is a good future prospect of the resource being maintained.

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, this reply prompts another question on this vote. Recently the Department of Fisheries announced a change in the mesh size, I believe, as it applies to sole. Formerly the mesh size of four and a half inches on deep sea draggers applied only to cod and haddock. Possibly the Chairman could inform us whether other types of fish were added which are now prohibited to be caught with a four and a half inch mesh net. What prompted this change? Is there some indication that stocks of sole are being depleted? If so, what do your studies show with regard to the quantities of haddock, pollock, hake and other species of ground fish?

• 1000

Dr. Needler: Mr. Chairman, I really could not answer all of these questions in detail without some reference to written material or people who are specializing in this field. Thus far the only regulations which the Northwest Atlantic Commission has agreed on and put into effect are minimum mesh sizes designed to let the smaller fish escape and in that way to get as large as possible a return from what the biologists call the recruitment; that is, the number of young fish coming along.

Now, in general as a matter of practice, one cannot use a different mesh size for every species of fish. It is impossible to have boats use one mesh size for flat fish, one for cod and one for haddock, because they catch them all together. These minimum mesh sizes do not apply to other species which are caught separately, such as red fish.

In this case I think the Commission recently was able to overcome some of the technical obstacles to bringing these mesh sizes into force, such matters as ratification by other countries, and so forth. The recent action represents some advance in arriving at effective, tidy regulation. A mesh regulation such as this is always a compromise and so far the scientists associated with the Commission, I believe, consider that these mesh sizes are about as well as we can do for the fishery for these species, but in order to get the maximum yield, eventually it will be necessary to have some limitation of effort on the amount of fishing. This, of course, gets into some very touchy fields, to get international agreement on this sort of thing.

Mr. Crouse: I have one further question relating to that, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Make it a short one, Mr. Crouse, because you are well over your time.

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, I thought we were going to study each one of these estimates. There is no other way we can do it.

The Chairman: I can put you down for another round.

Mr. Crouse: As Canadians it is possible for us to police these regulations but I would like to ask our witness, once having agreed to new mesh regulations as they apply to other species of ground fish, what control do we have over other countries that are party to this treaty with regard to maintaining the treaty? Is there any way we have of ascertaining whether they are acting in accordance with these new regulations or do they still continue to take every fish that comes into their nets?

• 1005

Dr. Needler: Mr. Chairman, under this Commission at the present time the responsibility for enforcement rests with each country with regard to their nationals. At the moment there is under negotiation, and I believe with every prospect of success within the next year, an amendment to the Convention which would provide for joint enforcement measures.

In the meantime, the Commission has arranged some exchanges between the enforcement officers of one country observing the enforcement by other countries.

The Chairman: Mr. St. Pierre?

Mr. St. Pierre: I have two or three questions related to the same subject which is the very drastic drop in the herring population in British Columbia waters. Dr. Needler, has the reason for this been found?

Dr. Needler: Mr. Chairman, I do not think there is general agreement on the reason. It is quite clear that the fishery and natural factors played some part in this. The situation is this: In the more heavily fished areas, the fishery was taking about 60 per cent of the herring every year and about half of those that remained were dying every year. This means there was a total mortality rate of about 80 per cent.

In recent years the use of lights to attract herring made this fishery somewhat more intensive because lights are able to attract herring and make it possible to catch them when they are scarcer. Without lights you have to find the concentrated school and put your seine around it. With lights you can attract smaller groups of herring, so I believe in the last few years the fishery became still more intensive.

The Department has prohibited the use of lights in this way, partly because of the danger to the herring stocks but also because when you use lights you attract other species. You attract about triple the number of young salmon that you catch incidentally. No one on the coast, fishermen or processors or anyone else, wants to see young salmon caught in the herring fishery. This factor that led to this increase in intensity has now been done away with and, I expect, for an indefinite period.

It was also clear from our studies that there were two or three years when reproduction was particularly unsuccessful. These, combined with the very heavy fishing, I think, are responsible for the decline in stocks. Now, up to this time it had not been possible to find any correlation between the size of the herring produced in any one year and the size of the spawning stocks. Some of the largest broods have been produced by very small stocks and vice versa, the meaning being that the natural factors were more important than the fishery.

I think this extra intensity, which lasted for two or three years and now has been done away with, combined with a couple of very

bad years, produced the present reduction in abundance. I think, however, that there are now signs of recovery.

Mr. St. Pierre: The union was suggesting a reduction in herring fishing some considerable time before the Department opposed it, were they not?

Dr. Needler: Yes, in certain parts of the fishery. I do not recall their proposals exactly. They have expressed concern.

Mr. St. Pierre: What is the effect on other fish of this depletion of the herring? They are part of the food chains; are they going to affect other stocks?

Dr. Needler: I suppose there may be some effects, but it is very difficult to predict this. As far as I know, none have been recognizable yet. I do not think that any species depends entirely on herring. Coho salmon, for example, eat herring but they also eat crustaceans such as shrimp and that sort of thing.

Mr. St. Pierre: I have a final question, Mr. Chairman. Do you know or have you some fairly firm beliefs about what the interruption in the natural spawning process was? Was pollution a feature?

Dr. Needler: No, I think that these were actual natural changes in such things as temperature or immediate food supply for the larvae. In every important stock of fish that we know of there is an early stage when things are very critical, when there is a high mortality. This may depend on simple factors such as temperature and so forth or, in the case of salmon, a flood washing the eggs out of the ground. It may also depend on extremely complicated factors which we do not altogether understand. One that I might mention as an example is that every year there is a progression of minute plant and animal growth. The proper food for young salmon might only be there for two or three weeks in good abundance and then that phase of the season is past. If the young salmon happens to get there at the right time it does well, if it gets there too soon or too late it does not do so well. That sort of complicated thing is very hard to understand. We are doing our best.

Mr. St. Pierre: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Mr. Smith, you are next.

Mr. Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi): Mr. Chairman, we from the Miramichi, which is one of the great salmon rivers of the world, are greatly concerned with the problem of pollution. I am wondering whether Dr. Needler could give us any information on the present state of pollution on the Miramichi, particularly the northwest branch; and also whether the department has any theory as to why this past season the sport, set net and drift net salmon fishing was down to about one-half of what it was the previous year.

Dr. Needler: I do not have the detailed situation now with regard to pollution, although we are monitoring this very carefully. I do not think that among us here we have a man who is specializing in this particular field. You made a mistake in saying that this was one of the greatest Atlantic salmon rivers; in terms of numbers I think it is the greatest.

Mr. Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi): I agree.

Dr. Needler: With regard to the low catch this year, this is, as far as we know, a natural variation. Do you have anything on this, Dr. Smith?

Dr. G. F. M. Smith (Biological Consultant, Fisheries Research Board, Department of Fisheries): Only to say, Mr. Chairman, that last year was especially good, not that this year was particularly bad. Last year was very high compared to previous years. This was the case all over the North Atlantic for catches of salmon. It apparently was a very good survival year. So this year is down compared with last year.

There were difficulties in the salmon coming up the rivers this past summer because of the very low water, and this hinders their appearance until later. I do not know what the latest is on that this fall.

Mr. Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi): Mr. Chairman, the Department has for some years operated a counting fence on the northwest branch of the Miramichi river. I am just wondering whether there are any figures available on the number of salmon which have gone up that river over the past ten years, and whether the numbers are increasing or decreasing?

Dr. Needler: Mr. Chairman, I think this information could easily be provided but we do not have it with us today.

Mr. Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi): I would like that information some time.

Dr. Needler: I might say that, in general, Atlantic salmon catches on the Atlantic coast have shown considerable variation, long term up and down and, as far as I know, the factor which has been most nearly correlated with these changes has been rainfall. In other words, Atlantic salmon which live in the rivers for two or more years of their early life do better when there is plenty of water in the rivers for these young salmon to live in. There are quite large variations which are correlated with rainfall. It is the most important factor.

Mr. Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi): I do agree that water temperatures were unusually high this past summer and the levels were low.

I understand, Mr. Chairman, that the Department has restricted the number of drift net licences in Miramichi Bay to, I think, 113. What is the policy with regard to the set net fishery in the Miramichi river? I think there have been some changes in the regulations and it appears that the purpose of this is to cut down on the number of set net licences. However, I am not sure about this and I would like to know what the policy is with regard to this.

Dr. Needler: Maybe I should ask Mr. Levelton to outline this briefly. I think he knows the details on this.

Mr. C. R. Levelton: Mr. Chairman, the number of drift nets on the Miramichi has remained the same over several years, at 113. When we come to the set nets, trap nets and gill nets in the estuary and the river itself, these are being reduced above the Morrissey bridge as the licences lapse—that is, as the current owners fail to take out the licences and to fish their stands the privilege of fishing them lapses. So it is only above the Morrissey bridge at the present time that there is a reduction taking place.

Mr. Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi): Thank you.

The Chairman: Mr. Harding.

Mr. Harding: Mr. Chairman, I do not know how much of this research has been covered in committee and I do not want to go over old ground, but I would like to ask a question or two about research being done on salmon,

particularly in the west. I have had a bit of information regarding the research work which has been done by the Americans on the lower Columbia and it appears that they have had fantastic success in raising coho salmon in hatcheries.

Now several years ago some of the fry from the hatcheries were brought out to Lake Michigan and they found that they could raise coho salmon to full maturity in fresh water. In fact, I believe that some of the sportsmen in Lake Michigan itself had a hey-day; they were catching them from 14, 16 and up to 22 pounds. It would seem to me that this would be a very, very interesting facet for the Department to check into. I was wondering whether we have similar experiments afoot in Canada or how closely the Department is checking on the experiment which are taking place, particularly along the lower Columbia, in this regard.

Dr. Needler: Mr. Chairman, the Department, partly through the office of the Regional Director but perhaps mainly through the research board, is watching developments in the United States very carefully in the artificial production of coho and spring salmon; in fact they have been engaged over the past two years in a co-operative effort with the United States authorities to really try to measure what are the effects.

Up until quite recently the United States authorities have been a bit doubtful as to whether or not these efforts actually are paying for themselves and consequently should be continued or expanded. I believe that while these studies are not completed there is some evidence of success in the production of coho. The Department has not yet started any hatcheries for coho. Coho are the ubiquitous salmon—they are present in every stream in British Columbia. The abundance of coho has maintained itself at an extraordinarily constant level, with some fluctuation, over the years, and there is indeed some evidence that our streams have the young coho which they are capable of rearing in probably a large proportion of the cases.

However, this is a subject which we would like to attack more vigorously in the future. So far the Department in British Columbia has led in the development of artificial spawning beds for better production of pink salmon and sockeye salmon, and their main efforts have gone in that direction. We are looking very carefully at these coho develop-

ments. As I said, we have been studying them jointly with the United States authorities.

Mr. Harding: Have you any experiments underway—I am thinking in terms of obtaining some of the fry and planting them in some Canadian fresh water lake where they can be observed by the Department.

Dr. Needler: I do not believe so. If this was done in one of the smaller lakes in Ontario, for example, it would come under the responsibility which has been delegated to Ontario for the administration of its fisheries. In the Great Lakes it is our belief that plans of this sort should be developed with the Great Lakes Fishery Commission. Of course we are also watching this coho development in Lake Michigan, which I believe is also spreading to other lakes.

Mr. Harding: I have just one further question, Mr. Chairman.

How closely is the federal Department tied in with research—I am thinking of research in connection with fresh water species. Is this a provincial responsibility or is the federal Department also concerned with this?

Dr. Needler: Mr. Chairman, in some provinces we do very little research on fresh water fisheries and the research we do is a good bit less than the provinces. However, the Board recently established a fresh water fisheries institute at Winnipeg which has a very broad and active program regarding fresh water fisheries which would be applicable to all fresh water fisheries, or some aspects of it would be. This has been one of the most active of the large biological stations and in the last two or three years it has been the one that has increased the most. One of its responsibilities is the study of productivity of lakes as related to pollution or fertilization. It also has been doing research on fresh water fisheries biological problems generally and on the processing of fresh water fish products. This is quite a major effort related to fresh water fisheries.

Mr. Harding: Mr. Chairman, there is just one more comment that I would like to make on this. I come from the Kootenay Lake area of British Columbia. It is quite a fishing area and we have a very large number of streams which produce the little kokanee. Now, they do not grow any larger than this normally. A number of years ago biologists introduced

fresh shimp into Kootenay Lake and now they are getting some of these kokanee up to six and eight pounds. Four and six pounds is quite common. Not all of them get to this size but quite a number of them do. The odd one has been found above that weight. I do not think there has been any proper research done along this line but I think it is well worth looking into. Perhaps a joint program between the federal and provincial governments should be initiated because this could have a fantastic result on fresh water fisheries.

The Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Harding. Mr. McQuaid?

Mr. McQuaid: Mr. Chairman, I have only one question and it concerns the oyster fishing industry in Prince Edward Island. Some people who have been engaged in this industry for some considerable number of years are finding it increasingly difficult to get sufficient oyster seed to stock their beds. One man, for example, whom I know has held a lease for the last four years and during these four years he has been able to get only about two barrels of oysters.

Now, I realize of course that our oyster stock was depleted in the early 1920's, or perhaps just prior to 1920, by disease which struck. I am wondering whether there are sufficient seed oysters now to meet the needs of our oyster fishermen, or what is being done to try to increase the amount of seed oyster to make more available to our fishermen?

The Chairman: Dr. Needler?

Dr. Needler: Mr. Chairman, it is nice to get back to oysters. I worked on oysters in Prince Edward Island for 13 years, from 1929 to 1941. The supply of small oysters for planting has always been a limiting factor in oyster farming. In the early days we developed some rather, shall I say, labour intensive techniques in the collection and rearing of spat. There was considerable development in this line which, however, petered out during the war when labour became quite scarce in Prince Edward Island, which I understand had one of the highest enlistment rates.

In recent years, however, there has been a great deal of attention given to this problem. There has been what might be termed a major breakthrough in oyster hatchery techniques by the Fisheries Research Board. They

have developed techniques by which oysters can be made to spawn under controlled conditions and the oyster larvae can be fed and spat can be made to settle earlier. Under controlled conditions the spat can be larger and in rather assured quantities.

I think this is a major breakthrough and, indeed, there are reports at the present time of some private efforts making use of these findings.

There will still be the need for the development of better economic techniques for rearing these oysters, rearing them safe from smothering or being eaten by starfish, and so forth, but I would say that very good progress has been taking place and a very intensive effort is being made.

Mr. McQuaid: Dr. Needler, is this alternative means of producing the seed meeting with a fair degree of success? I understand that this is one of the programs being conducted at the biological station at Ellerslie.

Dr. Needler: I would say, Mr. Chairman, that the development of techniques for the oyster hatchery, as it is called, has been meeting with a great deal of success, but only in the last year or so has it reached the stage where one could apply these results. This is quite recent work and there are always "bugs", as it were, to be ironed out before you can apply this on a large scale. It is reaching that stage now and there is some private interest developing.

Mr. McQuaid: Then getting back, Mr. Chairman, to my original question, are there sufficient oysters now to meet the need?

Dr. Needler: Not yet, but we hope there will be.

The Chairman: Is that all you have, Mr. McQuaid?

Mr. McQuaid: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: If I may, I would like to ask, what would be the actual cost of getting these beds developed?

Dr. Needler: Mr. Chairman, these are so variable that you can hardly put a cost figure on them. How much is produced will depend on how much effort is put into them and from area to area rates of growth vary. I am afraid I cannot give you a general answer.

Mr. McQuaid: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I could ask one supplementary question? Dr.

Needler, what system do you use to distribute these seeds that are available among those who apply for them? Is there any system of distribution?

Dr. Needler: Mr. Chairman, I do not know the details of this and I do not believe we have anyone here who could answer it. The quantities produced in this recent experimental operation have been very small. It is our hope that these techniques will be taken over by private individuals who can then produce small oysters as a commercial venture either for themselves or for sale to others.

Mr. McQuaid: I think it was Mr. Burrige who told us in Committee the other day that many of these oyster seeds that are being developed at Ellerslie are now being transplanted, for example, to the Miramichi to build up their stocks there which have been depleted because of this disease. Do you have any idea what quantity is taken from the Ellerslie station, for example, out of Prince Edward Island to the Miramichi?

Dr. Needler: I can get those figures, but I could not give them to you now, Mr. Chairman.

The main effort to re-establish oysters in those areas where the disease appeared recently and decimated the stocks in the New Brunswick inlets has not been by the transfer of this sort of specially produced small oyster seed, but rather by the transfer of larger oysters which would spawn and produce spat in those areas.

Mr. McQuaid: That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Mr. Chairman, as Dr. Needler and others know, for some time we have had a pretty serious point of conflict in the northern British Columbia waters about the surf lines as they exist on the Pacific coast and in Alaska.

The accusation has been made on many occasions that because the Alaskan government, or United States government, has permitted net fishing of salmon in an area away from the actual coastline, as distinct from our process which is to move the surf line in close to the coastline, this has resulted in Alaskan or American fishermen catching, to a large extent, pink and coho salmon that are home-bound to the Skeena River, or British Columbia waters, through Alaskan waters.

Therefore, the Americans are, in effect, catching fish that spawn in our territory and for which we practice conservation. This has been a continuing problem for some time. We had at one time some pretty serious discussions or negotiations with the United States authorities, semi-threats of moving our surf lines seaward in order to retaliate, if that is the proper approach. We have had experimental or research type fishing, and last summer we had an area open to the West Coast seine fleet to seine for salmon in a certain area.

These latter two activities were designed to give us, I assume, some further information about the migration of fish so that we know what our position is scientifically and thus put us in a better position to negotiate with the United States or force the United States to comply with what we consider to be the spirit of the agreement about the surf lines in the first place.

The time limit may not permit us to explore this in any great detail, Mr. Chairman. It is a complicated matter and work has been conducted on it for many years. It is of such importance that this information would be very valuable to us. If we could not obtain this in absolute detail from Dr. Needler in the time available to us, perhaps we could obtain it by way of reports that the Department may have prepared. We would certainly like to know as much as we can at this stage about the situation.

Dr. Needler: Mr. Chairman, this involves quite a bit of discretion as to how lengthy I should be. I have been in the middle of these negotiations with the Americans now for a number of years. It is true that we had a disagreement with the United States over the so-called surf line in Alaska. This so-called surf line is an outer limit for net fishing, and that is a line outside fishing salmon with nets which is not permitted by Canada or the United States. This was put into effect through rather informal agreement at the official level between Canada and the United States. It was on the British Columbia coast and south of the border. This line in general follows the coast itself where it is exposed and then goes straight across the bays. We contended Alaska had established this line three miles farther out than it would have been according to the formula we applied. As a result, we said that we felt free to depart from this informal agreement and to move

our line out, if this would give us an equal share in the salmon.

However, Mr. Chairman, this is an extremely complicated question. The latest analysis suggests that if we look at the whole coast, and if we include the spring salmon and coho salmon which the United States are catching, we are catching about as many United States fish as they are catching our fish. I use the terms "our" fish and "their" fish to refer to fish that are bound for our rivers. We have done a good bit of research on this subject. We have discovered that in the North the pink salmon tend to move from south to north every second year and from north to south every other year. In the even years they tend to move from south to north. We tried to arrange for regulations this year which would help our fishermen catch salmon bound for Alaska. I am not quite sure how much success we have had.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): If I could interject just one question. Is that the same fleet you referred to in your program?

Dr. Needler: Yes, that was the purpose of it. Mr. Chairman, parts of the industry thought we did not go far enough, but there are a number of difficulties in this situation of a diplomatic nature. I do not want to infer any cloak and dagger activity, but there are a number of factors under the control of Canada and a number under the United States, and one simply has to do the best with the material one has.

In general our principle is to move step by step towards the situation where each country catches a minimum of salmon bound for rivers of the other country. Our reason for doing this is that this makes it possible for those who carry out positive fish culture or conservation measures to benefit from them, and consequently it encourages such measures. It also makes it possible to manage better because one knows more clearly what salmon are being caught from each run. This, Mr. Chairman, is the policy towards which we are moving when we can.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Mr. Chairman, I wonder whether I could follow this up. The seine fleet was permitted to fish this year in a certain defined area because, as I understand it, it is an even-numbered year—I think the pinks and sockeyes are all we are interested in at this stage—and the fish were moving from the ocean in a south to north direction

and thus this would have permitted our seine fleet to catch United States bound salmon. I gather this is the theory of it. Fishermen who have fished that area for years, gill netters, trollers and others, claim that you picked the wrong area. That by circumscribing the area of Zayas Island, where the same fleet was permitted to fish, this was not in the mainstream of the movement of salmon stocks going northward from the United States. This is what I understand from people who have fished in this area for many years.

In any event, what do you expect will happen next year when it will be a north-south movement and we will again be faced with heavy Alaskan fishing off Noyes Island? They will be able to fish within their surf line. Apparently they are far more proficient at it than we are, and again they will perhaps catch larger numbers of British Columbia-bound salmon than we will. What do you expect might occur there?

Dr. Needler: Mr. Chairman, I do not expect a change in that situation, although we have urged the United States to control this fishery and have such things as closed periods each week, more or less of the same order as we have them.

However, I would like to make one point. It is only the pink salmon that go north in the even years and south in the odd years. The sockeye seem to follow the same course every year.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Which is what?

Dr. Needler: Some of them tend to come more or less directly to the North. The biggest difficulty in this effort to maintain our share of the catch is that if one wants to catch more Alaskan-bound pink salmon one has to do this without over-fishing our sockeye stocks in the area. That sort of consideration has to be taken into account. However, Mr. Chairman, we are certainly keeping this situation very much in mind and we will take into account the views of those who think we could have had a better area and perhaps will have a better area in 1970.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Mr. Chairman, Dr. Needler said we have been urging the Alaskan authorities to have closed fishing periods during the week similar to the ones we have. In other words, to have the same concern for conservation as ourselves. Have we had any success in influencing them by our urging?

Dr. Needler: Limited success, I would say. I think it is a little unfair to make this one-sided statement. It tends to paint the United States authorities black and ourselves as people dressed in white with wings. They have some problems too, such as supporting long-term fisheries which have supported communities, and so forth. We communicate with the United States and we have some respect for each another. We do our very best to get an equitable share of the stock. When you consider the coast as a whole we are not doing too badly. In the northern area I think they are catching more British Columbia-bound salmon than we are catching Alaska-bound salmon.

The Chairman: We are now drawing close to 11 o'clock, when we have to vacate this room for another committee.

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I could ask one related question before we leave that topic. Has any effort been made to secure international agreement not to catch salmon on the high seas? I am thinking of reports, for example, of excessive salmon fishing off the coast of Iceland, which some scientists have inferred could destroy the Atlantic salmon not only caught off our coast but caught off the coast of Scotland and other European ports as well. Has any effort been made to secure international agreement about not catching salmon on the high seas?

Dr. Needler: Mr. Chairman, on a number of occasions in the international sphere we have stated the principle that we do not believe in the high seas fishing of salmon for the two reasons I gave. That if one is to encourage proper management and effort to produce salmon, then the people who make those efforts should get the reward. Also, that management is more effective if you can manage one stock at a time. One stock may need to be reinstated while another one is in good shape.

We put these arguments forward in negotiations with the United States and Japan in connection with the North Pacific. In the most recent case we put these arguments forward to the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries in June of 1967 and again in June of 1968. In June of 1967 I would say we met with little or no success. In June of 1968 we had quite a measure of success in that the Commission asked the member countries to not only review this very carefully but to keep the growth of high seas fisheries in control.

Of course, Mr. Chairman, Iceland is outside the convention area, but this matter will be followed up. It is quite possible that a majority of the countries in the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries will support a prevention of growth of high seas fisheries. We would prefer prohibition, because support for this among the member nations of the Commission has been increasing. We will certainly put this forward just as vigorously as we can.

Mr. Crouse: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: I wonder if Mr. Howard is returning. We are one member short of a quorum.

Mr. Harding: He went out to make a telephone call, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: I would ask the indulgence of the committee, if he does return, that we get items 20 and 25 passed. We can always return to item 1 for further questions, if the committee so wishes.

Mr. Crouse: It is my understanding that the committees were to sit all day today. What arrangements have you as Chairman made for this committee? I understood you to say we must vacate this room by 11 o'clock. Have arrangements been made for further sittings of this committee today?

The Chairman: Not today.

Mr. Crouse: I see. Before we adjourn, I would like to say that I think the statement just made by our witness with regard to the control of the salmon in the North Atlantic is a most important one, especially in view of the announcement yesterday that another firm in Norway has now found it necessary for economic reasons to curtail its whaling fishing, and this situation has been brought about by lack of control in conservation measures in connection with the whales which

exist in our oceans. In my opinion, unless some effort is made to preserve the salmon the same situation in the North Atlantic will prevail.

However, the witness did state that Iceland was not a party to this convention.

Dr. Needler: I am sorry.

Mr. Crouse: Does this mean that other countries will possibly restrict their salmon fishing in the North Atlantic but Iceland will not be a party to that convention?

Dr. Needler: Mr. Chairman, I would like to correct this. I did not say that Iceland was not a party to the convention. I said that fishing in Icelandic, Norwegian or British waters is outside the area which is governed by the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic fisheries. This would come under the commission which is known as NEAF, the Northeast Atlantic Fisheries Commission.

Mr. Crouse: Thank you.

The Chairman: May I ask the Committee if item 20 carries?

Item 20 agreed to.

The Chairman: Item 25?

Item 25 agreed to.

The Chairman: Item 1 is still open. Are there other questions which members would like to ask on this item when we meet again, or shall I ask if item 1 carries?

Mr. McQuaid: I have some questions to ask on item 1, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: We will now adjourn. No further meeting is scheduled this week. The co-ordinating committee has not indicated the date when we will meet next week, but it will be at the call of the Chair.

HOUSE OF COMMONS
First Session—Twenty-eighth Parliament
1968

STANDING COMMITTEE
ON
FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

Chairman: Mr. GUY CROSSMAN

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS AND EVIDENCE
No. 10

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1968

Respecting
Revised Main Estimates (1968-69) of Fisheries and Forestry

APPEARING:
The Honourable Jack Davis, Minister of Fisheries.

WITNESSES:

From the Department of Fisheries: Messrs. S. V. Ozere, Assistant Deputy Minister (International and Jurisdictional); J. G. Hutchison, Assistant Director, Conservation and Protection Service; L. S. Bradbury, Director, Industrial Development Service; W. C. MacKenzie, Director, Economics Service; J. P. Parkinson, Chief Engineer, Resource Development Service; and G. L. Grant, Chairman, Fisheries Prices Support Board.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1968

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

Chairman: Mr. Guy Crossman

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Richard Durante
and Messrs.

³ Anderson,
⁴ Borrie,
¹ Breau,
Comeau,
Crouse,
² Cyr,
Dionne,

Goode,
Harding,
Hogarth,
Howard (*Skeena*),
Lundrigan,
McQuaid,

Moores (*Bonavista-
Trinity-Conception*),
Noble,
⁶ Smith (*Saint-Jean*),
⁵ Turner (*London East*),
Whelan—(20).

(Quorum 11)

J. H. Bennett,
Clerk of the Committee.

¹ Replaced Mr. Sulatycky on November 29, 1968.

² Replaced Mr. Turner (*London East*) on November 29, 1968.

³ Replaced Mr. De Bané on November 29, 1968.

⁴ Replaced Mr. Smith (*Northumberland-Miramichi*) on December 2, 1968.

⁵ Replaced Mr. LeBlanc (*Rimouski*) on December 2, 1968.

⁶ Replaced Mr. St. Pierre on December 2, 1968.

ORDERS OF REFERENCE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
FRIDAY, November 29, 1968.

Ordered,—That the names of Messrs. Breau, Cyr and Anderson be substituted for those of Messrs. Sulatycky, Turner (*London East*) and De Bané on the Standing Committee on Fisheries and Forestry.

MONDAY, December 2, 1968.

Ordered,—That the names of Messrs. Borrie, Turner (*London East*) and Smith (*Saint-Jean*), be substituted for those of Messrs. Smith (*Northumberland-Miramichi*), LeBlanc (*Rimouski*) and St. Pierre on the Standing Committee on Fisheries and Forestry.

ATTEST:

ALISTAIR FRASER,
The Clerk of the House of Commons.

REPORT TO THE HOUSE

WEDNESDAY, December 4, 1968.

The Standing Committee on Fisheries and Forestry has the honour to present its

THIRD REPORT

Pursuant to its Order of Reference of Wednesday, October 16, 1968, your Committee has considered the items listed in the Revised Main Estimates 1968-69 relating to Fisheries and Forestry.

Your Committee commends them to the House.

A copy of the relevant Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence (*Issues Nos. 1 to 10*) is tabled.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY CROSSMAN,
Chairman.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

TUESDAY, December 3, 1968.
(10)

The Standing Committee on Fisheries and Forestry met this day at 11:10 a.m. The Chairman, Mr. Crossman, presided.

Members present: Messrs. Anderson, Borrie, Breau, Crossman, Crouse, Cyr, Dionne, Durante, Goode, Harding, Howard (*Skeena*), Lundrigan, Turner (*London East*), Whelan (14).

Also present: The Honourable Jack Davis, Minister of Fisheries.

In attendance: From the Department of Fisheries: Messrs. S. V. Ozere, Assistant Deputy Minister (International and Jurisdictional); J. G. Hutchison, Assistant Director, Conservation and Protection Service; L. S. Bradbury, Director, Industrial Development Service; W. C. MacKenzie, Director, Economics Service; J. P. Parkinson, Chief Engineer, Resource Development Service; and G. L. Grant, Chairman, Fisheries Prices Support Board.

The Chairman called Item 1 of the Revised Main Estimates 1968-69 relating to Fisheries and Forestry and questioning of the Minister of Fisheries and departmental officials resumed.

Following questioning, the following Item was *approved unanimously*:

Item 1—Departmental Administration, including grants and contributions etc. \$3,509,175.

It was also agreed that the Chairman report the Revised Main Estimates 1968-69 relating to Fisheries and Forestry as a Third Report.

The Chairman read a letter from Prince Rupert Local No. 37 of the United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union.

The Chairman thanked the members of the Committee for their assistance and at 1:00 p.m., the Committee adjourned to the call of the Chair.

J. H. Bennett,
Clerk of the Committee.

EVIDENCE

(Recorded by Electronic Apparatus)

Tuesday, December 3, 1968.

The Chairman: I see a quorum. I would like to invite the Minister of Fisheries, the Hon. Jack Davis, to the table. We will resume questioning on item 1. Before we begin, Mr. Howard has indicated that he would like to speak on a procedural matter.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Mr. Chairman, I think we should be concerned about whether or not we are going to be able to accomplish the proposition that the Committee endorsed at its first meeting about travelling from one place to another in the country and visiting communities, listening to fishermen on the spot, and so on. As I understand the announcement made by Mr. Macdonald, the House leader, there is a desire to have these estimates reported back to the House within a week or two. If that is the case and we are required to do that, then this leaves us without any vehicle to meet, let alone travel.

I understand that a few people have written to the Committee, and I received a copy of one of the letters from the fishermen's union in Prince Rupert in relation to the earlier decision which was made asking us to let them know when we were going to be there. I think it is something on which we should make a decision. We should either wipe that original motion off the books and decide that we are not going to be able to travel because of the time limit, or deal with it in another way. Perhaps we should consider referring the annual report of the Department so we can use that as a means of getting us into a position where we can study and examine these matters, and also meet the requests which have been submitted about our visiting communities on the spot.

The Chairman: As you know, Mr. Howard, the House concurred that we could travel from place to place. I gathered from the House leader that we would have permission, I should think, in the new year to travel from

place to place. I think he took it for granted that this would be contained in the estimates after the new year. It would not apply to present estimates, because there would not be sufficient time for us to travel from place to place and also meet the deadline for the estimates go to the House.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Has this information been communicated to those people who have made inquiries?

• 1115

Mr. Chairman: No. I received this morning—I was going to mention it at this meeting—a letter from the United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union. I intend to ask that this letter be attached as an appendix to today's meeting. This letter will be acknowledged today.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Then I guess there is nothing we can do about it at this stage.

The Chairman: I think it is a matter of timing.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): I think the organizations which have written to us should certainly be advised that we are not going to be able to accomplish this visitation now, and perhaps not until next year. It will depend on what the government thinks about it, what Mr. Macdonald thinks about it, if the estimates are referred to the Committee, and a lot of other things. I think we should be polite enough to advise them of the situation.

The Chairman: The letters will certainly be acknowledged but it is difficult to give them a definite date. When the logistics of this visit have been planned, notices will be published in the press. I think that perhaps we should write to the people who have corresponded with us in the past and advise them that we will be at certain places at certain times, if that would be acceptable to the Committee.

Hon. Jack Davis (Minister of Fisheries): Mr. Chairman, may I make a comment? I would certainly think this Committee will be

reconvened quite early in the new year. We have a deadline in respect to the estimates for the current year, and it is desirable to have them all passed by the committees and by the House before Christmas. It would be a shame if that particular deadline prevented this Committee from examining matters which fall within the purview of this Department. It would be a shame if the Committee was prevented from travelling, and certainly it would be too bad from my point of view if some groups to which I have made a commitment, or a near commitment, that they would be heard were now denied that opportunity. I think that would present some difficulties.

I hope in the spring, for example, the Committee will be able to visit around. I am certainly going to invite as many members of Parliament as possible and I would like the Committee to come down and take a good look at the harp seal fishery and arrive at its own conclusions as to whether or not it is desirable that that fishery should be allowed to continue. There is widespread public interest in the employment side, the income side and the human interest side of that matter especially in so far as it relates to those fishermen whose livelihood partly depends on that fishery. It has never really been explored by the public media. For example the television networks have certainly not presented that side of the case. I think the members should be given the opportunity early in the new year to travel and examine the seal fishery industry, and any other matters that come within the jurisdiction of the Department. I cannot make a commitment in this regard, but this is my particular preference in this matter.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): That is precisely the reason I raised it, Mr. Chairman, so that we could perhaps get some public declaration about intent, if nothing else, at this stage.

The Chairman: Are there any other comments on this matter?

Mr. Crouse: As I understand it, Mr. Chairman, the Committee cannot make any plans to travel to any part of Canada to investigate conditions in the fisheries between now and Christmas. That is self-evident from the time factor. However, it would appear from the Minister's statement that when the Committee reconvenes in 1969 this matter will be raised again. The question in my mind is do we have a motion that is redundant and which

will again have to be raised when the Committee reconvenes in 1969?

• 1120

The Chairman: It will be the same Committee, unless there is a new session. It is sufficient for this session.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): If it is a new session it will have to be done over again.

The Chairman: But not if it is the same session. Are there any other comments? We will now proceed with questioning on item 1.

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, the reports of early catches by our lobster fishermen are encouraging. This will be helpful to our in-shore fishermen. However, I believe we must still pursue every possible avenue in order to increase the quantity of this valuable resource. I believe Dr. Martin made a suggestion when he appeared before this Committee for the control of the lobster fishing industry. Has the department given any consideration to increasing the carapace measure of lobsters, thus allowing the lobsters to remain in the water one year longer so that the reproductive process could increase the number of seed lobsters?

Mr. Davis: Mr. Crouse, I am certain that the answer is yes, but I had better ask someone in the Department to comment in depth on that. Is Mr. Hutchison here?

The Chairman: Mr. Hutchison.

Mr. J. G. Hutchison (Assistant Director, Conservation and Protection Service, Department of Fisheries): Yes, this matter is under review at all times. We are considering this, sir.

Mr. Crouse: Is there any indication, Mr. Chairman, that some action will be taken in the near future about increasing the carapace measurement of lobsters before they are permitted to be caught?

Mr. Hutchison: We still have to make our report. We have not as yet come to any firm conclusions on it.

Mr. Crouse: But the matter is now under observation and consideration?

Mr. Hutchison: Yes, sir.

Mr. Crouse: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It is my understanding that a new fish protein plant—a f.p.c. plant—is to be built at Canso.

Will the federal government be participating, financially or otherwise in this development and if so, to what extent?

Mr. Davis: I am sure the federal government will give it various forms of support. In particular there has been a good deal of research carried out by the Fisheries Research Board in respect to fish protein concentrate, but as you know, there are also various devices under various departments for financial assistance. I am sure financial assistance will be given with respect to construction of the plant, for example.

Perhaps I should ask for a comment from either the Fisheries Research Board or the development people as to what else has been discussed with the company concerned.

The Chairman: Mr. Bradbury?

Mr. Bradbury: Mr. Chairman, while we have been approached by the principals of this company, we have been approached in such a manner that we are only aware of certain proposals. There was a press release which I think originated from New York city. There has been no approach made to the Department of Fisheries for any assistance. I presume if this company goes ahead with its announced proposals that it will be looking for the assistance to which the Minister referred under the area development agency, for example.

Mr. Crouse: At the present time there is no definite request for assistance?

Mr. Bradbury: Not to the Department of Fisheries.

Mr. Crouse: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The recent announcement by the Minister with regard to the price paid for salt codfish for aid to Biafra in Nigeria was to the effect that the spread on the quotation would indicate that the various companies that tendered offered the government a wide variance in quality of fish for this purpose. This raises a question with regard to the inspection of salt fish. Is the Department giving any consideration to more rigid inspection of this product, not only at the factory but, more importantly, when the fish are landed and cured by the fishermen?

• 1125

Mr. Davis: I am sure this is a matter which has been foremost in the minds of the Department for many, many years. Mr. Bradbury, would you like to comment on this?

Mr. Bradbury: Mr. Chairman, this is not in my particular field. However, I think the members are well aware that the present inspection regulations refer to inspection for export, and if I understand Mr. Crouse's question correctly he is referring to the movement of salted codfish from the fishermen to the buyer. There are no regulations as such. However, from the point of view of quality generally—that is, sanitation procedures—it is my understanding that regulations in this regard are being drafted.

Mr. Crouse: It is evident, Mr. Chairman, that in those parts of Canada where salt fish is produced that the fisherman automatically becomes the person who not only catches the fish but cures it as well. Unless there is some form of quality control at this level, in my opinion we are closing the door after the horse has escaped from the barn. The inspection of fish when it is ready for export in no way determines the quality of that fish at the time it was packed. I wonder if one of the departmental officials could indicate just what steps are proposed to guard against poor quality fish being packed by fishermen. This seems to be the crux of the whole matter of quality control.

Mr. Davis: Mr. Chairman, this raises a very difficult problem. It is really one of restructuring the industry and trying to arrange for the delivery of fish in the round, so to speak, to a limited number of central locations, where the processing can not only be done efficiently but having regard to inspection.

In the limited time I have been Minister of Fisheries the restructuring of the industry, and the manner in which it could be brought about, has constantly been raised by departmental officials and also by people in the industry. As long as very large numbers of fishermen who are widely dispersed geographically are carrying out the processing phase in their private quarters, as well as catching the fish, there will obviously be difficulty in reinspection. This could be reduced if there was some centralization of the processing stage. This has been discussed in a number of reports. It has been a matter of active consideration. If we were to set up a salt fish development board or a salt fish marketing board, this is one of the matters that would certainly be reviewed and possibly acted upon.

• 1130

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, I just have one further question at the moment and then I will defer to others.

I wish to direct this question to the Minister. Are tenders called for the charter of boats and aircraft as they are required by the Department during the year?

Mr. Davis: Are tenders called?

Mr. Crouse: Is the Department securing boats and aircraft on a competitive basis, or are these contracts awarded by agreement with the companies concerned? For example, I see from the estimates that a considerable amount is expended each year on the charter of boats and aircraft. I would like to know if these are supplied by public tender.

Mr. Davis: Yes.

The Chairman: Mr. Sinclair.

Mr. Sinclair: By and large, Mr. Chairman, they are supplied by public tender through the Department of Defence Production.

Mr. Crouse: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Mr. Durante?

Mr. Durante: I have no questions at this time, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Mr. Goode.

Mr. Goode: I just have one question, Mr. Chairman. Could the Minister give us some detail on the new licensing of halibut boats on the west coast.

Mr. Davis: Yes. When we first announced the limitation of entry into salmon fishery on the west coast, we only included those vessels which had a record of fishing for salmon. This automatically excluded a number of other vessels. Proportionately it was a relatively small number but nevertheless it covered some of the larger and more efficient vessels on the coast which had not fished for salmon. I am referring to those principally involved in halibut fishery, in some cases ground fishery, herring fishery, and so on. This left outside a group of roughly 100 vessels with what you might refer to as a special privilege. Because of applications by the owners of most of these vessels for inclusion in the salmon fishery—in other words, entry into a fishery with restricted access—

which is a privilege which they may or may not use because of the competence of the operations of those vessels and because they could have been used in the salmon fishery in the last two or three years, we decided to admit them. I doubt very much whether these vessels will in fact be used to fish salmon. Nevertheless, they are included in the limited group of vessels which can now fish salmon.

• 1135

Mr. Goode: Most of these would be large.

Mr. Davis: They would all be large ones.

Mr. Goode: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Mr. Anderson.

Mr. Anderson: Mr. Minister, I am interested in the number of company-owned seine boats on the west coast which have class A licences and which theoretically could be converted into very large and productive vessels.

I ask this because I understand there are about 700 or 800 company-owned seine boats, many of which are very old and now do not produce much fish per year, but the licences of which could be transferred to new boats which would increase production and materially increase the amount of fishing capacity on the west coast.

If I may elaborate on my question, although the new regulations were an excellent step in the right direction it may be 10 or even 15 years before there could be any material reduction in the number of boats, or, indeed, in the amount of gear used on the west coast fisheries.

I would like to hear your comments on how much, if any, these new regulations are actually going to reduce the amount of gear on the west coast and, if not, how much of an increase in gear will take place despite the new regulations.

Mr. Davis: Yes. We have set an upper limit on the number of vessels that can fish for salmon on the west coast. That is about all we have done so far. We have not, therefore in effect, set an upper limit—certainly no absolute upper limit—on the fishing capacity on the west coast, because the same number of vessels with a proportion of them upgraded, or rebuilt, or certain vessels withdrawn from the fleet and more capable ones introduced, could obviously catch more salmon and would result in further restriction of the number of days of fishing and the areas to be fished and

so on. We have only gone a very small way down the road towards making the system effective.

What we have done, though, is to indicate that the system to be used will be one based on vessels, a system which is essentially a limitation of numbers of vessels.

● 1140

Over a period of years—we are talking in terms of 10 years or longer—we have to reduce the number of vessels substantially. At the same time I would certainly hope there would be an upgrading of the vessels, an improvement of the vessels remaining in the fleet. So the total catching capacity may go down but it will not go down anything like the numbers of vessels will go down. So, we have to now come up with devices for reducing the numbers. One of the ways in which the numbers can be reduced is to raise the standards, seaworthiness, inspection and so on which would arbitrarily, in a sense, exclude certain vessels, possibly old vessels and so on. This type of device can be used to reduce the size of the fleet.

Another device, and for the longer run probably the only real effective one once all the reasonable standards are met, is that of the government itself buying into the fleet, presumably buying out of the fleet the oldest and most beat up vessels but paying the going market price for them, so that only those offered for sale would in fact be retired. And whoever sold the vessel would be selling to the government at a price he could otherwise have obtained from someone else.

Mr. Anderson: Well, I can see that if you buy at the going market price you are essentially only buying a licence. An old boat without a licence is useless. What worries me is that I do not yet know of any fund which is set up for purchasing these old boats off the market. Quite apart from that, I cannot see how increasing the safety standards is going to materially affect the number of boats because the licence can always be transferred to a new boat.

Mr. Davis: Just on that point, if the standards are raised and the boat does not meet the standards, presumably we could arbitrarily say that the boat is not seaworthy, that it just is not a class A boat.

Mr. Anderson: In other words, the licence would be withdrawn from it when it is not seaworthy.

Mr. Davis: It could happen. I am merely indicating one way in which numbers can be reduced. These are arbitrary measures. Presumably we would give some notice in this respect. I am told there is a sizable number of vessels on the west coast that are 30 and even 40 years old. I doubt if it is worth anyone's while to put several thousand dollars into some of those vessels.

Mr. Anderson: I can see that point but again the going market price for an old vessel of that nature would simply be the price of the licence, and that licence could be purchased either by the government or anyone else and switched to another boat. This is where I think the system has its weakness, and unless we set up some system whereby many boats are bought out of the fishing industry, while the number of boats might be reduced somewhat, certainly the amount of gear fishing salmon on the west coast will not decrease at all. Indeed it will probably increase.

Mr. Davis: No, it is not likely to decrease in the short run because there will be an upgrading process going on while the numbers of boats are being reduced. This has been happening. We will begin to modify the trend of increasing gear with no over-all increase in cash. This is what has been happening.

● 1145

Now you ask about financing. No arrangement is set up for the coming year for the federal government to buy vessels out of this fleet, but I would hope that by the year after next, that is by 1970, we would have machinery for this to take place, namely that a number of the poorest vessels would be bought off the market.

We have announced a system. We have identified vessels. We need twelve months for it to shake down and for the fishermen and the owners to understand the system before we begin to buy in. I would suggest that we could raise some if not all of the necessary moneys by progressively raising the licence fee and earmarking that or arranging through Treasury to have it earmarked for the purchase of vessels out of the fleet. Those in the fleet obviously are going to benefit from a restriction of numbers. So there is some logic, some equity even, in the government's charging an increasing fee for the privilege of being in the select club, the pro-

ceeds of which are used to retire vessels. This in a very rough way, is the manner in which the system would work.

Mr. Anderson: Thank you very much, sir, for those observations. Clearly much more has to be done in this area. I think you have made it clear that the licensing regulations as announced up to now are certainly not the final answer for this.

Mr. Davis: We have done several things which have reduced the numbers. We have struck off the registry, so to speak, 1500 vessels which carried commercial licences and could fish for salmon but which never reported, at least in recent years, any commercial sales. They had all the privileges of being in the commercial fleet until this system was introduced. There was no way in which they could be effectively struck off the registry. We got rid of a lot of excess baggage, so to speak. We also reduced the total number by declaring a "B" category which are not transferable, where it is not possible to upgrade the vessel. We have been reducing numbers, declaring the rules of the game. We have yet to proceed to really make the whole effort work.

Mr. Anderson: I can appreciate your reducing numbers but perhaps someone could comment. Could I just finish this one point and I will leave my other three points. Could someone perhaps comment on how much capacity has been cut out of the salmon industry by the "B" licensing system and by cutting out the 1500 boats that you mentioned? I have heard that only 2 per cent of the amount of salmon which is delivered to the canneries and the freezers in British Columbia comes from the "B" licensed boat and those others that you mentioned. In other words, the cutting down has not been very effective as far as the commercial fleet is concerned. It has had a negligible effect on the commercial salmon fleet in British Columbia. Does anyone know how much of the catch was caught by "B" class boats?

Mr. Davis: The figure is about 2 per cent.

Mr. Anderson: It is about 2 per cent.

Mr. Davis: Of "B" boats for those reporting less than a gross of \$1,250 in neither 1967 nor 1968. They are obviously small operators.

The Chairman: Mr. Lundrigan.

Mr. Lundrigan: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. First of all, Mr. Minister, could you indicate

to us whether you have had time to study the report received from the Atlantic fish trade or the trade of the Atlantic region growing out of the indication which was received about a month ago from Mr. Nelson and the Fisheries Council of Canada that they would present a brief. I think you have received it. Have you had a chance to study it and are you prepared to say whether the government is going to accede to any of the recommendations of the trades from the Atlantic region?

Mr. Davis: Yes, I have had an opportunity to study it. We have also had a meeting with the authors of the report, the principals involved. The report does not make any new suggestions. It ends up by recommending more of the seining. In effect it asks the federal government to continue to buy salt cod and give it away, and in effect it also asks in respect of fresh and frozen fish that the federal government continue the system of deficiency payments.

In respect of salt cod I hope the government will in some measure be able to continue to buy some portion of the salt cod catch and make it part of our external aid program.

In respect of deficiency payments, we cannot continue a system similar to the one we had in effect during the past year principally because this would invite action by the United States. We have to come up with a different scheme. We cannot be doing something which, in American eyes at least, amounts to a subsidy to the industry.

• 1150

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, I have a number of other questions in another area which I would like to develop. But since you have brought up the point about the attitude in Washington and when we recall the fact that, for example, we lost the subsidy on the salt rebate amounting to not more than \$300,000, when we realize that we have lost the subsidy on the fresh fish—I am using that phrase intentionally now—the deficiency payment of one point some-odd cents a pound, when we realize that the marketing board which is being suggested in the resolution for the fresh fish and presumably from reports from an informed source in Ottawa for the salt fish industry as well which is now being reported in papers across Canada, I am wondering whether the American government is not deciding on the fisheries policy for Canada and not the Canadian government. I also wonder whether this is not really the major

complication with the fisheries in Canada. This is something which you perhaps on for a moment, Mr. Minister.

Mr. Davis: Obviously the United States has very little, if anything, to do with the salt cod industry. We do not sell much salt cod in the United States so their requirements in that regard are negligible. Considerations are other than those of the United States market.

On the deficiency payment side—we are now talking about fresh and frozen fish—we sell, as you know very well, of the order of 80 per cent of our production in the United States. We are still the biggest supplier of the United States market. There is a modest United States industry which continues to try to insist that competition from outside the United States is not unduly subsidized. Our fishing industry receives considerable support from the Canadian government. Support in various forms is perhaps acceptable in international trade but the type of support which is easily identified and is clearly there, certainly in the eyes of an importing country, is in the nature of so many cents per pound on exports to that country.

It is a fact that the United States has instituted inquiries into types of support of this kind. It is a fact that the United States has been watching very carefully this deficiency program which we set up last spring. It is not as if it has been going on forever. We are just going to have to look at the industry and come to some other conclusion because we will invite compensating, offsetting tariff from the United States, which will completely annul the deficiency payment and we will be back where we started from.

There is no point in running head on into that one; it is a virtual certainty that we would do so.

Mr. Lundrigan: Even when we realize that we have a balance of trade we still have to sort of—I was going to say pussyfoot around with the business of the fisheries of Canada, but I will not say that. Literally in every sense of the word, we have to kowtow to every frown and every indication of this sort of thing from Washington, even though we realize we have a balance of trade to a large extent, and even though we realize that international...

Mr. Davis: What do you mean, we have a balance of trade? Do you mean we ship a lot of fish products to the United States?

Mr. Lundrigan: Not fish products, but in the total trade of Canada-United States relations and even though we realize that European countries are to a large extent, perhaps, in many ways being subsidized in their fishing endeavours as well.

Mr. Davis: This whole process appears to me to be a matter of governments competing in the extent of their subsidies, that is, the countries exporting to the United States.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, I will get more involved in this at a later date when there is more time for developing a position.

• 1155

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a supplementary question related to the question asked by Mr. Lundrigan and the reply given by the Minister.

The Minister has stated that any assistance provided in the form of supplementary payments to our fishermen would bring retaliation from the United States. I would like him to elaborate on this matter because it is evident now that our chief competition comes from European countries, for example, Norway and Iceland. What I would like the Minister to tell the Committee is in what way does the Norwegian government, for example, get around official Washington, because we know that the Norwegian government has passed in its parliament an amount in the nature of \$35 million U.S. for assistance to the Norwegian fishing fleet up to date in 1969.

I agree with you, sir, that this is placing the Canadian fishing industry in direct competition with the government of Norway as well as the government of Iceland which has initiated similar assistance. Then, to top it all off, Iceland has devalued its krona almost 50 per cent. I ask you, how can the Canadian fishing industry compete with the governments of Iceland and Norway unless we are prepared to recognize their regional disparities and their low incomes? Is there no program of assistance to be devised that will at least keep these people from starving?

Mr. Davis: Successive Canadian governments have done many things to try to keep the Canadian fishery competitive with those of these overseas countries. They have gone farther with each passing year in terms of support. We follow Iceland's course of devaluation. Their fishery is in difficulty and they have taken the exceptional step of deval-

luating the krona first by a third and recently by 25 per cent and, as you say, have now in effect reduced the purchasing value of the krona internationally to less than 50 per cent what it was 18 months ago.

• 1200

That gives them an exceptional advantage. At least, United States prices converted to krona in Iceland look more attractive to the fishermen in Iceland. We cannot do that sort of thing. In respect of Norway, I have asked the Department of Trade and Commerce—and perhaps we as a department will have to take steps ourselves—to give us a detailed account of the nature of the support to the fishery in Norway. The types of support that appear to be acceptable in importing countries such as the United States are just very difficult to sort out and assess and therefore do not invite these offsetting duties.

The types of support that are available in those countries include the equivalent, say, of our unemployment insurance, the equivalent of our Canada Assistance Plan, the equivalent of transfer payments, and so on, all that type of thing, which is not specifically aimed at number of pounds of product going to the importing country. They seemed to be glossed over and the United States does not really question this. We cannot repeat precisely the same deficiency payment we had last year because we were saying that we would pay up to a given price regardless of what the price was in Boston. We made that payment per pound of product from our industry. It was clearly identifiable as a type of support related to production and export.

There are those here from the Department who know more about it than I do, but I think it is clear that we cannot continue that type of specific support to production aimed at exports.

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, the Minister has not quite answered my question. My question, to put it simply, would be something like this: Why does the American government indicate that it may take action against us by imposing tariffs if we continue any form of assistance to our fishermen while, at the same time, they obviously are not taking this action against Norway and Iceland who, within the last month, have sold several hundred thousand pounds of cod fillets in Boston for 20 cents a pound?

This must be harmful to the American fishing industry too and yet you, sir, have indicated that if we assist our fishermen we can expect retaliatory action from the United

States which is supposed to be our best friend and we are actually her best customer and yet, when other nationals undermine our traditional markets there is no action taken against those governments.

Why are we being made the goat in this whole business and why is the Canadian fishing industry, the industry itself, expected to carry the whole load? They are not in a position to do this, either financially or in any other way. They cannot raise the finances and we find an industry located in the Atlantic provinces of Canada today that is literally fighting with its back to the wall.

As I look at these departmental estimates, every one, practically, with one exception shows an increase in the amount for continuing establishment. I am beginning to wonder what the Department of Fisheries is doing for the fishermen. You have a responsibility and you must do something to help these people before we find that the fishermen of Canada will be coming to Ottawa and camping on the lawn as did the farmers, and I am sure the Minister would not want that. Surely you can give us some indication why Ottawa takes a stand against Canada and does not take a similar stand against Norway and Iceland.

Mr. Davis: Well, Mr. Crouse, you said several things. You said, if and so on, and several things that are just not true. You implied that the fishing industry was being asked to "go it alone" in Canada. I do not know of another industry, and I am generalizing, that gets as much support from government as the fishing industry. Leave aside the deficiency payment program that you are really talking about.

• 1205

Now, on the deficiency payment program, which is a specific program geared in a specific way to assist the fresh and frozen fish industry, I said that that specific manner of assistance is opposed in Washington, we fear it will be opposed. Indeed, we have made a commitment that we will not use that specific form of assistance again. That specific form of assistance—and perhaps I will ask Mr. MacKenzie from the Department to comment on this—is contrary, as I understand it, to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. We cannot go on doing it; it is a matter of international trade policy.

There are other things we can do but we cannot use that specific form of assistance. Other forms of support will have to be

devised to enable the industry to adjust, but we just cannot repeat that program in the form in which it was created last spring and carried out through to the end of October. It was a once and for all program, it was announced as such, it was terminated as such.

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, I must take exception to the Minister's statement that I made some remarks which are not true. Will you indicate one specific remark I made that is untrue?

Mr. Davis: You commented that the industry had to "go it alone" with no assistance from the Canadian government.

Mr. Crouse: At the present time, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Davis: At the moment it is getting a lot of assistance from the Canadian government on the purchase of salt cod.

Mr. Crouse: You did not say that.

The Chairman: Order.

Mr. Davis: Perhaps Mr. MacKenzie could correct or qualify some of the things I said in this regard.

Mr. W. C. MacKenzie (Director, Economic Services, Department of Fisheries): Mr. Chairman, to my knowledge no correction to what the Minister said is required. As to qualification or modification, I am not sure what I could say that would be of use to the Committee.

I think perhaps it would be worth pointing out that the recent action of Iceland in devaluing its currency obviously is an act of great desperation in a foreign economy which is dependent to the extent of something like 90 per cent of its national product on the fishing industry.

A country such as Iceland which is supporting its fishing industry through subsidization is simply shifting around its economic resources without any real benefit to the fishing industry, except in a very short run. For example, I do not know to what extent imported products are included in the input to the fisheries in Iceland. If they are, it is obvious that production costs in Iceland will rise very soon and very steeply as a result of this devaluation. The benefit to the fisheries, I would guess, will be dissipated in very short order. That is why I say this is an act of desperation.

In the case of Norway perhaps it is not equally so but I believe it is generally known in the international field that the countries that are producing fish in considerable quantities for export to the United States are very much interested in some method of getting out of this bind they are in at the present time where all four or five countries involved are, in reality, subsidizing United States importers.

The obvious solution to this would be a commodity agreement of some kind. However, I must say I have no idea how practicable this would be or how long it would take to negotiate such an agreement. It seems clear to me, at least, that we are in a mug's game at the present time.

Mr. Lundrigan: There is just one question, though, that arises out of this.

The Chairman: It was decided by the steering committee and agreed to by the Committee that 10 minutes would be given to each questioner. Now, when Mr. Lundrigan's time was up, Mr. Crouse indicated he wanted to ask a supplementary that has lasted 20 minutes.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, my time was not up. I beg to differ with you.

• 1210

The Chairman: Well, you had one minute left.

Mr. Lundrigan: No, Mr. Chairman, I had used four minutes. There was a diversion that I am sure was very important. I am sure the Minister was happy to be able to respond to this which seems to be the crucial problem facing the industry.

I would like to continue with the few minutes I do have left and ask the Minister, in view of his statement which rather—I suppose it did not shock me because I have been aware of it...

Mr. Goode: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, I take strong offence to his being allowed to continue. I take strong offence to this. Another member of his party took the time up, and I think he should...

The Chairman: The understanding, Mr. Lundrigan, was that if you were allowed a supplementary it went on your time, and that is why I mentioned on the second round I had Mr. Anderson and Mr. Goode. If you so indicate, you can be on the second round as well.

Mr. Lundrigan: That is, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Goode and then I will be next?

The Chairman: Yes.

Mr. Lundrigan: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I will bow to the member who took strong exception to my continuing.

The Chairman: Mr. Anderson.

Mr. Anderson: I have a suggestion for the better operation of this Committee. I think we perhaps should be a little more generous with supplementary questions. The only time I gave up the floor for a supplementary it was to a Conservative member. I see no reason for not having a little more friendliness. If 20 minutes was taken as part of your time, Mr. Lundrigan, I cannot see any real problem. Mr. Crouse did make some good points. Perhaps if we became less formal about this we could...

The Chairman: It is just a matter of being fair to each questioner.

Mr. Anderson: I agree with you, but I do not think we should perhaps do too much clockwatching.

Mr. Chairman, when I left off questioning I think the general impression was given that it may be some time before there is any real reduction of gear on the west coast. Indeed it may be 10 or 15 years. The alternative, as I see it...

Mr. Davis: I hope there will be some reduction of gear before 10 or 15 years. I think it will be 10 or 15 years before we get down to, let us say, one-half or one-third the number of vessels we now have.

Mr. Anderson: No matter how much we reduce the vessels, if the vessels increase in efficiency and the amount of gear on them. When I gave you the example of the company-owned seiners, the licences of which could be switched to modern and more efficient vessels, I think it will be some time before there is a reduction in gear fishing and before we can envisage any possibility of lengthening the periods when fishing could be allowed. In view of that, it seems to me very important to expand the actual resource itself. Perhaps you cannot reduce the amount of gear fishing, but if we could double the amount of salmon to be fished we would be doing something quite helpful to the fishing industry on that coast. I wonder if you could perhaps indicate to us what plans you have to

step up the artificial spawning channels, which have evidently been successful up to now, and in what other areas can we expect to have these artificial spawning beds created so that the numbers of salmon available for fishermen to catch could be expanded.

Mr. Davis: Yes. The system of limitation certainly has to be viewed as a whole. We are expanding the resource. At the same time we will be reducing the number of vessels. We must not have a system which prevents upgrading of the remaining vessels. I think the system which has been announced, as it is implemented by financial measures, will certainly upgrade the catch per vessel, hopefully increase the income of fishermen, in the long run expand the fishing season per vessel, and so on. As to the resource, the current investment by the federal taxpayer in new facilities—principally artificial spawning beds—is of the order of \$4 million a year for salmon on the west coast.

It is the government's intention and certainly the Department has planned to go to rivers other than the Babine and the big Qualicum. Perhaps I should again turn to the departmental people and ask them to amplify the program for further development in British Columbia.

• 1215

The Chairman: Mr. Parkinson.

Mr. J. P. Parkinson (Chief Engineer, Resource Development Service, Department of Fisheries): The Department has two large spawning channels, flow control projects, presently operating. At the present time we are just finishing up the largest one, the Babine. Generally speaking, our intentions for the next year are to assess the contribution that these are actually making to the fishery before we proceed.

Mr. Davis: I might say in this connection that quite careful cost benefit studies were made of the Babine project in its several stages. When I became the Minister I was agreeably surprised to find that the benefit cost ratios—benefits over costs—were in excess of three to one. From all the evidence these will be highly successful in similar channels in British Columbia, and within two to three years' time we will have physical evidence of their success.

If the benefit cost ratio is borne out in fact, this is a good investment and we should step up our investment in a big way.

Mr. Anderson: So, if the studies which have just been mentioned turn out to be favourable and bear out the initial earlier studies, we can then expect a program from the Department of Fisheries to carry out the maximum expansion on all British Columbia spawning streams. In other words, a long term project in the future to permit double the...

Mr. Davis: It is really a major breakthrough. The Babine is a \$10 million development. It is on a scale which is unprecedented in British Columbia. It is a follow-through on earlier results which were most encouraging and if the Babine is a success, then the value of the salmon resource in British Columbia is much greater in recent years than we thought it was.

Mr. Anderson: When will the initial favourable results of these studies be confirmed or rejected? Could you give us some indication whether it will be next year or the year after?

Mr. Parkinson: We should get the first real indications from big Qualicum this year. We have indications of the output from the channels. The real value of the endeavour comes about when the fisherman catches a fish. We will not get the results from this end of the studies until this year, and it will continue into the next few years. We feel it will take about two cycles to really get this in perspective.

Mr. Anderson: Thank you very much indeed; that is a very interesting statement. I certainly think the two things should go together. It is obviously no good to reduce the number of boats and the amount of gear if you are going to suddenly double the number of fish. Also, the licensing regulations must be tied in very closely with the resource.

Mr. Davis: We have on the order of \$15 million banked on the prospect of increasing the resource. This was clearly part of the calculation with regard to the limitations.

The Chairman: Mr. Anderson, would you allow Mr. Borrie to ask a supplementary?

Mr. Anderson: Yes, certainly.

Mr. Borrie: Mr. Chairman, this is in connection with sports fishing in the Babine area. I certainly apologize if this question has been asked before. This is my first time on the Committee. Has an agreement been reached

with the Province of British Columbia over log drives in and around the Babine area?

Mr. Davis: I spent some time a week ago Monday with the Hon. Ray Williston, Minister of Lands, Forests and Water Resources in Victoria, and my understanding is that for the indefinite future no log drives are planned on fish rivers. Perhaps I should qualify this. I think it is logical to assume that when you look at a river basin you look at all the resources. The time may come when the development of the forest industry plus the development of the fishery industry requires some compromise. However, at the moment we foresee no log drives in any fish river in British Columbia.

Mr. Borrie: If you recall, there was a dispute in that area.

Mr. Davis: The Stellako—

Mr. Borrie: The Stellako, yes.

Mr. Davis: —which drains into the Fraser, it does not drain directly into the ocean.

The Chairman: Mr. Anderson.

Mr. Anderson: I will pass.

The Chairman: Mr. Goode.

• 1220

Mr. Goode: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Just to take light offence with my friend Mr. Anderson on his point about being friendly in committee, as last Wednesday was a full committee day I had the opportunity of attending a great number of committees—a few too many, as a matter of fact—and I noticed in these committees that without hesitation, they were enforcing the ten minute rule. Many of the members were seeing that it was being done. Mr. Crouse is an example of what I mean. He is an outstanding speaker and consequently he seems to take a little longer than some of us who are new at it. Consequently in the Fisheries and Forestry Committee we found in the past that we have had to go overtime several times. We also found that the members who did not get their names on the list early enough did not get an opportunity to bring up their points. This is why I took offence to this at the time.

I have noticed in British Columbia, as well as in some of the other provinces, that when there is trouble in agriculture, such as apples not selling or they have a big crop, they go

into a mass advertising program and the governments participate.

I foresee a great problem because of the fact that Greenland halibut goes under a different name in the United States. We may lose some of our market there because of the fact that they can only buy this product under a different name. Is there any plan to assist the industry by way of an advertising campaign in the United States?

Mr. Davis: You are referring to the difficulty that the Newfoundland industry will now have in having to market under another name what was previously sold as Greenland halibut. I understand that the Department of Trade and Commerce has agreed to help the industry to adjust to its marketing problem in the United States.

Mr. Goode: This has not necessarily been your problem other than—

Mr. Davis: It is our problem in the sense that the fishery is involved, but the Department of Trade and Commerce is the export department, if you like, and I think that assistance more properly comes out of their budget than ours.

Mr. Goode: I see. That is the point I want to make. I have had a great deal of correspondence from fishermen in my riding suggesting that if the fishing limit was the Pettello bridge rather than going up towards Mission there would be greater conservation. Do you agree or disagree with this point?

Mr. Davis: I am afraid, Mr. Goode, I do not know enough about the industry to have an opinion. I wonder if there is someone here who has an opinion. It is something which I would normally refer to the regional office in Vancouver, but perhaps Mr. Hutchison could answer.

Mr. Hutchison: If I understood the question correctly, it was should the Pettello bridge be the upper commercial boundary rather than Mission?

Mr. Goode: That is right.

Mr. Hutchison: I believe there are a number of good drifts between the Pettello and Mission bridge. There are fishermen who have traditionally fished in that area. From the conservation standpoint it was felt that Mission was proper, and if you shifted down you could deprive certain fishermen of their

traditional area. I think that is the best answer I can give at this time.

Mr. Goode: Thank you. Mr. Anderson brought up the point about class "A" and class "B" boats. I think he missed a major understanding here in that there now is a \$1,250 basis for having a class "A" licence. Consequently there are a number of boats in class "A" which are really "moonlighters", but because an arbitrary figure had to be set this is what it was. As I understand it, as time goes on this limit of \$1,250 may be raised, which would therefore take out some of these marginal boats and they would then go into class "B". Is my understanding correct on this?

Mr. Davis: This opportunity is obviously open to the government. The government quite arbitrarily drew a line at \$1,250. This was to cut off, in round numbers, 1,500 vessels from the group which are tradable. These 1,500 vessels will eventually disappear as they wear out.

• 1225

In 1970, when we are scheduled to review this program, we could again arbitrarily decide that the cut-off line was \$2,500 or \$5,000. In effect we would look at the catch record of all the vessels in the fleet and say that those which did not earn a decent livelihood for anyone are not class "A". So, there are such arbitrary ways of reducing the total number, but I am inclined to limit arbitrary action. I think we are going to have to look at the \$1,250 but I would not like to think that this was a device which we use time and again to reduce numbers. I would prefer the approach of buying vessels off the market because that is fair to all concerned whereas the other is quite arbitrary.

Mr. Goode: Although, as Mr. Anderson said, 2 percent under class "B" is not a very large amount, I would think that 2 per cent represents these 1,500 boats and these 1,500 boats are a real hindrance to legitimate professional fishermen. I think if nothing else if we do away with a number of these boats we will become friends of the professional fisherman who is losing his traditional fishing holds in places where he has been catching good fish because this boat has arrived there ahead of him.

Mr. Davis: Yes, I mentioned there are 1,500 in the "B" category. The "B" category is not

tradable. Mr. Anderson had a good point in that all the vessels in "A" category can be upgraded, but if we had allowed the "B" group to be part of "A" and had not drawn a line, we would have had 1,500 more that could have been traded off. That was the sole reason for trading a "B" category and is the reason why we may again raise the figure from \$1,250 to perhaps \$2,500 in a few years' time.

The Chairman: To follow up Mr. Goode's remarks, I wish to say that we will do our utmost to adhere to the ten-minute period in the future. I am asking for the co-operation of all members. Mr. Lundrigan.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, since you raised the point—I was going to drop the ten-minute bit but I was in agreement with the disagreement of Mr. Goode because I am sure he had very pertinent remarks to make. This is why I am so much in agreement with him. I was also in agreement with Mr. Anderson. I raised this point before. I think the steering committee would do well to review the ten-minute situation especially as it pertains to supplementary questions and especially when you have such very competent people from the department and a very competent minister who could elaborate once in a while and take two or three minutes or even longer, as indeed they should. I think we should be a little bit more flexible and I think Mr. Anderson's point ought to be considered by the steering committee. Nevertheless, I will go on before my ten minutes are up.

I was rather—as I was saying when I was abruptly cut off earlier—shocked when the Minister did indicate that there was a commitment with Washington—I am hoping I am phrasing this statement correctly—that the type of subsidy or the deficiency payment, if I may use that phrase, now being paid would not be paid again as it was contrary to the GATT General Agreement. Mr. Chairman, I will just finish my statement.

In this respect can we see a further curtailment of assistance from the federal government to the industry in Canada bearing in mind that most of it can be classified generally under the heading of some kind of assistance which sometimes is called a subsidy?

Mr. Davis: First you referred to a commitment to Washington. Washington, in effect, has inquired whether the deficiency payment program in its precise form would be con-

tinued, and we, in the self-interest of Canada and I am sure in the self-interest of the fishing industry, have indicated that it would not be continued in precisely that form and that the program was a short-term one. We told them that when it was announced in April or May of last year. We told them then it would run until, at the latest, the end of November 1968. In fact it terminated at the end of October 1968.

• 1230

From the beginning this was deemed to be a short-run device to help the industry over a difficult period. In our own self-interest we have to protect our industry, to protect the exports and so on. I have indicated that that program was short-run and would be discontinued. This does not prevent us from doing something of a similar nature but without using the precise techniques. I am getting on to dangerous ground because there are a number of techniques and I am not sure which are acceptable and which are not under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, I am going to ask this question and I am trying to be careful in asking it so that the Minister does not have to say something—I know he will not—which has not been given full consideration. Can we very shortly get a statement as to what kinds of plans can replace what is now in existence? I am not so sure we should not say to the United States, and of course, I am just one of those greenhorns that Mr. Goode talks about in suggesting what we should say to the United States Government. Perhaps that is a bit presumptuous on my part but I am not sure we should not take a stand and go ahead from there and say that in view of the fact that we have all this trade going from here and there and everywhere, then this should not cause that much difficulty. But, nevertheless, in view of this and in view of the attitude from Washington, when are we going to get some kind of indication of plans to replace the present endeavours by the federal government of Canada? It is getting to the point now that every time we look and every time we listen and read a newspaper we find out about some kind of curtailment in the federal involvement in the so-called subsidy business.

I am waiting for some kind of a statement that will clarify this and give us an indication of some alternate plan envisaged by the Department of Fisheries.

Mr. Davis: In answer to Mr. Lundrigan's question, I have drafted a reply to the brief of the industry which he mentioned earlier. I have referred it to the officials for comment and I will revise it. I am going to clear it with several of my Cabinet colleagues as well. But I would hope to be able to reply to the industry's brief in the same terms as the brief was couched, certainly before Christmas.

Mr. Lundrigan: Thank you. Mr. Chairman, this is my last question. Recently there was an announcement—of course this is not the first time it has happened that several millions of pounds of fish would be shipped to the needy Biafran area of North Africa. I think this fish is going to be purchased by the government from the Atlantic fishermen, from the merchant, by contract which I think will be announced today, or maybe it has been announced—I am not sure.

Mr. Davis: It has to be cleared by Treasury Board, but the form of it has been decided.

Mr. Lundrigan: Now, I am wondering two things. First, does the federal government have any control of what prices will be paid to the fishermen? Secondly, could the Minister indicate whether the government can actually ask the merchant to contract for the lowest possible price he can get from the fisherman so that he will ensure getting his contract from the federal government? Is this not putting the fisherman in an uncompromising position so that in actual fact if I can sell the fish to the federal government for "X" number of dollars, the lower the better, I will get my contract? This puts me in a position of having to pay a low price to the fisherman.

I am wondering whether the Minister could give a brief reaction on this and also, in his reaction, indicate whether any consideration was given to saying to the merchant, "We want you to pay the fisherman a minimum price and you bargain with us for the price you will sell it for; you pay the fisherman \$20, then you negotiate with us as to what price you will sell it to us." Perhaps this is all in line with the business of subsidies.

Mr. Davis: This is a very difficult area. If the government is in the process of buying a substantial quantity of fish against a short deadline it is going to go to the industry as it is established and operates now. In other words, it buys the fish through normal commercial channels and pays the going market price.

One can certainly be critical of what is loosely referred to as normal commercial channels, perhaps even of the fish trades, and argue that whenever the government buys anything, the primary suppliers get a good "shake". This is really what you are saying.

I am going to ask Mr. Lorne Grant to say a word to the Committee in a moment and I am putting him on notice. But I do not see how this can be accomplished quickly in respect of salt cod. We did have the understanding through the deficiency payment program in respect of fresh and frozen fish that the fishermen would be paid the equivalent of last year's price. This has in fact happened. The federal government has made the trade whole; in other words, made up the Boston price to a price where the trade could turn around and pay the fishermen last year's price right through from May to the end of October. So in 1968, in the fresh and frozen fishery, the fishermen received last year's price despite the fact that the United States price had dropped towards 20 per cent.

• 1235

So we have, through the deficiency payment approach, been able to do the sort of thing you are recommending, and you are probably recommending it for salt cod. In the long term it would seem to me—and again I am just speaking off the top of my head, so to speak—the approach should be that of perhaps a government corporation similar to the Fresh Water Fish Marketing Corporation, whereby the government buys from the fishermen through channels which are contracted to process and contracted to deliver, but whose costs are definitely audited and so on.

We are exploring this very carefully, but it would be glib of me to try to say that we have solved the problem of ensuring a good price, or an equitable price, or a fair price, or a price that is attractive to the fishermen as the industry stands now. The machinery is not all there to do the job.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, there are two questions I asked the Minister for which I did not receive answers. Perhaps this is for a good reason. Does the government have any control over what price the fishermen will get, and does the government give consideration to setting a certain price, the minimum of which the merchants could pay, and have the merchants take the loss as far as contracting with the government is concerned? I am

sure the Minister would like to clear this up, Mr. Chairman. This is the reason I raised it.

Mr. Davis: Perhaps I will ask Mr. Grant to simply describe the mechanics in terms of how we buy our salt cod for Biafra, for example.

Mr. Lorne Grant (Chairman, Fisheries Prices Support Board, Department of Fisheries): Mr. Chairman, this was a straight tender call for the provision of 2,000 metric tons of salt fish for Biafra. I think it is difficult to imagine why, when another buyer is going into an established field looking for 2,000 tons of this produce, this would tend to depress the price to the fishermen. I think what in fact happened was that it created a good deal of competition on the shore for the fishermen's supplies. If it did anything, it tended to increase the price to fishermen.

The Fisheries Prices Support Board has no facilities for buying direct from fishermen and handling this product. We could buy direct from fishermen but we require a 36 per cent moisture content product and this means it would have to go through commercial driers and it has to be packaged, strapped and placed in storages for export. I would think, however, that the Fisheries Prices Support Board as a buyer entering the field would tend to increase the prices paid the fishermen rather than to depress them.

The Chairman: Mr. Crouse.

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, I mention my concern over the Department's sense of priorities for a very definite reason. With one exception, in vote 5, the cost of the continuing establishment under every other vote in the department has gone up by hundreds of thousands of dollars; yet in Fisheries Management and Development, vote 15, assistance to producers of salted fish has dropped by \$400,000, assistance for the construction of fishing vessels has dropped by \$3,520,000 financial assistance in the construction and equipment of facilities for the storage of frozen fishery products has dropped by \$300,000.

There is nothing to be gained by argument over the amount of assistance provided by the Department to the fishing industry. However, when the fishermen of Canada are faced with international competition which, in effect, denies them the right to earn a livelihood, I think the government has a responsibility to come to their assistance.

I agree with the statement of the Minister that it is not easy to find a solution to this

problem which will be acceptable to the large customer we have to the south of us, the United States. The assistance I am thinking of could take the form of a payment of a fixed amount per day for every day our fishermen spend fishing at sea, and the payment could be made to the producers, who form a very important part of this chain, for the number of hours worked by shore employees in processing the catch. Obviously the fishing industry is the one industry in this country that at the moment is in the worst economic condition it has ever been in, worse than any other industry in Canada. Is the government or is the Department giving any thought to providing assistance along the lines I have just suggested?

• 1240

Mr. Davis: Yes, I would say that an effective policy, however, would be one which looked at the whole picture and among other things provided for an element of consolidation, the tightening up, in effect, of the over-all operation so that in the long run we are likely to be more rather than less competitive. We do not have to continue to increase assistance and call an increase in financial assistance "policy" because I think there is a distinction here that dollars often merely tide us over some interval and then we are into the same problem again in another couple of years. So, we need an over-all policy which includes one of rationalization of the industry in consolidation.

You suggested certain specific forms of assistance and certainly they are being considered. You implied in your remarks that the industry is in really bad shape. There are some areas in the country, certainly some sectors in the fishing industry which are in bad shape but I was interested to note that not only the catches but the over-all income in the fishing industry in 1968 is above that of 1967. We have inflation, costs are going up probably faster than income, so that the industry is in an increasing squeeze. However, it is not in quite as bad shape as some people paint it. The stocks generally in the Atlantic region, the inventories at the moment in Canada, are lower this year at this moment than they were a year ago. The industry has basically run into declining prices. This is what it has really encountered. I have been amazed at the extent to which the United States has absorbed this great increase in offshore sales—Norway, Iceland and so on—into the United States and an increased volume of Canadian fish as well in the last

twelve months. It is not all bad; the volume picture has been quite good, the price picture has been most disappointing. So, it is a mixed bag here. We have all sorts of programs and parts of programs going. We instituted this deficiency program which was an interim thing; it lasted for five months. We have to have programs with continuity and ones which will help to rationalize the industry. We really do not have a policy. I do not pretend we really have an over-all policy at the present time. We must develop one.

Mr. Crouse: Do I have time for one more question, Mr. Chairman? In commenting on the Minister's statement, I am sure that he has gone trout or salmon fishing, as have I, and always among the group there is a high liner. Someone comes in with a great deal of fish while we come back with an empty creel. This is what is happening in the fishing industry at present: the over-all figures are up but there are some high liner fishermen and some are making a good dollar in the fishing industry catching scallop. The figures of increased catches are related to the increased emphasis on catching herring at the present time. However, for a large majority of our fishermen the average income is well below the poverty line which has been set by the government and it is for these reasons that I cannot impress upon him too strongly the need for working out something as soon as possible. I recognize that he is a new minister trying to do his job in a new department. I think it was never more imperative that he get his shoulder to the wheel and work out a policy which will take care of those who are in the industry and who are literally fighting with their backs to the wall in order to make a living.

My question is this: is the government making any effort at present to initiate another international conference on the law of the sea which at the same time could propose certain marketing regulations for the disposal of surplus fish, which I believe was suggested by Mr. MacKenzie.

Mr. Davis: The answer to the question about an international conference on the law of the sea is "yes". We would like to see one soon. There are a number of other nations which are also pressing for a conference in the next year or two.

When you refer to marketing, however, you are edging over into the area of trade or trade and commerce. There you are talking about negotiations of the character of the General

Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the Kennedy Round. Mr. Chairman, if it is possible before this meeting is over, I would like to ask Mr. MacKenzie to briefly review what the United States position is with regard to imports from Canada and what they look at when they are considering, say, our deficiency payment program. Why is it out of bounds, so to speak, under our general trade understandings with the United States and other countries? That is, a trade matter as distinct from a law of the sea matter.

• 1245

Mr. MacKenzie: I am not sure, Mr. Chairman, precisely what the question is.

Mr. Davis: Perhaps I could clarify it. The United States is a party to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade as is Canada. This is a world wide agreement. What types of assistance, particularly to exports, are admissible under the GATT and what are not?

Mr. MacKenzie: Mr. Chairman, offhand I would not be able to review this completely. If the committee is interested, it could be done, of course. It probably should be done by someone from the Department of Trade and Commerce. Very roughly the permissible forms of assistance are those related to improving productivity of an industry, its economic efficiency, and this sort of thing. What is likely to excite assistance or concern on the part of an importing country is a direct aid to an export that seems to result in a disadvantage to producers in the importing country. Of course, this is the origin of the present concern in the United States with reference to imports of certain kinds of frozen fish products from Canada and other countries. The New England groundfish industry is directly affected. As a matter of fact, as the Minister mentioned earlier, Canada's exports to the United States of frozen groundfish products increased in 1968 over any previous year although our relative position in the United States market dropped by about 50 per cent. The industry which was really hurt by the increase in competition from Iceland, Norway and Denmark was the New England groundfish industry. I think this is pretty obvious. I believe it is true to say the United States government up to the present is operating under countervailing legislation or dumping legislation that predates the agreement under the Kennedy Round, and when

these agreements under the Kennedy Round are implemented in the United States, the mechanism and the response to problems of dumping and this sort of thing will change somewhat.

Again, I regret that I am not up to date on this situation. In general, this is what I understand it to be.

Mr. Davis: Yes, and when the estimates of the Minister of Trade and Commerce are before the house this is the sort of question which should be directed to him because the Department of Fisheries really looks at production, perhaps productivity and so on. It does not get very far into the export side of things, certainly not into treaties or international agreements in respect of trade.

Mr. Crouse: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Do you have a question, Mr. Whelan?

Mr. Whelan: I just have one question, Mr. Chairman. When I was approached by several Canadian people concerned about the stocking of the Great Lakes with these salmon, they complained about the fishing regulations, which, of course, are run by the province. They said the United States, because they had stocked the Great Lakes with salmon, could fish in any Canadian waters because of the rights they received by stocking these lakes. The United States government is taking the initiative and the Canadian government is not doing anything.

Mr. Davis: Perhaps I could ask Mr. Ozere the question which is in effect, can Americans fish on the Canadian side of the international boundary line through the Great Lakes.

Mr. Whelan: Because they stock...

Mr. Davis: Because they stock their side of the Great Lakes.

Mr. Whelan: With salmon.

Mr. S. V. Ozere (Assistant Deputy Minister, International and Jurisdictional, Department of Fisheries): No, Mr. Chairman, there is a boundary to the Great Lakes and the fishermen of the United States can only fish on their side of the boundary. The Canadian fishermen can only fish on this side of the boundary.

Mr. Whelan: They have no rights whatsoever to fish in Canadian waters because they stocked the lakes with salmon?

Mr. Ozere: No, certainly not. We would be in the same position on the Pacific coast if we developed salmon resources. We could not follow it into United States waters, or vice versa.

The Chairman: We are back to Mr. Lundrigan.

• 1250

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, I almost feel like apologizing for being so persistent but I recently returned from the Atlantic region and, of course, having lived there most of my life, having been out west and a little aware of the western problems in fisheries, I am all too aware how serious the general situation is with respect its future, and consequently the need to get back to the questions I was pursuing. I concur with my colleague, Mr. Crouse, as to the task facing the new minister. I have found him to be most cooperative and I am encouraged in feeling that something is going to be done with the fisheries of the Atlantic region particularly, which is in the most serious straits at the present moment.

I do know too, that if I were to be given time here I could elaborate and say that many of the problems facing the fisheries of the Atlantic region are not the result of lack of interest on the part of the federal government. I have to be honest and say that in some of the provinces, at least the one I am familiar with, it is very much the result of a lack of interest and the attitude of the provincial government.

I could also say that one of the problems with the federal situation stems from the fact that I do not think the federal government down through the last 20 years—and we cannot expect the minister tomorrow morning to solve this problem—has treated the fisheries as something rather foreign and it has been treated like foreign aid programs. Fish was not thought of as something which contributed greatly to the economy of Canada. If we examine the statistics on the economic value of the fisheries to the economy of Canada, it is all the more reason why we should take the bull by the horns and come out with something which is going to make it contribute as well to the Canadian economy. We cannot have that happen tomorrow morning because it has to be kept alive. Therefore, I will not pursue some of the questions as to why the government did not guarantee the fishermen \$20 and ask the merchant to take the beating

if that were to be the case. I will not pursue these questions. Obviously, there are some reasons.

I will say that what concerns me most—and I will be asking the Minister a question on this when I have developed my point—is that there is a great tendency to talk in terms of long-term programs which are completely necessary; no-one who has an insight into the Canadian fisheries disagrees, but at the same time there seems to be a tendency to abandon any short-term aid. I am sure that this will be remedied with other forms of more substantial short-term aid. At the present moment there appears to be this policy of taking away the band-aid—I think it was the Minister of Defence Production, a friend of mine from Newfoundland, who made that statement originally—to take away the band-aid. My concern is that the industry is literally going to bleed to death with the band-aid removed while we are waiting for a long term policy. I have seen this situation. I personally know hundreds of fishermen who are giving it up; they are throwing it in. Whereas we can talk about \$4 million spent to subsidize the industry or provide deficiency payments, at the same time these benefits in many cases are not reaching the fishermen. At the same time, if I were to trace this, and I would have to give a speech to do it, with the cost of living and all kinds of other things literally ganging up on the fishermen, I am afraid they are just going to give it up, and we are going to lose an industry which is right now sustaining 25 or 30 per cent of the population of the Atlantic region, perhaps even more on the Pacific coast. Are we going to have in the very near future other band aids applied so that the thing is kept alive while we are waiting for this long-term plan which has to take time to evolve? That is my question, Mr. Chairman.

• 1255

Mr. Davis: Well, we are going to have to be well stocked not only with band-aids but with drug and surgical instruments as well. Basically I agree, we have to do some things which are short-run, or ad hoc if you like, but we must develop some longer-term programs.

You made one or two allusions to the west coast. The people in the west are far more mobile. Twenty years ago, certainly 30 years ago, there were in the order of 120 canneries along the west coast of British Columbia. There are now half-a-dozen fishing centres. That is what happened there. I gather in

Nova Scotia in the twenties and thirties there was a measure of consolidation as well. This has not happened to the same degree in Newfoundland. I am convinced that a long-term program include this matter of consolidation as well as merely providing incomes for people.

You inferred that the fishermen had not been looked after in respect of the deficiency program. The deficiency program of last summer, which was a short-term, ad hoc program, was geared to give him the same price as he received the year before regardless of what happened to the price. That program did preserve a price level for him. He is up against rising costs so per pound of fish, anyway, he is not as well off now as he was a year ago. He was protected to that degree. I do not want you to feel that the fisherman was not protected by the program of last summer; he was protected.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, when I mention the fishermen, I am talking about all of the fishermen. We have a tendency sometimes to think that the bit of money paid in deficiency payments took care of all fishermen. This assisted some people but did not take care of them. I am thinking of the whole industry when I mention the fishermen.

The Minister indicated there was a need for a whole medicine cabinet: could you indicate in any way what kinds of band-aids are being contemplated in lieu of the band-aids which are being removed?

Mr. Davis: I think I should reserve this, first, to my letter in reply to the brief which was submitted several weeks ago. It should be a considered statement and one which has the backing and approval of other members of the cabinet.

Mr. Lundrigan: Could we get a copy of this at your very earliest convenience?

Mr. Davis: You can rest assured it will be available the moment I get it cleared.

Mr. Lundrigan: Thank you. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Shall Item 1 carry?

Mr. Crouse: One further question, Mr. Chairman, on a related matter. What effort is being made to coordinate the work of pollution control between departments? It is evident that pollution of our rivers and lakes is destroying many of our game fish while the

dumping of oil at sea and river pollution is harmful to our shellfish at river mouths. Is the department giving any thought to preparing a paper on the pollution work it has done to date for the information of members of this committee?

Mr. Davis: The answer to the question as to whether or not the department is considering publication of a paper giving an account of its program and so on is, yes.

As to coordination between departments, in respect of air pollution it is fairly straightforward. We could say the Department of National Health and Welfare is the principal department involved, certainly from the coordination point of view. From the point of view of pollution of water, there is a division of labour. There is no one department designated as supreme in that area. The Department of Fisheries is concerned with living matter including algae, fish or other forms of animals and algae in water. The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources is concerned primarily with mineral and chemical types of pollutants and their control. The Department of Transport is concerned with debris and so on in water which affects navigation. The Department of National Health and Welfare is particularly concerned in respect of grants for municipalities for pollution aids and so on. The Department of Finance is concerned in respect of tax concessions for the installation of pollution-reducing equipment.

Mr. Crouse: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Shall Item 1 carry?

Agreed to.

The Chairman: Shall the estimates carry?

Agreed to.

The Chairman: Shall I report these estimates to the house?

Mr. Crouse: Just one more question before this finally is carried. For the interest of new members, perhaps the Minister or one of his officials could tell the committee where the \$160,000 statutory fishing bounty comes from and on what basis it is distributed.

Mr. Davis: I am sorry, could you phrase the question again?

Mr. Crouse: It is in regard to the \$160,000 which is in the estimates, the statutory fishing bounty. Where does this money come from and on what basis is it distributed?

Mr. Ozere: Mr. Chairman, the authority for the bounty is contained in the Deep Sea Fisheries Act which was passed very many years ago. Although this Act provides that the \$160,000 can be used for the betterment of fisheries, the bounty actually is instituted by an order-in-council and the Governor-in-Council is given authority to make regulations as to how the money is to be distributed. Under the regulations passed by order-in-Council this bounty has been instituted.

Mr. Crouse: On what basis did it originate, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Ozere: The Deep Sea Fisheries Act is the authority for it. Why the Deep Sea Fisheries Act was passed is quite a long story.

Mr. Crouse: Could you give it to us briefly?

Mr. Ozere: There was a reciprocity treaty with the United States back in 1871 and at that time the Canadian section thought that the rights of fishing granted to the United States fishermen provided greater benefits to the United States than the reciprocal right of free entry of Canadian products into the United States. As a result, there was arbitration and something like \$5 million was awarded to the Canadian government in compensation for what was considered to be greater privileges or greater benefits obtained by the United States as a result of the treaty. As I understand it, this \$160,000 was the capitalized interest on this amount. Some of it went to Newfoundland at that time, but the part that went to the Atlantic provinces was capitalized and this \$160,000 represented the interest.

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, one final question. Is the payment of this amount of money back in the 1800's by the American government one of the arguments they use for not agreeing to our territorial sea and fishing zone limits in that they have rights in our waters granted by the payment of this sum?

Mr. Ozere: No, Mr. Chairman. I have never heard that argument advanced. The United States fishing rights in our territorial waters are based on another convention, the convention of 1818 under which the United States has fishing rights inside our territorial waters along the south coast of Newfoundland from Cape Ray to Ramea Island and along the west coast of Newfoundland, also around the Magdalen Islands. It is based on a separate treaty—the treaty of 1818.

Mr. Crouse: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Shall the estimates carry?
Agreed to.

The Chairman: Shall I report these estimates to the house?
Agreed to.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, I want to thank all members for the assistance which you gave me in examining these estimates. At no time did we have any difficulty in obtaining or maintaining a quorum. I want to thank you very much for your cooperation.

Mr. Crouse: Will these now be dealt with by the house?

The Chairman: That is right.

Mr. Crouse: Have you any indication when this might take place, Mr. Chairman?

The Chairman: I really could not say. I can make a report tomorrow to the house.

I have a letter here I received from the United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union, dated November 25, 1968. It is short, if I may read it to the committee.

Dear Sir:-

Prince Rupert Local No. 37 of the United Fishermen and Allied Workers Union has noted that the Commons Committee

on Fisheries has agreed to request permission to visit different communities in Canada in the study of Department of Fisheries estimates.

Our organization would very much appreciate the opportunity to meet with the Committee to place our views before you. We hope that the House of Commons grants permission for a visit by the committee to Prince Rupert at an early date.

I have acknowledged that letter. May I have this letter attached as one appendix to today's proceedings?

Mr. Crouse: You have merely acknowledged receipt of the letter but you have indicated no action, is that correct?

The Chairman: No, not at this time. I think the Minister has a few remarks.

Mr. Davis: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Next Wednesday we would welcome the attendance of any of the members of this committee, or indeed any other member of parliament, to lunch at the test kitchen out at the Department of Fisheries. You will receive a note to this effect as a reminder in any case, but please set aside one to 2.30 p.m. Wednesday next for lunch at the test kitchen.

The Chairman: I would ask for adjournment. The committee will meet at the call of the chair.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS

CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES

First Session

Première session de la

Twenty-eighth Parliament, 1968-69

vingt-huitième législature, 1968-1969

STANDING COMMITTEE ON

COMITÉ PERMANENT

FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

DES PÊCHES ET DES FORÊTS

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MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS
AND EVIDENCE

PROCÈS-VERBAUX ET
TÉMOIGNAGES

No. 11

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1969

RÉUNION DU MARDI 28 JANVIER 1969

Respecting

Concernant

Bill C-148, The Freshwater Fish
Marketing Act

Bill C-148, Loi sur la commercialisation du
poisson d'eau douce.

Including Fourth Report to the House

Comprenant le quatrième rapport

Appearing

Ont comparu

The Honourable Jack Davis, Minister
of Fisheries
The Honourable Otto E. Lang, Minister
without Portfolio

L'honorable Jack Davis, ministre
des Pêcheries
L'honorable Otto E. Lang, ministre
sans portefeuille

Witnesses

Témoins

*From the Department of Trade and
Commerce:*

Du ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce:

Special Adviser to the Dep-
uty Minister

Denis Harvey

Conseiller spécial du sous-
ministre

From the Department of Fisheries:

Du ministère des Pêcheries:

Director, Inspection Service.

H. V. Dempsey

Directeur du service de l'Ins-
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(Quorum 11)

Le secrétaire du Comité,
J. H. Bennett,
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Pursuant to S.O. (65-4b)

¹ Replaced Mr. Moores (*Bonavista-Trinity-*
Conception) on January 27, 1969.

² Replaced Mr. Borrie on January 27, 1969.

³ Replaced Mr. Anderson on January 27,
1969.

⁴ Replaced Mr. Smith (*St. Jean*) on
January 27, 1969.

⁵ Replaced Mr. Durante on January 27,
1969.

⁶ Replaced Mr. Whelan on January 27,
1969.

⁷ Replaced Mr. Cyr on January 27, 1969.

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Crouse,
Dionne,
Goode,
Harding,
Hogarth,
Howard (*Skeena*),
Lundrigan,
McQuaid,
⁸ Murphy,
Noble,
⁶ Osler,
⁵ Penner,
¹ Ritchie,
² Smerchanski,
⁷ Smith (*Northumberland-*
Miramichi),
⁴ Stafford,
Turner (*London-Est*)
(20).

(Quorum 11)

Conformément à l'article (65-4b) du
Règlement

¹ Remplace M. Moores (*Bonavista-Trinity-*
Conception), le 27 janvier 1969.

² Remplace M. Borrie, le 27 janvier 1969.

³ Remplace M. Anderson, le 27 janvier
1969.

⁴ Remplace M. Smith (*Saint-Jean*), le 27
janvier 1969.

⁵ Remplace M. Durante, le 27 janvier 1969.

⁶ Remplace M. Whelan, le 27 janvier 1969.

⁷ Remplace M. Cyr, le 27 janvier 1969.

ORDERS OF REFERENCE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

THURSDAY, January 16, 1969.

Ordered,—That Bill C-148, An Act to regulate interprovincial and export trade in freshwater fish and to establish the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation, be referred to the Standing Committee on Fisheries and Forestry.

WEDNESDAY, January 22, 1969.

Ordered,—That Bill C-151, An Act to amend the Fisheries Improvement Loans Act be referred to the Standing Committee on Fisheries and Forestry.

ATTEST:

Le Greffier de la Chambre des communes,
ALISTAIR FRASER,
The Clerk of the House of Commons.

ORDRES DE RENVOI

CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES

Le JEUDI 16 janvier 1969.

Il est ordonné,—Que le Bill C-148, Loi réglementant le commerce interprovincial et le commerce d'exportation du poisson d'eau douce et créant l'Office de commercialisation du poisson d'eau douce, soit déferé au comité permanent des pêches et des forêts.

Le MERCREDI 22 janvier 1969.

Il est ordonné,—Que le Bill C-151, Loi modifiant la Loi sur les prêts aidant aux opérations de pêche soit déferé au comité permanent des pêches et des forêts.

ATTESTÉ:

REPORT TO THE HOUSE

THURSDAY, January 30, 1969.

The Standing Committee on Fisheries and Forestry has the honour to present the following as its

FOURTH REPORT

Your Committee considered Bill C-148, An Act to regulate interprovincial and export trade in freshwater fish and to establish the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation, and has agreed to report it with the following amendment:

To the Schedule: Add the following species of fish; Carp (*Cyprinus carpio*); Quillback (*Carpodes cyprinus*), white carp; Mooneye (*Hiodon tergisus*); Channel catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus*), catfish; Black bullhead (*Ictalurus melas*), bullhead; Brown bullhead (*Ictalurus nebulosus*), bullhead.

A copy of the Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence relating to this Bill (*Issue No. 11*) is tabled.

Respectfully submitted,

Le président,
GUY CROSSMAN,
Chairman.

RAPPORT À LA CHAMBRE

Le JEUDI 30 janvier 1969.

Le Comité permanent des pêches et des forêts a l'honneur de présenter son

QUATRIÈME RAPPORT

Le Comité a étudié le Bill C-148, Loi réglementant le commerce interprovincial et le commerce d'exportation du poisson d'eau douce et créant l'Office de commercialisation du poisson d'eau douce, et a convenu d'en faire rapport avec la modification suivante:

A l'Annexe: Ajouter les espèces de poissons suivantes: Carpe (*Cyprinus carpio*); Brème (*Carpodes cyprinus*); Laquaiche argentée (*Hiodon tergisus*); Barbue (*Ictalurus punctatus*); Barbotte noire (*Ictalurus melas*); Barbotte (*Ictalurus nebulosus*).

Un exemplaire des procès-verbaux et témoignages relatifs à ce bill (*fascicule n° 11*) est déposé.

Respectueusement soumis,

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

(Text)

TUESDAY, January 28, 1969.
(11)

The Standing Committee on Fisheries and Forestry met this day at 9:48 a.m., the Chairman, Mr. Crossman, presiding.

Members present: Messrs. Breau, Comeau, Crossman, Goode, Harding, Hogarth, Lundrigan, McQuaid, Noble, Penner, Smith (*Northumberland-Miramichi*), Ritchie, Turner (*London East*), Osler—(14).

Also present: The Honourable Jack Davis, Minister of Fisheries; and the Honourable Otto E. Lang, Minister without Portfolio.

In attendance: From the Department of Trade and Commerce: Mr. Denis Harvey, Special Adviser to the Deputy Minister.

The Chairman read the report of the Subcommittee on Agenda and Procedure which met January 21, 1969 and made the following recommendations respecting Bill C-148.

1. That the first meeting be held Tuesday, January 28, 1969.
2. That the Honourable Otto E. Lang address the Committee, to be followed by questions by the members on the general purpose of Bill C-148, before clause by clause examination.

The above recommendations were adopted unanimously.

The Chairman mentioned that there would be an afternoon meeting today at 2:30 p.m.

The Chairman read House of Commons Standing Order 65(7) and Mr. Hogarth moved,—

That the Chairman be authorized to hold meetings, to receive and authorize the printing of evidence when a quorum is not present.

PROCÈS-VERBAL

(Traduction)

MARDI 28 janvier 1969.
(11)

Le Comité permanent des pêches et forêts se réunit ce matin à 9 h. 48, sous la présidence de M. Crossman, président.

Présents: MM. Breau, Comeau, Crossman, Goode, Harding, Hogarth, Lundrigan, McQuaid, Noble, Penner, Smith (*Northumberland-Miramichi*), Ritchie, Turner (*London-Est*), Osler—(14).

De même que: L'honorable Jack Davis, ministre des Pêcheries, et l'honorable Otto E. Lang, ministre sans portefeuille.

Aussi présents: Du ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce: M. Denis Harvey, conseiller spécial du sous-ministre.

Le président lit le rapport du sous-comité du programme et de la procédure, qui s'est réuni le 21 janvier 1969 et a fait les recommandations suivantes à l'égard du Bill C-148:

1. Que la première réunion ait lieu le mardi 28 janvier 1969.
2. Que l'honorable Otto E. Lang fasse une déclaration au Comité, que les membres du Comité posent ensuite des questions sur l'objet général du Bill C-148, puis que l'on procède à l'examen du Bill article par article.

Ces recommandations sont adoptées à l'unanimité.

Le président mentionne qu'il y aura une réunion cet après-midi à 2 h. 30.

Le président lit le paragraphe (7) de l'article 65 du Règlement de la Chambre, et M. Hogarth propose—

Que le président soit autorisé à tenir des réunions pour entendre les témoignages et à en autoriser la publication en l'absence d'un quorum.

After debate thereon, by unanimous consent, Mr. Hogarth was granted leave to withdraw his motion.

The Committee then proceeded to a clause by clause consideration of Bill C-148, An Act to regulate interprovincial and export trade in freshwater fish and to establish the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation.

The Chairman invited the Honourable Otto E. Lang, Minister Without Portfolio, to read a prepared statement before being questioned thereon assisted by Mr. Harvey, Special Adviser to the Deputy Minister.

Clause 2—carried.

On Clause 3

Mr. McQuaid moved that Sub-section 1 of clause 3 of the said Bill be amended by adding thereto, after the word "years" in the last line thereof, the following: "and at least four of whom shall be actively engaged in the fresh water fishing industry at the producer level."

At 10:58 a.m., there being no more quorum, the meeting adjourned to the call of the Chair.

AFTERNOON SITTING (12)

The Committee resumed at 2.37 p.m. this day, the Chairman, Mr. Crossman, presiding.

Members present: Messrs. Breau, Comeau, Crossman, Dionne, Goode, Hogarth, Lundrigan, McQuaid, Murphy, Noble, Pennell, Smith (*Northumberland-Miramichi*), Ritchie, Turner (*London East*), Stafford, Osler—(16).

Also present: The Honourable Jack Davis, Minister of Fisheries; the Honourable Otto E. Lang, Minister without Portfolio; and Mr. Rose, M.P.

In attendance: Same as at morning meeting with the addition of Mr. H. V. Dempsey, Director, Inspection Service, Department of Fisheries.

Après débat, M. Hogarth est autorisé, à l'unanimité, à retirer sa proposition.

Le Comité procède ensuite à l'examen, article par article, du Bill C-148—Loi réglementant le commerce interprovincial et le commerce d'exportation du poisson d'eau douce et créant l'Office de commercialisation du poisson d'eau douce.

Le président invite l'honorable Otto E. Lang, ministre sans portefeuille, à lire une déclaration préparée, avant de répondre, avec l'aide de M. Harvey, conseiller spécial du sous-ministre, aux questions posées par les membres du Comité à l'égard de cette déclaration.

L'article 2 est adopté.

Au sujet de l'article 3

M. McQuaid propose que l'on modifie le paragraphe (1) de l'article 3 en y ajoutant, après les mots «cinq ans au plus», à la dernière ligne du paragraphe, les termes suivants: «et quatre au moins d'entre eux ayant une part active dans l'industrie de la pêche du poisson d'eau douce au niveau du producteur».

A 10 h. 58 du matin, en l'absence du quorum, le Comité s'ajourne jusqu'à nouvelle convocation du président.

SÉANCE DE L'APRÈS-MIDI (12)

Le Comité se réunit de nouveau cet après-midi à 2 h. 37, sous la présidence de M. Crossman, président.

Présents: MM. Breau, Comeau, Crossman, Dionne, Goode, Hogarth, Lundrigan, McQuaid, Murphy, Noble, Penner, Smith (*Northumberland-Miramichi*), Ritchie, Turner (*London-Est*), Stafford, Osler—(16).

De même que: L'honorable Jack Davis, ministre des Pêcheries; l'honorable Otto E. Lang, ministre sans portefeuille; et M. Rose, député.

Aussi présents: Les mêmes personnes qu'à la séance du matin, et, de plus, M. H. V. Dempsey, directeur du Service de l'inspection du ministère des Pêcheries.

The Committee resumed consideration of Bill C-148.

On clause 3

The Chairman put the question on the amendment presented by Mr. McQuaid at this morning's sitting; that Section 1 of clause 3 of the said Bill be amended by adding thereto, after the word "years" in the last line thereof, the following: "And at least four of whom shall be actively engaged in the fresh water fishing industry at producer level".

After debate thereon, the Motion was resolved in the negative. YEAS 5, NAYS 7.

Clauses 4 to 14 both inclusive, carried.

On clause 15

And debate arising thereon, Mr. Lundrigan moved that clause 15(1): be amended to add the following words after "Parliament": "That the Corporation shall endeavour to conduct his operation on a self-sustaining financial basis".

After further debate, the question being put on the said amendment, it was resolved in the negative. YEAS 2, NAYS 12.

Clauses 15, 16 and 17 carried.

On Clause 18

And debate arising thereon, Mr. McQuaid moved that clause 18(1) be amended by striking out the word "may" in the first line thereof and substituting the word "shall" therefor and by adding thereto the following words after the word "Committee" in the last line thereof: "and not less than seven of whom shall be actively engaged in the fresh water fishing industry at the producer level".

After further debate, the question being put on the said amendment, it was resolved in the negative. YEAS 6, NAYS 7.

Another debate arising thereon, Mr. McQuaid moved that 18(1) be amended by adding after the word "Committee", the words "of whom one third shall be holders of valid commercial fishing licenses".

Le Comité reprend l'étude du Bill C-148.

Au sujet de l'article 3

Le président met aux voix la modification présentée par M. McQuaid lors de la séance de ce matin: que l'on modifie le paragraphe (1) de l'article 3 en y ajoutant, après les mots «cinq ans au plus», à la dernière ligne du paragraphe, les termes suivants: «et quatre au moins d'entre eux ayant une part active dans l'industrie de la pêche du poisson d'eau douce au niveau du producteur».

Après débat, la proposition est rejetée par 7 voix contre 5.

Les articles 4 à 14 inclus sont adoptés.

Au sujet de l'article 15

Au cours du débat, M. Lundrigan propose que l'on modifie le paragraphe (1) de l'article 15 en y ajoutant, après le mot «Parlement», les termes suivants: «Que l'Office s'efforce d'être financièrement autonome».

Le débat se poursuit, puis, la modification étant mise au voix, elle est rejetée par 12 voix contre 2.

Les articles 15, 16 et 17 sont adoptés.

Au sujet de l'article 18

Au cours du débat, M. McQuaid propose que l'on modifie le paragraphe (1) de l'article 18 en remplaçant le mot «peut», à la première ligne dudit paragraphe, par le mot «doit», et en ajoutant après les mots «Comité consultatif», à la dernière ligne du même paragraphe, les termes: «et dont sept au moins ont une part active dans l'industrie de la pêche du poisson d'eau douce au niveau du producteur».

Le débat se poursuit, puis la modification étant mise aux voix, elle est rejetée par 7 voix contre 6.

Le débat reprend sur cet article, et M. McQuaid propose que l'on modifie le paragraphe (1) de l'article 18 en y ajoutant, après les mots «Comité consultatif», les termes: «et dont un tiers au moins détiennent un permis valide de pêche commerciale».

After further debate thereon, the question being put on the said amendment, it was resolved in the negative. YEAS 6, NAYS 7.

Then Mr. Comeau moved, "That this Committee do now adjourn".

The question being put on the said motion, it was resolved in the negative. YEAS 6, NAYS 7.

Clauses 18 to 34 both inclusive carried.

On the Schedule

Mr. Murphy moved that the Schedule be amended by the addition of the following species of fish: Carp (*Cyprinus carpio*); Quillback (*Carpoides cyprinus*)—white carp; Mooneye (*Hiodon tergisus*); Channel catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus*)—catfish; Black bullhead (*Ictalurus melas*)—bullhead; Brown bullhead (*Ictalurus nebulosus*)—bullhead.

The question being put on the amendment it was resolved in the affirmative.

The Schedule as amended carried.

Clause 1 and the title carried.

Bill C-148 as amended carried. On Division.

The Chairman was instructed to report Bill C-148 as amended.

At 5.38 p.m. the Committee adjourned to the call of the Chair.

Le débat se poursuit, puis la modification étant mise aux voix, elle est rejetée par 7 voix contre 6.

Puis M. Comeau propose—«Que l'on lève la séance maintenant».

La proposition, mise aux voix, est rejetée par 7 voix contre 6.

Les articles 18 à 34 inclus sont adoptés.

Au sujet de l'Annexe

M. Murphy propose que l'on modifie l'Annexe en y ajoutant les espèces suivantes de poisson: Carpe (*Cyprinus carpio*); Brème (*Carpoides cyprinus*)—carpe blanche; Laquaiche argentée (*Hiodon tergisus*); Barbue (*Ictalurus punctatus*)—barbue; Barbotte noire (*Ictalurus melas*)—barbotte; Barbotte (*Ictalurus nebulosus*)—barbotte.

La modification étant mise aux voix, elle est adoptée.

L'Annexe modifiée est adoptée.

L'article 1 et le titre sont adoptés.

Le Bill C-148 modifié est adopté à la majorité des voix.

Le président reçoit ordre de faire rapport du Bill C-148 sous sa forme modifiée.

A 5 h. 38 de l'après-midi, le Comité s'ajourne jusqu'à nouvelle convocation du président.

Le secrétaire du Comité,

J. H. Bennett,

Clerk of the Committee.

[Text]

EVIDENCE

(Recorded by Electronic Apparatus)

Tuesday January 28, 1969

• 0947

The Chairman: I see a quorum. As you know, Bill C-148 has been referred to this Committee. The Sub-committee on Agenda and Procedure met on January 21 and made the following recommendations: that the first meeting take place Tuesday, January 28; that the Hon. Otto E. Lang address the Committee followed by questions by the members on the general purpose of Bill C-148 before the clause-by-clause examination. Is this agreeable to the Committee? Agreed.

We will be sitting this morning, and this afternoon at 2.30. I thought I would tell you now for the information of those members who will be leaving in a short while.

In accordance with the rules of the new Standing Orders I would like to call the attention of the members to Standing Order 65, which reads:

(7) The presence of a quorum shall be required whenever a vote, resolution or other decision is taken by a standing or a special committee, provided that any such committee, by resolution thereof, may authorize the chairman to hold meetings to receive and authorize the printing of evidence when a quorum is not present.

If the Committee is agreeable, I am prepared to entertain such a motion, that is that the Chairman be authorized to hold meetings to receive and authorize the printing of evidence when a quorum is not present.

Moved by Mr. Hogarth.

The Chairman: Agreed?

• 0950

Mr. McQuaid: Mr. Chairman, before the motion is agreed to, just what is the interpretation of the Standing Order? Does that mean that this Committee can meet without a quorum and hear evidence?

The Chairman: Yes, to hear evidence only.

Mr. McQuaid: To hear evidence only. Well, I do not think, Mr. Chairman, that we should authorize this Committee to hear evidence if a quorum is not present. I think it is important that a quorum be present when we have witnesses before the Committee, particularly

[Interpretation]

TÉMOIGNAGES

(Enregistrement électronique)

[Interprétation]

Le président: Il y a quorum. Le bill C-148 a été déferé à notre comité. Le sous-comité du programme et de la procédure s'est réuni le 21 janvier, et a fait les recommandations suivantes. Que la première réunion ait lieu le 28 janvier, que l'honorable Otto Lang adresse la parole au comité et qu'ensuite les députés l'interrogent sur le bill C-148 avant l'examen article par article. Est-ce que cela vous convient messieurs?

Dans ce cas, d'accord. Il y aura une réunion ce matin et une autre cet après-midi à 2h.30. J'attire l'attention des députés sur l'article 65(7) du Nouveau Règlement:

(7) La présence d'un quorum est nécessaire lorsqu'un comité permanent ou spécial est appelé à se prononcer sur un crédit, une résolution ou une autre décision; toutefois, ces comités peuvent, par une résolution, autoriser le président à tenir des réunions pour entendre les témoignages et à en autoriser la publication en l'absence d'un quorum.

Si le comité en convient, je vais accepter une motion en ce sens, savoir que le président soit autorisé à tenir des réunions, recevoir et entendre des témoignages et autoriser l'impression des procès-verbaux, lorsqu'il n'y a pas quorum.

Proposé par M. Hogarth.

Le président: Adopté?

M. McQuaid: Avant que la motion ne soit adoptée, comment faut-il interpréter cet article du Règlement? Est-ce que cela veut dire que le comité peut se réunir sans quorum et entendre des témoignages?

Le président: Oui, mais uniquement pour entendre des témoignages.

M. McQuaid: Je ne crois pas qu'on devrait autoriser le comité à siéger sans quorum. Il est important qu'il y ait quorum lorsque le Comité entend des témoins surtout si des décisions sont prises par suite de ces témoignages. Bien qu'il peut être difficile d'obtenir

[Text]

if, as a result of that evidence, decisions may be arrived at. I realize that it is sometimes difficult to get a quorum; yet I think every effort should be made to have a quorum. I would have to oppose the motion.

The Chairman: I think that what we had in mind or this has in mind is that sometimes we are short of one or two members only and we are held up for an hour or an hour and a half waiting for an extra member or two.

Mr. McQuaid: Yes, but the problem is Mr. Chairman, there is no limit, apparently, if this resolution passes. If the Chairman himself and one other member is here, the Committee can proceed to hear evidence and carry on just as if there were a full quorum. I think it is a dangerous precedent.

The Chairman: This would not be exactly the same as a full quorum because it would not be empowered to pass any resolutions or motions.

Mr. McQuaid: No, but it has the authority to hear evidence. There would be witnesses here. Somebody may be denied the opportunity of cross-examining the witnesses who appear before the Committee.

The Chairman: That would be the...

Mr. McQuaid: I cannot see that very much hardship would be encountered, Mr. Chairman, if a quorum were required to be present. There have not been too many meetings of this Committee so far where we have not been able to get a quorum. I agree that we are sometimes a little late in getting one, but it is the responsibility of the members to attend the Committee meetings.

The Chairman: We could look at it this way. If at any time we are short one member for a quorum the meeting would have to rise, but even in the past we have sat beyond the time that a quorum was not present and continued to hear witnesses.

Mr. McQuaid: I think, Mr. Chairman, that it is a very dangerous precedent to set. I would certainly vote against the motion.

The Chairman: Mr. Breau?

Mr. Breau: Mr. Chairman, what was done in another Committee on which I sat is that the quorum was reduced to five members, so that at least the Chairman could not sit alone and hear evidence. I think we should reduce it to five members, because witnesses can come from far away and simply because we are missing on or two members we cannot

[Interpretation]

le quorum je crois qu'il faut tout tenter pour en arriver là. Je m'oppose à la motion.

Le président: Parfois il ne manque qu'un ou deux députés et nous devons attendre pendant une heure, une heure et demie pour avoir un quorum.

M. McQuaid: Oui, mais on ne pose aucune limite et si la résolution est adoptée, le président et un autre membre du Comité peuvent siéger et entendre les témoins tout comme s'il y avait quorum. Je crois que c'est un précédent dangereux.

Le président: Ce ne sera pas un véritable quorum puisque nous n'aurons pas le pouvoir d'adopter des résolutions.

M. McQuaid: Mais quand même, nous entendrons des témoins. Quelqu'un pourrait perdre l'occasion d'interroger contradictoirement les témoins présents.

Le président: Ce serait...

M. McQuaid: Je ne vois pas, monsieur le président, ce que l'on perdrait à exiger qu'il y ait un quorum. Il y a eu jusqu'ici trop de séances jusqu'ici où il nous a fallu un certain temps avant d'obtenir un quorum. Je suis d'accord que parfois cela prend du temps, mais c'est la responsabilité des députés d'assister aux réunions du comité.

Le président: Mettons que chaque fois qu'il manque un député pour former le quorum, la séance devrait être levée, mais même par le passé nous avons siégé lorsqu'il n'y avait pas quorum pour entendre des témoins.

M. McQuaid: Je crois, monsieur le président, que c'est un précédent très dangereux à établir. Je vais certainement voter contre la motion.

Le président: Monsieur Breau?

M. Breau: Monsieur le président, ce qu'on a fait dans un autre comité où j'étais membre, le quorum a été réduit à cinq, de façon à ce que le président ne puisse pas siéger seul pour entendre des témoignages. Je crois que nous devrions réduire le quorum à cinq, parce qu'il peut y avoir des témoins qui viennent de loin et simplement parce qu'il man-

[Texte]

hear their evidence. It can happen that we may miss a quorum by one or two members, and it is very unfortunate if those witnesses have to go back, even if they are just from Ottawa. I think that we should perhaps reduce it to five, or something like that.

The Chairman: Mr. Hogarth?

Mr. Hogarth: Mr. Chairman, is the number that must constitute a quorum fixed by statute?

The Chairman: It is 11.

Mr. Hogarth: Yes. I do not think we can reduce the quorum to five.

Mr. Breau: It has been done on the Transport and Communications Committee.

Mr. Hogarth: I was just going to ask my hon. friend who raised the objection to this motion if a quorum of five would be satisfactory if it could be done?

The Chairman: Mr. McQuaid?

Mr. McQuaid: A quorum of five would be satisfactory provided we take the precaution of adding that someone from the opposition be represented in the five members that are present.

The Chairman: Would you withdraw your motion, sir, and we will continue for the time being?

Mr. Hogarth: Yes, I certainly will. I did not think the motion would be opposed. I think the members of the Committee should, as much as possible, be *ad idem* with respect to our quorum and our procedure, so I will withdraw the motion.

The Chairman: I should think if at any time in the future we have difficulty with a quorum that we can bring this matter up again.

Mr. McQuaid: Yes, I think that is proper. It could be decided at a time when we do not have a quorum.

The Chairman: In accordance with Standing Orders, the short title, Clause 1, will be postponed. I will now call Clause 2 and invite the Honourable Otto E. Lang, Minister without Portfolio, to introduce his associates and address the Committee.

Hon. Otto E. Lang (Minister without Portfolio): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Denis Harvey from the Department of Industry,

[Interprétation]

que un ou deux députés, on ne peut pas les entendre. Il peut arriver qu'il ne manque qu'un ou deux députés pour former un quorum et c'est malheureux si ces témoins doivent retourner chez-eux, même s'ils ne demeurent qu'à Ottawa. Je crois que nous pourrions peut-être réduire le quorum à cinq, mettons.

Le président: Monsieur Hogarth?

M. Hogarth: Monsieur le président, est-ce que le règlement prévoit le nombre de membres?

Le président: Oui, onze.

M. Hogarth: Oui. Je ne crois pas que nous puissions réduire le quorum à cinq.

M. Breau: On l'a fait au Comité des transports et communications.

M. Hogarth: Je voulais simplement demander à mon honorable ami qui a soulevé cette objection, à savoir si un quorum de cinq serait satisfaisant?

Le président: Monsieur McQuaid?

M. McQuaid: Oui, pourvu qu'il y ait quelqu'un de l'opposition qui soit présent sur les cinq.

Le président: Voulez-vous retirer votre motion et nous continuerons pour le moment?

M. Hogarth: Oui, certainement. Je ne croyais pas qu'il y aurait d'opposition. Je crois que les membres du Comité devraient être d'accord autant que possible, au sujet du quorum et de la procédure. Je vais donc retirer ma motion.

Le président: Si à l'avenir et en aucun temps, nous avons des difficultés avec le quorum, nous pourrions revenir sur la question.

M. McQuaid: Oui. Je crois que ça va. On pourrait en décider quand il n'y aura pas de quorum.

Le président: En conformité du Règlement, nous allons différer le titre abrégé de l'article premier et passer à l'article deux. J'invite l'honorable monsieur Otto E. Lang, ministre sans portefeuille, à nous présenter ses collègues et à adresser la parole au comité.

L'hon. Otto E. Lang (Ministre sans portefeuille): Merci, monsieur le président. M. Denis Harvey du ministère de l'Industrie et

[Text]

Trade and Commerce is present with me, and he is the man who is most knowledgeable about the background history and proposed operations of the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation, and I think he will be able to answer most of your detailed questions.

• 0955

I am happy to say, Mr. Chairman, that my colleague, the Hon. Mr. Davis, is here as well because of his special interest and responsibility in regard to fisheries.

I understand that Members of the Committee would like me to make a statement on the general purposes of the legislation for which the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation is being established. I am pleased to do this but I ask the indulgence of those members of the Committee who heard the remarks I made when moving second reading of this Bill.

In collaboration with the provincial governments the federal government's objective is to establish an effective marketing board for freshwater fish produced in the prairie provinces, the Northwest Territories and northwestern Ontario. In order to accomplish this purpose a Crown corporation with necessary powers to trade in fish and fish products is to be created. The corporation is desirable in order to serve the purpose of developing markets and sales for the production from these areas so that the corporation on its own account, where necessary or where it is deemed desirable, can join with private industry in developing the potential of this industry.

It is expected the corporation will operate jointly with private industry where private industry can fill an effective role with regard to processing and distribution. Through the intermediary of agents it is anticipated the corporation will purchase direct from the fishermen the catch in these areas and that it will then sell the resulting production. Through the powers given to it by this bill, it will be in control of the marketing of fish for export and for interprovincial trade. The corporation will also have the power to obtain by consent from the provincial governments, and the government on behalf of the territories, similar powers regarding marketing within the provinces and the designated areas themselves.

In addition to attempting to develop and expand the markets for freshwater fish, the corporation will engage in efforts to rationalize the operations of the industry for the

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du Commerce est ici à mes côtés, il est très au courant de l'histoire et du fonctionnement projeté de l'Office de commercialisation du poisson d'eau douce. Je crois qu'il pourra répondre à la plupart de vos questions sur les points de détail. Il me fait plaisir que mon collègue, l'honorable monsieur Davis est ici également par suite de son intérêt particulier et de sa responsabilité au sujet des pêcheries.

Monsieur le président, sauf erreur, les membres du Comité ont manifesté le désir que j'expose les grandes lignes du projet de loi tendant à créer un Office de commercialisation du poisson d'eau douce. Je le fais volontiers, mais je compte sur la bienveillance des membres du Comité qui ont entendu mon exposé lorsque j'ai proposé la deuxième lecture du bill.

En collaboration avec les provinces, le gouvernement fédéral se propose d'établir un Office de commercialisation du poisson d'eau douce pour les Prairies, les Territoires du Nord-Ouest et le Nord-Ouest de l'Ontario. A cette fin, on créera une société de la Couronne, nantie des pouvoirs nécessaires pour vendre et acheter le poisson et les produits du poisson. Cet office servira à créer des marchés pour les produits de ces régions et, lorsqu'il le jugera nécessaire ou avantageux, il pourra de sa propre initiative collaborer avec l'entreprise privée pour développer le potentiel de cette industrie.

On compte que cet office travaillera en collaboration avec l'entreprise privée lorsque celle-ci pourra s'acquitter efficacement des travaux de transformation et de distribution. On s'attend que l'Office, par l'intermédiaire d'agents, achètera directement des pêcheurs les prises effectuées dans ces régions et qu'il vendra ensuite le produit final. En vertu des pouvoirs que lui conférera le bill, il sera chargé de la commercialisation du poisson destiné à l'exportation et aux échanges interprovinciaux. L'Office aura en outre le pouvoir d'obtenir le consentement des gouvernements provinciaux, et du gouvernement fédéral au nom des territoires; il aura aussi des pouvoirs analogues en ce qui concerne la commercialisation dans les limites des provinces et des régions désignées elles-mêmes.

Outre le développement et l'expansion des marchés pour le poisson d'eau douce, l'Office se consacrera à rationaliser l'exploitation de l'industrie à l'avantage des pêcheurs dont la

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benefit of the fishermen whose difficult position was one of the very strong motivating factors in producing and initiating this particular bill.

Years of study have gone before this bill including work done by the McIvor Commission and studies by provincial governments and dominion-provincial conferences. The objective is to obtain a more rational industry, a more stable situation, a better marketing practice and, through all of these, a better share for the fishermen of the money which is to be obtained from this valuable product.

The real and ultimate purpose of this government and the provincial governments concerned is to create a totally new environment in this sector of the freshwater fisheries; an environment which will again be attractive to capital investment so that the whole organization of the industry may be changed. There are some 6,000 or 7,000 fishermen who obtain employment in the freshwater fisheries, many of whom at the present time are living at or near subsistence levels. Many of them are Indians or Métis.

The objective is that through this corporation and the regulation of the industry a better market and better prices may be obtained and that through rationalization of the industry a better return may be available to the fishermen. Through the co-operation of the provinces and the legislation which they will enact the corporation will be the effective purchaser of the commercial product for this wide area of the freshwater fishery. The corporation will be in a position to take steps to expand markets at home and abroad and to improve the quality of the product and the dependability of that product, which in itself is an important factor in improving markets and prices.

The corporation will be under the supervision of a board of directors with members appointed by the Governor in Council, with some of them nominated by the Lieutenant Governors in Council for the interested areas. There will be an advisory committee which is expected to include representatives of the industry in the widest sense, from all its parts, so that the corporation may have in this form some direct communication with the affected people and, in particular, with the fishermen. It will know quickly at all times the reaction to its efforts in the areas concerned.

The provinces will continue to be responsible for the administration of the fisheries

[Interprétation]

situation difficile a été l'un des motifs très puissants qui ont inspiré l'élaboration et la présentation du présent bill.

De longues études ont précédé la présentation de ce projet de loi, y compris les recherches effectuées par la commission McIvor et les études entreprises par les différents gouvernements provinciaux et les conférences fédérales-provinciales. On vise à rendre l'industrie plus rationnelle et la situation plus stable, à améliorer les méthodes commerciales et ainsi à faire bénéficier les pêcheurs davantage des recettes découlant de cet excellent produit.

Notre gouvernement et les gouvernements provinciaux en cause visent essentiellement à modifier de fond en comble le domaine des pêcheries en eau douce, à le rendre de nouveau attrayant à l'investisseur pour doter l'industrie d'une structure entièrement renouvelée. Les pêcheries en eau douce emploient environ de 6,000 à 7,000 pêcheurs dont bon nombre n'ont présentement que le strict minimum vital ou à peu près. Beaucoup d'entre eux sont des Indiens et des Métis.

Le but de l'Office et de la réglementation de l'industrie est d'obtenir un meilleur marché et de meilleurs prix et, ainsi, de rationaliser l'industrie, ce qui accroîtra les recettes des pêcheurs. Grâce à la collaboration des provinces et aux mesures législatives qu'elles adopteront, l'Office deviendra l'acheteur réel du produit commercial de ce vaste secteur de la pêche d'eau douce. L'Office sera en mesure de prendre des initiatives pour étendre les marchés intérieurs et étrangers, pour accroître la qualité et la sûreté du produit, ce qui peut contribuer énormément à l'amélioration de la commercialisation et des prix.

L'Office sera supervisé par un conseil d'administration dont les membres seront nommés par le gouverneur en conseil; certains d'entre eux seront désignés par le lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil, pour les régions intéressées. Il y aura un comité consultatif dont on espère qu'il se composera de représentants de l'industrie au sens le plus large du terme, de représentants de tous les secteurs de l'industrie, de telle sorte que les sociétés puissent ainsi être en communication directe avec les personnes concernées, et en particulier avec les pêcheurs. L'Office saura toujours rapidement comment les régions concernées réagissent devant ses efforts.

L'administration des pêcheries elles-mêmes, c'est-à-dire la tâche fondamentale de la con-

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themselves; that is to say, for the basic responsibility for conservation and similar matters. This will remain with the provinces. It will not be within the powers of the corporation to impose quotas on production. Where quotas exist this will be by their imposition on the part of the provinces and will be established for conservation purposes. It is to be expected that the corporation and the provincial authorities will be in close contact on these matters, but the corporation will have the basic responsibility to purchase commercial catches in the areas and to use the best possible commercial means of taking these catches to market in the most rational manner.

This is an industry that has been in need of action for some time. It is an industry which can only be successfully helped through the co-operation of the federal and provincial governments concerned. It is hoped that with the fruits of these efforts and co-operation, this corporation will do a great deal to improve the status of the men who work in the industry.

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The corporation has been given powers broad enough to enter into the necessary commercial aspects of this venture, to ensure good and sound marketing practices and the best possible return to the fishermen and the industry. This bill is expected to be a very important milestone for the freshwater fish industry in Canada.

Perhaps that is sufficient on the general purposes of the bill but a few explanatory comments might be in order on the structure of the bill. It is a bill in three parts.

Part I establishes the Crown corporation with powers for the purposes of marketing and trading in fish and fish products. It will be noted that the management to a large extent is to be vested in the president, who it is intended shall have a background of successful commercial experience and knowledge of the trade. It will be observed that five members of the board of the corporation will be nominated by the provinces concerned and the Northwest Territories. It will be found that provisions for staff of the corporation are comparable to those of other Crown corporations. It is to be expected the corporation would conduct its operations on a self-sustaining financial basis but will receive a grant of up to \$100,000 to meet initial operating and establishment expenses. Thereafter, it will have the benefit of the Minister of Finance's guarantee of its borrowings or direct

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servation et les tâches similaires, continuera à relever des provinces. L'Office n'établira pas de contingents de production. S'il en existe, c'est que les provinces les auront établis à des fins de conservation. L'Office et les autorités provinciales se consulteront régulièrement sur ces questions, mais l'Office aura la responsabilité première d'acheter les prises dans les régions désignées et de recourir aux moyens les meilleurs et les plus rationnels de les mettre sur le marché.

Depuis un certain temps, cette industrie avait besoin qu'on s'en occupe. Il est possible de l'aider de façon fructueuse par la coopération du gouvernement fédéral et des provinces intéressées. On espère que les fruits de ces efforts et la collaboration avec l'Office feront beaucoup pour améliorer la condition des travailleurs de ce secteur.

L'Office a obtenu des pouvoirs assez étendus pour s'occuper des aspects commerciaux essentiels de cette entreprise, pour assurer l'adoption de méthodes de mise en marché satisfaisantes et judicieuses et pour permettre aux pêcheurs et à l'industrie de réaliser les meilleurs profits possibles. Ce projet de loi est censé être un jalon très important pour l'industrie du poisson d'eau douce au Canada.

Voilà pour les grandes lignes du projet de loi. Il y a peut-être lieu toutefois d'expliquer brièvement les trois parties qui composent le bill.

La Partie I confère à l'Office des pouvoirs aux fins de commercialiser, de vendre et d'acheter du poisson et des produits du poisson. Il est à noter que la direction est, dans une large mesure, dévolue au président, homme de métier qui, sur le plan commercial, devra avoir fait ses preuves dans ce domaine. On remarquera que le conseil d'administration comptera cinq administrateurs nommés par les provinces intéressées et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Les dispositions relatives au personnel de l'Office, on le constatera, sont similaires à celles d'autres sociétés de la Couronne. On s'attend que, financièrement, l'Office se suffise à lui-même, mais on lui accordera une subvention ne dépassant pas \$100,000 pour lui permettre de faire face à ses dépenses initiales d'exploitation et à ses frais de premier établissement. Par la suite, le ministre des Finances sera autorisé à garantir

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loans to the corporation to the ceiling of \$5 million.

Part II of the bill establishes an advisory committee of not more than fifteen members. This advisory committee which has been mentioned earlier is intended to be widely representative and will certainly include a representative group of fishermen.

Part III of the bill defines the duties and the powers of the corporation in interprovincial and export trade and creates authority for agreement between the federal and provincial governments by which provinces may participate in the corporation's marketing arrangements.

A condition of these agreements will be the sharing by each participating province with the federal government of financial responsibility for the corporation. Another condition will be the undertaking by the province of compensation to owners for redundancy of plant arising as a result of the corporation's activities. The third condition will be the performance by the corporation on behalf of the provinces concerned of functions relating to intra-provincial trade.

I would draw your attention to the definition of fish in section 20 in Part III of the bill. There is a schedule attached which enumerates the species of fish and it is required by the definition that they are fished for commercial purposes in a participating province. It is also provided in the bill that this list of species may be amended by order in council; I believe this is a very necessary provision for the purposes for expansion of the fishery in the designated area. Indeed we already have three additions to the schedule which we are asked to consider by the province of Manitoba and a related amendment will be put before the Committee.

The Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Lang. Are there any questions on the general purpose of Bill No. C-148 before we go to clause by clause examination?

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, I think perhaps we should proceed to clause by clause examination. However, I do have a general question that relates to the entire bill. I am still wondering—and this is mentioned and reiterated in a number of places—about the tremendous emphasis on the need of the corporation to be viable. Is there any more to this than meets the eye? In other words, is this just a good aim that is being set for the corporation, or does it reflect the attitude of

[Interprétation]

les emprunts et les prêts directs consentis à l'Office jusqu'à concurrence de 5 millions de dollars.

Est établi, aux termes de la Partie II, un comité consultatif d'au plus quinze membres. Comme on l'a déjà dit, la composition du comité consultatif reflétera une vaste représentation, y compris bien entendu un groupe représentatif des pêcheurs.

La Partie III définit les droits et pouvoirs de l'Office dans le commerce interprovincial et le commerce d'exportation, et lui confère l'autorité de conclure des accords entre les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux selon lesquels les provinces pourront participer aux dispositions prises par l'Office aux fins de la commercialisation.

L'une des conditions des accords prévoit que chaque province participante partagera avec le gouvernement fédéral la responsabilité financière de l'Office. Une autre condition prévoit le versement par la province d'une indemnité aux propriétaires d'établissements devenus superflus du fait d'activités exercées par l'Office. Une troisième condition prévoit l'exercice par l'Office, pour le compte de la province intéressée, de fonctions relatives au commerce restreint au terrain de cette province.

J'attire votre attention sur la définition de «poisson» à l'article 20 de la Partie III du bill. Les espèces de poisson sont énumérées dans l'Annexe et il faut, selon la définition, qu'il soit pêché à des fins commerciales dans une province participante. Le bill prévoit en outre que cette liste des espèces de poisson peut être modifiée par arrêté en conseil; cela, à mon avis, s'impose aux fins de l'expansion de la pêche dans la région désignée. En fait, la province du Manitoba nous a déjà demandé d'étudier l'à-propos d'ajouter trois espèces à l'Annexe et le Comité sera saisi d'un amendement en ce sens.

Le président: Merci, monsieur Lang. Y a-t-il des questions au sujet de l'objet du bill n° C-148 en général, avant que l'on passe à l'examen de chaque article?

M. Lundrigan: Monsieur le président, je crois qu'il y aurait avantage à passer à l'étude du bill article par article. Néanmoins, j'ai bien une question d'ordre général à poser, et elle se rattache à l'ensemble du bill. Je suis encore à me demander—et la chose est mentionnée et répétée à maints endroits—ce que signifie l'importance que l'on attache à la nécessité pour la Société d'être rentable. Y a-t-il anguille sous roche? Autrement dit, s'agit-il là tout simplement d'un objectif louable

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the American government towards federal involvement in the fishing industry to the extent of subsidization?

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que l'on fixe à la société, ou reflète-t-il l'attitude du gouvernement américain qui voit le fédéral s'occuper de l'industrie de la pêche au point de la subventionner?

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Mr. Lang: It is the former rather than the latter. The idea really is that the corporation operation as such should be commercial in its nature. As you know, this really in no way precludes other kinds of governmental action should that be desirable, but it would not be expected that that action would be taken as part of the corporation's operations directly. In other words, to put it in its plainest form, if the government decided that a subsidy for fish were necessary it could certainly still pay that subsidy but it would not be expecting the corporation to bear or carry the subsidy, or end up with a loss. It could conceivably receive a grant from the government in order to raise prices and so on, but this is a separate and independent matter of policy and not really a part of the operation of efficient marketing.

Mr. Lundrigan: So you are actually saying that the corporation could indirectly receive assistance from the government by way of indemnity programs or payments which would help in cases of emergency.

Mr. Lang: Yes, I think it is certainly to do that.

Mr. Lundrigan: Have any figures been compiled to project the total administrative costs of administering the board and the continuing costs of the total operations, which could be administrative or otherwise?

Mr. Lang: A preliminary tentative assessment has been made.

Mr. Lundrigan: Could we get an indication of the nature of this preliminary tentative assessment?

Mr. Denis Harvey (Special Adviser to the Deputy Minister, Department of Trade and Commerce): Mr. Chairman, the preliminary figures which we have examined of course would be dependent upon quite a number of decisions which are required. For example, there is provision in the bill, at a later point in time, for decisions to be made with respect to remuneration of officers of the corporation. There is obviously also the necessity for making decisions with regard to fees to be paid to

M. Lang: Il s'agit plutôt d'un objectif louable. Ce que l'on cherche réellement, c'est de faire de la Société une entreprise de nature purement commerciale. Comme vous le savez, cela n'exclut aucunement d'autres genres d'action gouvernementale qui pourraient paraître souhaitables, mais il ne faudrait pas s'attendre que cette intervention soit faite dans le cadre des opérations directes de la Société. Autrement dit, en termes tout simples, si le gouvernement décidait qu'une subvention pour le poisson est devenue nécessaire, il pourrait sûrement verser cette subvention, mais il ne s'attendrait pas que la Société subisse ou supporte cette subvention, ou essuie une perte à la fin. Il est concevable que la Société reçoive une subvention du gouvernement afin de hausser les prix ou pour d'autres raisons, mais c'est là une question distincte et indépendante de politique, et non à vrai dire un aspect du fonctionnement d'une commercialisation efficace.

M. Lundrigan: Ce que vous dites, en réalité, c'est que la Société pourrait recevoir indirectement de l'aide du gouvernement sous forme d'indemnités ou de paiements susceptibles d'aider en cas d'urgence.

M. Lang: Oui, je crois que c'est ce qu'elle va faire.

M. Lundrigan: Est-ce qu'on a compilé des chiffres pour prévoir de ce qu'il en coûterait au total pour administrer le conseil ainsi que les frais permanents de l'exploitation totale, frais qui pourraient être de nature administrative ou autre?

M. Lang: On a fait une première évaluation provisoire.

M. Lundrigan: Pourriez-vous nous donner une indication de la nature de cette première évaluation provisoire?

M. Denis Harvey (Conseiller spécial auprès du sous-ministre du Commerce): Monsieur le président, les chiffres préliminaires que nous avons examinés sont assujétis naturellement à un assez bon nombre de décisions qu'il faudra prendre. Par exemple, le projet de loi contient une disposition prévoyant qu'à un moment donné, plus tard, des décisions devront être prises au sujet de la rétribution des fonctionnaires de la Société. Naturellement il y a aussi la nécessité de prendre des

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members of the advisory committee and to directors, who are not of course salaried members of the corporation. These types of costs are a factor because, in total, what is envisaged here is a very small, very tightly-knit little marketing organization. Its possible costs, in our first assessments, might be somewhere between \$100,000 and \$200,000 a year—certainly within that range. It is a pretty wide range but a relatively small figure compared with the total value of the production which is to be handled by the corporation.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, while I am still on finances, has any consideration been given to minimum prices to fishermen for their produce?

Mr. Lang: Do you mean a price above the market value?

Mr. Lundrigan: Not necessarily—some minimum standard price which would be paid fishermen regardless of marketing conditions or fluctuations, international or otherwise?

Mr. Lang: The corporation will be able to use its best judgment in setting the initial prices but it will be expected to use that judgment in a way which produces a self-sustaining result—it will not be able to disregard the market in setting the prices.

Mr. Lundrigan: Therefore, if the cost of administration is less than \$200,000 per annum or thereabouts, we can assume that this money will be paid by the corporation from—if I can use the phrase—the total income from the sale of fish. In other words, if the corporation has to assume its own administrative costs can we not assume that it could be possible that this would result in a lower price for the fishermen? What I am trying to get at here is the administrative costs and the resultant minimum price received by the fishermen. I require knowledge of these two factors to know if the fishermen will get a better share of the total market return than they are at the present moment.

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Mr. Lang: Of course it is true that these costs are to come out of the total receipts for fish, but of course the whole theory and the whole philosophy behind the marketing corporation is that the efficiencies and improvements in marketing and handling that result

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décisions au sujet des droits à verser aux membres du comité consultatif et aux membres du Conseil d'administration, qui ne sont pas, bien sûr, des membres salariés de la Société. Ces genres de frais sont un facteur à considérer car, à tout prendre, ce que l'on envisage ici est la création d'une très petite organisation de ventes, une organisation très concentrée. Ses frais possibles, d'après nos premières estimations, peuvent se situer quelque part entre \$100,000 et \$200,000 par année, sûrement un chiffre situé entre ces deux-là. C'est un écart assez large, mais un chiffre relativement faible si on le compare à la valeur totale de la production dont s'occupera la Société.

M. Lundrigan: Monsieur le président, toujours au chapitre des finances, a-t-on étudié les prix minimums qu'il faudrait payer aux pêcheurs pour leurs produits?

M. Lang: Voulez-vous parler d'un prix supérieur à la valeur sur le marché?

M. Lundrigan: Pas nécessairement. Je songeais à un prix normal minimum qui serait versé au pêcheur, peu important les conditions de commercialisation ou les fluctuations, internationales ou autres?

M. Lang: La Société sera en mesure d'exercer son jugement pour établir les prix initiaux, mais elle devra exercer ce jugement de façon à produire des entreprises qui suffisent à leurs besoins; elle ne pourra pas fixer les prix sans tenir compte du marché.

M. Lundrigan: Ainsi, si les frais d'administration sont inférieurs à \$200,000 par année ou à peu près, on peut supposer que cet argent sera versé par la Société à même le revenu total de la vente du poisson, si l'on peut dire. En d'autres termes, si la Société doit payer ses propres frais d'administration, ne peut-on pas supposer qu'il en résulterait peut-être un prix moins élevé pour les pêcheurs? Je veux en venir ici aux frais d'administration et au prix minimum qui, en définitive, serait payé au pêcheur. Je voudrais des renseignements sur ces deux facteurs pour savoir si le pêcheur va recevoir une meilleure part des recettes totales du marché qu'il n'en retire à l'heure actuelle.

M. Lang: Naturellement, il est vrai que ces frais doivent venir des recettes totales provenant du poisson, mais naturellement toute la théorie et toute la philosophie qui inspirent la Société de commercialisation et que l'efficacité accrue et les améliorations dans le

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will much more than pay for this expenditure. Of course there will be savings in other ways as well, quite apart from the efficiencies in marketing and the improved position for marketing, and these are all designed to produce an income much greater than the cost of the corporation itself. This is the philosophy behind the corporation.

Mr. Lundrigan: Could I ask the Minister to elaborate on the specificities of this philosophy. I know the theory that you are propounding but do you have any knowledge or any information available which could support this philosophical contention?

Mr. Lang: Perhaps I will ask Mr. Harvey to review the background of the thinking.

Mr. Harvey: Mr. Chairman, this was the subject of a very great deal of study at the point in time when there was first the examination of the possibilities of effecting the improvements necessary by the introduction of board marketing in this field. Really one needs to consider the overhead in relation to the prospective increase in earnings, which is precisely what is the object of this question, I think. There are several ways of assessing this. The value of fish landed in the designated area, or of the five main species, averaged over seven years about 14 cents a pound. Now that takes in a great variety of fish in different grades, but it is one index; 14 cents a pound. The value of that product at export was 29 cents a pound. The value of the fish involved at the consumer level was substantially higher, of course, than 29 cents a pound, and in the last 10 or 15 years it has risen—the consumer level value has risen—out of any relationship to the export price or the price paid to the fisherman, which has continued at a very low level.

Let us say, then, that one of the objectives is, of course, to obtain a larger share of the export price and a larger share of the consumer price for the fisherman, for the original producer. And there are wide margins of opportunity in that regard. Now, talking of somewhere in the neighbourhood of, let us say, half way between \$100,000 and \$200,000 as being the overhead, what we are talking of is about 1 cent a pound by comparison with margins which I speak of here, a range of potential improvement of perhaps 5 cents a

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domaine de la vente et de la manutention dépasseront de beaucoup ces dépenses. Il y aura bien sûr des épargnes réalisées d'autres façons, indépendamment de l'efficacité de la mise en marché et d'une meilleure commercialisation, et tout cela vise à produire un revenu beaucoup plus élevé que le coût de la Société elle-même. Voilà l'idée maîtresse qui préside à l'institution de la Société.

M. Lundrigan: Pourrais-je demander au ministre d'entrer dans les détails plus particuliers de cette philosophie. Je comprends la théorie que vous préconisez, mais avez-vous des données ou des renseignements qui viendraient appuyer cette assertion philosophique?

M. Lang: Je demanderais à M. Harvey de faire l'historique des faits qui ont mené à cette façon de voir.

M. Harvey: Monsieur le président, cette question a fait l'objet d'études poussées à un certain moment, lorsqu'on a tout d'abord examiné les possibilités d'apporter les améliorations rendues nécessaires par l'établissement de prix généraux, dans ce domaine. Il faut en vérité étudier les frais généraux en fonction de l'augmentation éventuelle des gains, ce qui fait précisément l'objet de cette question. Il existe plusieurs façons de faire cette évaluation. La valeur du poisson reçu dans la région désignée, ou la valeur des cinq principales sortes, était, en moyenne, pour la période de sept ans, de 14 cents la livre. Cette moyenne se rapporte à une grande variété de poissons de différentes qualités, mais elle n'en est pas moins de 14 cents la livre. La valeur de ce produit à l'exportation était de 29 cents la livre. Au niveau de la consommation, elle était sensiblement supérieure évidemment, à 29 cents la livre et, au cours des dix ou quinze dernières années, elle a augmenté, la valeur du produit à la consommation, dis-je, au point d'être sans commune mesure avec le prix à l'exportation ou le prix que touche le pêcheur, ce dernier prix demeurant à un niveau très bas.

Nous pouvons donc dire qu'un des objectifs est, bien entendu, d'assurer une part plus importante du prix de l'exportation et une part plus importante du prix à la consommation au pêcheur, le premier producteur de la chaîne. Une grande variété de moyens sont possibles à cette fin. A supposer que les frais généraux se situent, mettons, à peu près entre \$100,000 et \$200,000, il s'agit de 1 cent la livre, eu égard aux marges dont je parle ici, une échelle d'amélioration possible de 5 cents la livre peut-être, échelle tenue, à certains

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pound, what we are advised in some respects and in some areas as being quite a conservative estimate.

Looking at the question in rather more precise terms and at particular species, one turns to one of the major factors in this, which is whitefish. There are many grades and qualities of whitefish from the market point of view and many forms in which the product is sold, but looking at the range of prices which occurs annually one sees in the Chicago market a low of 30 cents in July, shall we say, and a high of 70 cents in the following April. Those are not lake prices. Those are prices which are obtainable for the whitefish as sold in the Chicago market. Evening out prices and stabilizing this voluminous supply to the market during the course of the year would be one of the objectives of the corporation.

I remember when I was in Great Slave Lake in September the price of whitefish there was 21 cents a pound. A recent price paid to fishermen very, very locally and for a very specific quantity was in the neighbourhood of 60 cents a pound in Manitoba. Such price swings as that obviously are a cost to the fishermen because the trade in dealing with a fluctuating market tends to be conservative with respect to its engagements. By stabilizing the feed to the market there is confidence that better average prices can be obtained. And average prices would not need to be very substantially better to more than offset the potential overheads.

• 1015

Then again, of course, another area in which the corporation has to be extremely effective is in improving quality control. Where you have lower grade whitefish in supply from northern lakes, the price of about 4 cents a pound is all that is paid to fishermen. By finding ways of reducing the loss on infestation and eliminating the danger of rejection at the U.S. border, what value there is in good quality whitefish out of these northern areas would be considerably enhanced. Furthermore, of course, there is the intention here through the corporation of actively engaging in expansion of the total market and expanding the product range of forms in which the fish is marketed, prepared and frozen—Gefilte fish, individual portion wraps and things of this type. There is demand here if supply can be guaranteed to the processors of the raw material they need for increasing their volume of business, and there are decided opportunities in the export market for these margins. This is the basis of

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égards et dans certaines régions, pour une estimation plutôt conservatrice.

Si nous examinons la question avec plus de précision et si nous nous arrêtons à des espèces particulières, nous sommes en présence de l'un des principaux facteurs, le poisson blanc. Bien des classes et bien des qualités de poisson blanc se vendent sur le marché, et sous plus d'une forme, mais du point de vue de l'éventail des prix qui se présente à chaque année, on remarque sur le marché de Chicago un minimum de 30 cents en juillet, mettons, et un maximum de 70 cents au mois d'avril suivant. Ces prix ne s'appliquent pas aux poissons des Lacs, mais sont exigés pour le poisson blanc vendu sur le marché de Chicago. La Société veut, entre autres objectifs, uniformiser les prix et stabiliser l'approvisionnement massif des marchés au cours de l'année.

Lorsque je me trouvais au Grand Lac des Esclaves en septembre, je me souviens que le prix du poisson blanc était de 21 cents la livre. Au Manitoba, certains pêcheurs, à un endroit donné et pour une quantité très déterminée de poisson, ont reçu près de 60 cents la livre. Pareilles fluctuations de prix nuisent manifestement au pêcheur qui n'ose pousser ses engagements sur un marché aussi variable. En stabilisant le ravitaillement du marché, on peut espérer obtenir de meilleures moyennes de prix. Et les moyennes des prix ne doivent pas nécessairement dépasser ce qu'il faut pour compenser les frais généraux possibles.

Encore une fois, bien entendu, la Société se heurte à un autre domaine dans lequel elle doit se révéler extrêmement efficace, celui de l'amélioration du contrôle de la qualité. Lorsqu'on peut obtenir du poisson blanc de qualité inférieure des lacs du nord, le pêcheur ne reçoit environ que 4 cents la livre. Si l'on trouvait le moyen de réduire la perte attribuable à l'infestation et d'éliminer le danger des rejets à la frontière américaine, la valeur du poisson blanc de qualité, en provenance de ces régions du nord, serait considérablement augmentée. En outre, évidemment, on se propose ici, par l'intermédiaire de la Société, de travailler activement à l'expansion du marché global et d'étendre la gamme des formes sous lesquelles le poisson est vendu, traité et congelé, le poisson Gefilte, les portions individuelles, par exemple. La demande existe et si l'on peut garantir l'approvisionnement des transformateurs de poissons en produits nécessaires à l'augmentation de leur volume d'affaires, le marché de l'exportation présente

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the confident prediction that the corporation can, quite clearly, offer their producers very considerable return, far in excess of what they might cost the industry in terms of overhead.

The Chairman: I would ask you to adhere to the 10-minute period as closely as possible.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, we are going to be sitting all day, and could I raise this point now for the consideration by the Committee. In order to pursue any kind of line of questioning that has any continuity it is sometimes impossible to get it in 10 minutes.

The Chairman: No, but as close as possible, I said.

Mr. Lundrigan: We are going to be sitting all day, and I have two or three more very brief questions which might take four or five minutes and I think the Committee should be a little more lenient with respect to the 10-minute time limit. I do not think anybody is going to try and hog the time of the Committee on the fishermen of central Canada.

The Chairman: I mentioned this just to be fair to other members of the Committee. That is why I mentioned this and if it is agreeable, it is agreeable with me.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, I have just a couple of brief observations. We just heard that the fishermen should receive—this was my original question—perhaps 5 cents more per pound. Bearing in mind that this was a question I wanted answered, I am quite happy to receive this kind of indication that there will be a substantially improved return to the fishermen as a result of the total market price, as much as perhaps 5 cents per pound, which is a commendable aim of the corporation and, hopefully, a future achievement. I am wondering if the gentlemen could reflect a little more fully on whether the reason for the depressed prices previously received was a result of inefficiency on the part of the trade or was the result of exorbitant profits received. It has to be one or the other or a combination. In the event that it was inefficiency, could the gentlemen indicate to what extent the marketing corporation specifically can aim at eliminating what types of inefficiencies?

Mr. Lang: I think it was due to many things, and some of these things the corporation will be ideally suited to eliminate. One of

[Interpretation]

des débouchés certains pour ces différences de volume. C'est sur ces possibilités que nous nous fondons pour prédire que la Société pourra nettement offrir aux producteurs des gains très considérables, très supérieurs au coût qu'ils peuvent représenter, en fait de frais généreux, pour l'industrie.

Le président: Je vous prierais d'essayer de respecter la limite de dix minutes autant que possible.

M. Lundrigan: Monsieur le président, nous siégeons toute la journée et j'aimerais soumettre le point suivant à l'étude du Comité.

Pour développer tous les aspects d'une même question, il est parfois impossible de ne pas dépasser les dix minutes.

Le président: Non, mais autant que possible, ai-je dit.

M. Lundrigan: Nous siégeons toute la journée, et j'ai deux ou trois autres questions très brèves qui prendront peut-être quatre ou cinq minutes. A mon avis, le Comité devrait se montrer plus indulgent au sujet de la période de dix minutes. Personne n'essaiera de gaspiller le temps du Comité quand il s'agit des pêcheurs du Canada central.

Le président: J'ai signalé la chose en toute justice pour les autres membres du Comité. C'est l'unique raison, et si vous n'y voyez aucun inconvénient, je n'en vois pas plus.

M. Lundrigan: Monsieur le président, j'aimerais formuler quelques brèves observations. On vient de dire que les pêcheurs devraient recevoir, et c'est ma première question, à peu près 5 cents de plus la livre. Sans oublier que j'attends une réponse à cette question, je suis heureux de voir que les pêcheurs connaîtront un gain passablement plus élevé sur le prix global du marché, peut-être autant que 5 cents la livre, ce qui est un effort louable de la Société et, nous l'espérons, un effort qui portera fruit. J'aimerais que ces messieurs examinent d'un peu plus près si la dépression des prix antérieurement touchés résultait de l'inefficacité du commerce même ou des bénéfices exorbitants recherchés. La cause doit être l'une ou l'autre de ces possibilités ou une combinaison des deux. S'il faut blâmer l'inefficacité, ces messieurs pourraient-ils indiquer dans quelle mesure la Société de la commercialisation peut espérer, de façon précise, éliminer les causes d'inefficacité?

M. Lang: Les causes sont nombreuses et l'Office sera l'organisme par excellence pour en éliminer quelques-unes. Une des causes est

[Texte]

the things it was certainly due to was the fact that you had weak sellers facing strong buyers, relatively speaking. And you certainly had duplication of facilities, which produced inefficiency in the actual operation. Mr. Harvey, perhaps you should elaborate on this.

Mr. Harvey: Mr. Chairman, the central problem of marketing in this industry has confronted the provinces in their study of what to do about it now for a considerable period of time. All their efforts to improve the organization of the fishery, to get fresh capital into the fishery, to improve productivity in the fishery, have been by their own statement, or at least by the statement of the Province of Manitoba, for example, before the McIvor Commission, have been brought to naught because of the central problem of marketing. This one which the Minister referred to, competition between many sellers for the custom of relatively limited number of United States importers, has been one of the expressions of that problem.

[Interprétation]

certainement la faiblesse des vendeurs devant la puissance des acheteurs, pour ainsi dire. Et l'existence d'installations qui font double emploi a engendré l'inefficacité des opérations elles-mêmes. Monsieur Harvey, voulez-vous donner plus de détails?

M. Harvey: Monsieur le président, les provinces travaillent depuis longtemps à la solution du problème de commercialisation auquel se bute cette industrie, au moyen d'études visant à découvrir ce qu'il est possible de faire pour y remédier. Tous leurs efforts pour améliorer l'organisation de l'industrie de la pêche, trouver de nouveaux capitaux à y investir, augmenter la productivité de l'industrie, n'ont donné, selon leurs dires, du moins selon ce qu'en ont dit les représentants du Manitoba par exemple, devant la Commission McIvor, aucun résultat à cause de ce problème de commercialisation. C'est celui dont le ministre nous a parlé. La concurrence que se font bon nombre de vendeurs pour la vente de leur produit à un nombre relativement peu élevé d'importateurs américains ne fait que refléter ce problème.

• 1020

Another has been, of course, the fact that the fishery itself is divided up at the present time between a relatively large number of dealers compared with the foreign buyers, and the dealers, to ensure their supply, have been compelled at times to invest in service facilities for the trade—lake landing stations, boat maintenance and boats—and the process of assisting the fishermen has involved them in fixed investments which from time to time have brought little return to them because it has also been possible on a relatively narrow margin for somebody to temporarily get between them and their suppliers, the producers, for small margins of profit, causing a further weakening in prices.

Un autre aspect du problème est, bien sûr, le fait qu'un nombre relativement grand de commerçants, comparé au nombre d'acheteurs étrangers, se divise le marché du poisson, et que les commerçants, afin d'être sûrs de leurs approvisionnements, se sont vu contraints à certains moments d'investir des fonds dans l'aménagement d'installations de service au profit de l'industrie, de débarcadères de poissons sur la côte des lacs, d'installations d'entretien des bateaux et dans l'achat de bateaux; cette aide qu'ils ont accordée aux pêcheurs, représente une mise de fonds qui n'a parfois rapporté que peu d'intérêt car, malgré la marge de profit relativement faible, certaines personnes sont venues temporairement se placer entre eux et leurs fournisseurs, les producteurs, et abaisser encore plus la marge de bénéfice, occasionnant ainsi un nouveau fléchissement des prix.

Centrally the price problem is the essence of the difficulty of the industry and it is not really a question of inability on the part of the existing industry to be efficient within its existing units except for the fact that from lack of input of capital, productivity has decidedly declined over time and there are many firms and many individuals in the industry who will readily agree that if some of the difficulties of marketing can be resolved for them, then they can do things about improving their own productivity in these plants.

C'est le problème des prix qui est à la base de toutes les difficultés auxquelles l'industrie se bute; ce n'est pas que l'industrie ne possède pas actuellement la compétence nécessaire pour accomplir sa tâche efficacement avec les bateaux dont elle dispose. Toutefois, à cause d'un manque de capitaux frais, la productivité a graduellement diminué, et bien des sociétés et bien des particuliers affirment volontiers que si l'on pouvait résoudre quelques-unes des difficultés relatives à la commercialisation, ils seraient capables de relever la productivité de leurs installations.

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Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, the last question is a very technical one which will only take half a second. On page 4 of the statement by the Minister he indicates in the last sentence that the corporation will have the benefit of guarantees of borrowed moneys, and on page 8, section 17 of the proposed legislation, "the Corporation may", or "the Minister or the Governor in Council may authorize the Minister". Is this normally how bills are written? This may arise from my lack of knowledge of how bills are normally written but was the fact that we have "may" rather than "shall" an intentional insertion? There is no commitment on the government to guarantee the repayment of loans, but the Minister has indicated that there is.

Mr. Lang: Yes; this is the form that is normally used. The statement I make indicates the intention—the commitment—of the government in this direction. The form that is used is "may" which, as you will notice, allows for such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon, and so on. In other words, it is to suit the particular situation of the resulting relationship between the corporation and the Government relative to the guarantee. This is really necessary to protect the national credit.

Mr. Lundrigan: The terms of the agreement have to be identified and ironed out, but this "shall" is a guarantee that the corporation's loans will be supported and backed by the Government of Canada?

Mr. Lang: It is really a flat statement of the intention of the Government.

Mr. Lundrigan: Therefore, we can assume that this statement as it is written sets forth, the intention of the government?

Mr. Lang: Yes; I think that is fair enough.

Mr. Lundrigan: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: A supplementary by the Hon. Jack Davis, Minister of Fisheries.

Hon. Jack Davis (Minister of Fisheries): Mr. Lundrigan asked about prices and Mr. Harvey was good enough to indicate, perhaps for illustrative purposes only, that the average price received by fishermen was of the order of 14 cents; and that the export, or wholesale, price leaving the country was of the order of twice that, or 29 cents. Can you

[Interpretation]

M. Lundrigan: Monsieur le président, ma dernière question en est une d'ordre technique qui ne prendra que très peu de temps. A la page 4 de son mémoire, le ministre laisse entendre dans la dernière phrase que les emprunts de l'Office seront garantis, et à la page 8 article 17 du projet de loi il est dit que «la Société peut» ou «le ministre ou le gouverneur en conseil peut autoriser le ministre». Est-ce la façon normale de rédiger les projets de loi? Il se peut que je n'aie que peu de connaissances de la façon dont les bills sont rédigés, mais est-ce intentionnellement que l'on a mis «peut» au lieu de «doit»? Le gouvernement ne s'engage pas à garantir le remboursement des emprunts, pourtant le ministre a laissé entendre que tel est le cas.

M. Lang: Oui, c'est la façon dont les bills sont normalement rédigés. Dans ma déclaration, j'ai dit que le gouvernement s'engage à le faire. On utilise le verbe «pouvoir» qui, comme vous le remarquerez, permet de tenir compte des modalités sur lesquelles on peut tomber d'accord, et ainsi de suite. Autrement dit, la formule est adaptée au rapport particulier qui existera entre le gouvernement et la Société en ce qui a trait à la garantie. C'est en fait une chose nécessaire pour protéger le crédit national.

M. Lundrigan: Les modalités de l'accord restent encore à définir et à mettre au point mais le «droit» est une garantie que les prêts de la Société seront appuyés et endossés par le gouvernement du Canada.

M. Lang: Il s'agit en fait d'une déclaration d'intention pure et simple de la part du gouvernement.

M. Lundrigan: Nous pouvons donc supposer que cette déclaration, dans sa forme actuelle, énonce l'intention du gouvernement?

M. Lang: Oui; je pense que c'est ainsi qu'on pourrait la décrire.

M. Lundrigan: Merci, monsieur le président.

Le président: Une question supplémentaire par l'honorable Jack Davis, ministre des Pêcheries.

L'hon. Jack Davis (ministre des Pêcheries): Monsieur Lundrigan a posé une question au sujet des prix et M. Harvey a eu l'amabilité d'expliquer, peut-être à titre d'exemple, que le pêcheur reçoit en moyenne 14 cents pour son produit, et que le prix d'exportation, ou de gros, au moment où le produit passe nos frontières, est le double, soit 29 cents. Pou-

[Texte]

give us some idea of what the retail price might be? Is it 50 cents or is it \$1? Where can we see the entire process in terms of price?

Mr. Harvey: Mr. Chairman, the difficulty there is that these are average prices, pooling all species and all qualities over a period of seven years. There really is not a precise corresponding figure.

• 1025

For example, at the time I mentioned, when I was in Great Slave Lake they were paying 21 cents for medium-large whitefish at the lake. About that same week we had a report from one of our posts in the United States to the effect that these fish at retail were realizing over \$1 per pound. So there is a considerable margin for improvement between what the retailer is prepared to pay for these fish and what the fisherman is getting.

When I mentioned the figure of 5 cents a moment ago I was thinking of a very, very rough approximation on an average basis. One could conceive that with organized development of the market much better margins would be possible over time than the one I spoke of then.

Mr. Davis: Do we have any idea about trends? Is the price to fishermen going up or down, and is the retail price going up or down?

Mr. Harvey: I was told the other day by a fisherman in Port Arthur that for his whitefish he was receiving the same price today that he received 20 years ago; whereas the retail price over that period of time would obviously have advanced very greatly indeed.

The trend is difficult to establish because there are years in which there must be a general down-trend in prices for fish because of conditions in the fish market; and there are also years when prices must be moving forward. In recent years, however, there has been no significant improvement in the price of freshwater fish.

Mr. Davis: Thank you.

The Chairman: I will now recognize Mr. Comeau.

Mr. Comeau: I have one question, Mr. Chairman. I realize that this Board will have much wider scope than has the Fisheries Prices Support Board which, as I understand it, is simply a board, or an act, that supports

[Interprétation]

vez-vous nous dire à peu près ce qu'est le prix de détail? Est-ce 50 cents ou un dollar? Comment peut-on se renseigner sur les différents prix par lesquels passe le produit, du producteur au consommateur?

M. Harvey: Monsieur le président, il s'agit ici de prix moyens, englobant toutes les espèces et toutes les qualités sur une période de sept ans. Nous ne disposons pas de chiffres exacts qu'il serait possible de comparer.

Par exemple, à l'époque dont j'ai parlé, alors que j'étais au Grand lac des Esclaves, le pêcheur recevait 21 cents, pour le poisson blanc, gros et moyen. Dans le courant de la semaine, nous avons appris d'un de nos représentants aux États-Unis que ces poissons se vendaient à un dollar la livre au détail. Il serait donc largement possible de réduire la marge qui existe entre le prix que le détaillant est prêt à payer pour ce poisson, et celui que l'on paie au pêcheur.

Lorsque j'ai cité le chiffre de cinq cents, il y a quelques minutes, il s'agissait d'un chiffre moyen très approximatif. On peut fort bien supposer que, en organisant le marché et en lui donnant de l'expansion, il serait possible d'assurer une marge de bénéfice beaucoup plus intéressante, avec le temps, que celle dont j'ai parlé plus tôt.

M. Davis: A-t-on quelque idée de la tendance des prix? Le prix qu'obtient le pêcheur a-t-il tendance à monter ou à descendre; les prix de détail sont-ils en hausse ou en baisse?

M. Harvey: Il y a quelques jours, un pêcheur de Port-Arthur m'a dit qu'il reçoit aujourd'hui pour son poisson blanc le même prix qu'il recevait il y a 20 ans, alors que, évidemment, les prix de détail ont grandement augmenté pendant la même période.

Il est difficile de dire quelle est la tendance des prix car, certaines années, le prix du poisson a une tendance générale à la baisse à cause des conditions du marché; par contre, certaines années, les prix ont tendance à monter. Toutefois, au cours des dernières années, il y a eu une telle amélioration dans le prix du poisson d'eau douce.

M. Davis: Je vous remercie.

Le président: Je cède maintenant la parole à M. Comeau.

M. Comeau: Je désire poser une question, monsieur le président. Je conçois que cette commission aura beaucoup plus d'envergure que l'Office des prix des produits de la pêche qui n'est, comme je le comprends, qu'un

[Text]

the price of fish in terms of perhaps deficiency payments, or that sort of thing. Could the Minister explain why the Fisheries Prices Support Board, or the act as it may be called, will not fulfil the purpose of this proposed legislation?

Mr. Lang: I think there was a real need to create a control of the whole marketing situation. The corporation will be able to do many things which a simple support program would be unable to do. It will be able to do much more relative to control of marketing, to ensure, for instance, that products remain of sound quality; that the flow of product on to the market is at the proper rate for the best benefit; and, of course, on the inside of its operation it will also be able to become involved in actual fish marketing procedures wherever that is necessary, even right down to the lake level. Therefore, in that way it has much more scope.

Mr. Harvey, do you have anything to add?

Mr. Harvey: I do not think so, sir. That seems to answer the question.

The Chairman: Mr. Ritchie?

Mr. Ritchie: I would like to ask Mr. Harvey, through you, Mr. Chairman, whether, from his estimate, he hopes to improve the price by reducing the spread between the export price and the fisherman and the export price and the retailer in the United States?

First of all, approximately how much of the total fish is sold in Canada and how much is exported? Can you answer that, roughly?

Mr. Harvey: Mr. Chairman, it would depend on species. The great bulk of the fish is exported, but there are decided possibilities of increasing the proportion sold in the Canadian market.

Mr. Ritchie: This by education and promotion?

Mr. Harvey: Yes; and improvement of quality is a very important factor there, Mr. Chairman. It happens that in this industry there has been a problem of infestation and rejection of shipments; and there has been a deplorable tendency on the part of some traders to use the Canadian market for what has

[Interpretation]

organisme ou une loi qui soutient le prix du poisson en ce qui a trait peut-être aux avances ou autres choses du même genre. Est-ce que le ministre pourrait nous expliquer la raison pour laquelle l'Office des prix des produits de la pêche, ou la Loi sur le soutien des prix des produits de la pêche, selon le cas, ne répondra pas aux besoins de la loi envisagée?

M. Lang: Je crois qu'il était vraiment nécessaire d'établir un contrôle sur l'ensemble du marché. La Société sera en mesure de prendre un grand nombre d'initiatives qu'un simple programme d'aide ne pourrait entreprendre. Elle pourra réaliser bien davantage en ce qui a trait au contrôle du marché afin d'assurer par exemple que les produits demeurent de bonne qualité et que l'écoulement des produits sur le marché s'opère à un rythme convenable dans l'intérêt commun; elle pourra aussi évidemment, au sein de son exploitation, agir sur les politiques de mise en marché du poisson là où cela sera nécessaire, et ce jusqu'aux lieux de pêche. De cette façon, elle a donc beaucoup plus d'envergure.

Monsieur Harvey, avez-vous quelque chose à ajouter?

M. Harvey: Je ne crois pas, monsieur. Cela semble avoir répondu à ma question.

Le président: Monsieur Ritchie?

M. Ritchie: Par votre intermédiaire, monsieur le président, je désire demander à M. Harvey si, grâce à ses estimations, il espère améliorer les prix en réduisant l'écart entre le prix d'exportation et le pêcheur et le prix d'exportation et le détaillant aux États-Unis?

En tout premier lieu, quelle est la proportion approximative des prises globales vendues au Canada et celle qui est réservée à l'exportation? Pouvez-vous me donner une réponse plus ou moins précise?

M. Harvey: Cela dépend de la sorte de poisson, monsieur le président. La majeure partie des prises est exportée, mais il existe des possibilités indéniables d'augmenter la proportion des ventes au Canada.

M. Ritchie: Grâce à la publicité et à l'encouragement?

M. Harvey: Oui; d'ailleurs, l'amélioration de la qualité constitue dans ce cas un facteur très important, monsieur le président. Il se trouve que dans cette industrie, il y a eu un problème d'infestation et de rejet des expéditions; certains commerçants ont fait preuve d'une tendance déplorable à utiliser le marché

[Texte]

been rejected by the export market, if they have been able to do so.

This kind of thing obviously is not acceptable and is not sound marketing practice. There are important gains to be made by attention to quality in the Canadian market.

● 10.30

Mr. Ritchie: If the figures of 14c to 29c as you imply, are reasonably correct in the processing and handling—and certain knowledgeable people who have been in the industry many years have somewhat doubted that you can make all these savings—you would hope to make substantial savings by rationalising the processors and handlers of fish?

Mr. Harvey: Mr. Chairman, the spokesmen for the industry have acknowledged publicly, or have been quoted publicly as acknowledging—and I have heard them acknowledge that there are important savings to be made, for the industry itself or in the cost of selling, merely by a co-ordinated attack on the marketing problem. Instead of having every potential buyer in the United States covered several times over by potential Canadian sellers, to have one, and one only, liaison with that particular buyer and thus prevent the opportunity of exploiting this competition from this side in the selling.

The possibilities of improved selling prices for the industry also are enhanced by diverting some of the pressure of the flush of supply in the period of peak production from the export market immediately and into processed forms where the volume can be handled more successfully over a longer period of time. For example, the most valuable form in which good quality whitefish can be sold, of course, is in the fresh or frozen form; that is, as whole fish. Where the pressure on the market is such that prices are being weakened, as has been happening regularly during the periods of peak production annually, if the peak pressure can be diverted from the market and into processed forms where without loss of value this can be filleted and frozen in various market packages and perhaps under private brands with prospects of release of this over a longer period of time, the effect in not weakening prices at that moment strengthens the value of the product through the entire season because the filleted product itself is related to the cost of the raw fish and if the raw fish market is strengthened then the price of the filleted product is

[Interprétation]

canadien pour écouler les rejets de l'exportation, lorsqu'ils en ont eu l'occasion.

Il est évident que cet état de chose est inacceptable et ne constitue pas une pratique commerciale recommandable. Le marché canadien peut être considérablement amélioré en soignant la qualité.

M. Ritchie: Si, comme vous le donnez à entendre, les chiffres de 14 cents à 29 cents sont plus ou moins exacts en ce qui a trait au traitement et à la manutention, (et certaines personnes bien informées travaillant dans l'industrie depuis bon nombre d'années semblent quelque peu sceptiques à l'égard de telles économies), vous espérez réaliser des épargnes considérables en rationalisant le traitement et la manutention du poisson?

M. Harvey: Monsieur le président, les porte-parole de l'industrie ont reconnu publiquement, ou ont été cités comme ayant publiquement reconnu, et j'en ai été personnellement témoin, que d'importantes économies peuvent être réalisées, tant en faveur de l'industrie elle-même que dans le domaine des frais de vente, en coordonnant tout simplement la mise en marché. Au lieu de soumettre chaque acheteur virtuel des États-Unis aux sollicitations répétées des vendeurs potentiels canadiens, il est préférable d'avoir un agent de liaison, un seul, avec l'acheteur en question, afin d'éviter toute exploitation provenant des vendeurs canadiens.

La possibilité d'une amélioration des prix de vente est également accrue en dérivant immédiatement une partie de la surabondance de prises survenant en période de pointe, du marché d'exportation vers les usines de traitement où le volume peut être plus efficacement manutentionné sur une plus longue période de temps. A titre d'exemple, le poisson blanc de bonne qualité est évidemment surtout recherché frais ou congelé, c'est-à-dire sous forme de poisson entier. Lorsque la pression sur le marché est telle que les prix fléchissent, ce qui arrive régulièrement chaque année au cours des périodes de prises maximales, il est avantageux de diriger le trop-plein du marché vers les usines de traitement où, sans perte de valeur, il peut être filleté et congelé sous diverses formes, peut-être sous des marques de commerce, en vue de sa mise en marché sur une plus longue période de temps; en n'affaiblissant pas les prix à ce moment-là, on consolide la valeur du produit durant toute la saison car le produit filleté est lui-même relié au coût du poisson cru, et si le marché du poisson cru est renforcé, le prix du produit filleté l'est égale-

[Text]

strengthened. It is a question really of orderly marketing that confronts the corporation, and the need for this has been acknowledged by the industry itself and indeed the industry at times has attempted to cope with this very problem in its own organization and, of course, as a result of the existence of competition been unable to achieve any result.

Mr. Ritchie: It has been stated that the American market is largely controlled by two very large importers who set the prices. Is this correct or not?

Mr. Harvey: Yes, a limited number. The number varies from time to time, but two or three importers represent a very large proportion of the American trade of the whole fish. The filleted product, of course, which is sold under private brand may be handled through quite a number of distributive organizations. Some American fish companies have branches here in Canada who put up filleted product under their own brand. This is not immediately connected with the fresh fish market and as a consequence can represent a means of diverting pressure, as I mentioned a moment ago, on fresh fish prices—expansion of that type of sale.

Mr. Ritchie: In the United States do you have sort of a captive market? You will always have people who prefer to eat fresh-water fish but what are the limiting factors, in regard to price in the sense of, when does it compete with other meat products and so on? Does the price go too high so people eat pork or salt water fish?

• 1035

Mr. Harvey: Mr. Chairman, I would comment on that this way. It is not safe ever to assume that there is an irreplaceable demand for a particular product. Obviously there are limits to which consumers are prepared to go in paying for some specialty product. However, there is a special nature of demand for this freshwater fish. A typical example is Gefilte fish processing in the United States which is based mainly upon supply of various freshwater fish species.

There is no immediate alternative source for freshwater fish in the volume that is available from Canada, but that does not mean to say, of course, that the Canadian industry would therefore be enabled to demand any price it wishes. This would be a most inappropriate philosophy for a marketing organization.

[Interpretation]

ment. Il s'agit en réalité pour la Société d'une question de mise en marché rationnelle; l'industrie elle-même a reconnu ce besoin et a déjà essayé de résoudre ce problème dans son propre secteur mais, en raison de la concurrence actuelle, elle n'a pu obtenir aucun résultat positif.

M. Ritchie: Il a été dit que le marché américain est en grande partie dirigé par deux importateurs de grande envergure qui établissent les prix. Est-ce que cela est exact?

M. Harvey: Oui, un nombre limité. Le nombre varie de temps en temps mais deux ou trois importateurs représentent une très grande proportion du commerce américain du poisson entier. Les produits filetés, naturellement, qui sont vendus sous marques de commerce peuvent être manutentionnés par plusieurs organismes de distribution. Quelques sociétés américaines ont des filiales canadiennes qui vendent les produits filetés sous leur propre marque. Cela ne se rattache pas directement au marché du poisson frais et en conséquence peut représenter un moyen de détourner les pressions, comme je l'ai dit il y a un moment, qui s'exercent sur les prix du poisson frais, et ce moyen serait de donner de l'ampleur à ce genre de commerce.

M. Ritchie: Existe-t-il aux États-Unis un genre de marché satellite? Il y aura toujours des gens qui préféreront manger du poisson d'eau douce, mais quels sont les facteurs restrictifs quant aux prix, c'est-à-dire quelle est la situation de la concurrence avec les autres viandes? Le prix est-il si élevé que les gens consomment du porc ou du poisson de mer?

M. Harvey: A cet égard, monsieur le président, j'ajouterais ceci: Il n'est jamais bon de supposer qu'il existe une demande irremplaçable pour un produit donné. Évidemment il y a des limites aux prix que les consommateurs acceptent de payer pour des spécialités. Cependant la demande pour ce poisson d'eau douce est d'une nature spéciale. Un bon exemple en est la Gefilte, aux États-Unis, dont le commerce est fondé surtout sur diverses espèces de poissons d'eau douce.

Il n'existe pas au Canada d'autres sources d'approvisionnement en poissons d'eau douce, mais cela ne signifie pas que l'industrie canadienne pourrait exiger n'importe quel prix. Ce serait une ligne de conduite inappropriée pour un poisson organisme de mise en marché.

[Texte]

Without looking at the prospect of increasing consumer prices, I think that the object of the Corporation would be to enhance the average market value through stabilization, co-ordinated marketing, of the share the fisherman receives from the total returns that consumers make available to this industry.

Mr. Ritchie: In other words, you hope to cut back on some of the profits or spread that the U.S. importers are now making by leveling out your process?

Mr. Harvey: Through increased efficiencies in handling and in marketing to achieve that objective, but to a large extent through improved efficiency in marketing and eliminating causes of loss, yes.

Mr. Ritchie: Just one or two questions which may be involved in this clause of the bill. Will the Board be required to buy all fish offered to it at all times?

Mr. Lang: Yes, Mr. Chairman, that is a clause in the bill that the Board will be expected to purchase the fish offered. Of course, the clause goes on to say at a price agreed upon so that while this is an obligation, it is an obligation subject to significant influence in the hands of the Corporation.

Mr. Ritchie: What I am getting at is, say the demand for fish might be low from a certain lake. Have they any power to impose a quota and say they will only buy so much from this lake at this particular season?

Mr. Lang: No, it is not expected that the Corporation will be involved in quotas at all. If quotas are to be imposed on present attitudes this will be a result of provincial action in regard to conservation. The provincial governments will still be in charge of conservation.

The Chairman: Mr. Osler?

Mr. Osler: I have a couple of questions Mr. Chairman. The first one deals with the quorum of the Board linked to the financial participation by the provinces. The quorum of the Board I do not find set out anywhere. There are 10 members if my arithmetic is correct, four of whom would be appointed by the provinces. Is it not possible that this Board could become at least a temporary thing of provincial governments if they got together? It is quite possible that they would because there is considerable community of

[Interprétation]

Sans examiner les possibilités d'accroître les prix aux consommateurs, je crois que le but de la Société serait d'augmenter, par la stabilisation et la rationalisation de la vente, la valeur moyenne de la part que le pêcheur reçoit des sommes totales que les consommateurs versent à cette industrie.

M. Ritchie: En d'autres mots vous espérez réduire les profits que les importateurs américains réalisent en uniformisant vos procédés?

M. Harvey: Par une efficacité accrue dans la manutention et la mise en marché, mais, dans une grande mesure, par une meilleure mise en marché et par l'élimination des causes de pertes, oui.

M. Ritchie: Une ou deux questions encore qui pourraient se rapporter à cet article du projet de loi. La Société sera-t-elle tenue d'acheter tout le poisson qui lui sera offert en tout temps?

M. Lang: Oui, monsieur le président, c'est un article du projet de loi. La Commission sera tenue d'acheter le poisson qui lui sera offert. Naturellement l'article stipule que ce sera à un prix convenu de sorte que s'il y a obligation, c'est une obligation qui est sujette à une influence notable de la part de la Société.

M. Ritchie: Où je veux en venir, c'est que la demande de poisson d'un certain lac peut être faible: la Société aura-t-elle le droit d'imposer des quotas et décider de n'acheter que tant de poisson de ce lac dans une saison donnée?

M. Lang: Non, la Société n'aura pas à s'occuper des quotas. Si des quotas doivent être imposés ce sera le résultat de décisions provinciales relatives à la conservation. Le gouvernement provincial sera toujours responsable de la conservation.

Le président: Monsieur Osler?

M. Osler: J'ai quelques questions à poser, monsieur le président. La première est au sujet du quorum aux réunions de la Société et je pense à la participation financière des provinces. Je ne vois indiqué nulle part ce que sera le quorum. Il y a dix membres si j'ai bien compris dont quatre seraient nommés par les provinces. N'est-il pas possible que cette Société puisse temporairement devenir propriété des gouvernements provinciaux si les représentants se groupaient? Il est fort possible qu'ils puissent le faire puisqu'il y a

[Text]

interest with northwestern Ontario and the three prairie provinces.

Mr. Lang: The actual appointments give the non-area representatives a majority. The Board would total 11 with the Chairman and the President, the five and four of the others. Presumably a quorum in such circumstances would be a majority, according to general parliamentary procedure.

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Mr. Osler: I do not mean you to state what a quorum is. I presume that this is set out in their own by-laws.

Mr. Lang: This would ordinarily be so, yes. Initially it would be a majority, according to general procedure.

Mr. Osler: Would the by-laws then have to be approved by the Governor-in-Council, or by a Minister?

Mr. Lang: No, there is no such provision in the act. The by-laws here would be within their powers as with many ordinary corporations.

Mr. Osler: I am arguing from the other side of the fence because I was recently on the CBC Board and the Government had absolutely nothing to do with our by-laws and could not even see them if we did not want to show them to them. This has been changed in the new Act so that substantive changes in by-laws have to be approved by the Minister, if I remember rightly. At least eight months ago—my memory is perhaps a little weak—but there was a definite attempt made to get some control over the by-laws. I just wondered if this would be something worth considering in this case when you have such strong provincial participation.

Leaving that, there was some reference made in your statement here to provincial participation. We know that the Federal Government is going to put up up to \$100,000 worth of working capital plus up to \$5 million dollars in loans from time to time. There was reference made to provincial financial participation. This is worked out on a separate negotiating basis with each province, is it?

Mr. Lang: That is right. Actually, even the \$100,000 itself, or that part of it which is required, is expected to be shared as a result of the agreement and the agreement will re-

[Interpretation]

une grande communauté d'intérêts entre le nord-ouest de l'Ontario et les trois provinces des Prairies.

M. Lang: Les nominations donnent la majorité aux membres qui ne représentent aucune région. La Commission comporterait onze membres y compris le président d'assemblée et le président. Il est probable qu'en ces circonstances le quorum consisterait dans la majorité comprise selon la procédure parlementaire générale.

M. Osler: Je ne demande pas que ce soit vous qui déterminiez le quorum. Je suppose qu'il est stipulé dans les règlements.

M. Lang: Ce devrait l'être, oui. Ce devrait être la majorité selon la procédure générale.

M. Osler: Les règlements seront-ils approuvés par le gouverneur en conseil ou par un ministre?

M. Lang: Non, la loi ne renferme pas de dispositions de ce genre. L'Office comme toute société ordinaire, a le droit de faire ses règlements.

M. Osler: Je présente l'autre point de vue parce que je faisais partie dernièrement du bureau de direction de la société Radio-Canada et je sais que le gouvernement n'avait rien à faire au sujet de nos règlements et qu'il ne pouvait même pas les voir si nous ne voulions pas les lui montrer. La nouvelle loi a été modifiée de sorte que les changements importants aux règlements doivent être approuvés par le ministre, si je me souviens bien. Il y a au moins huit mois...ma mémoire est peut-être un peu défectueuse...on a essayé de prendre un peu d'autorité au sujet des règlements. Je me demande s'il ne serait pas opportun d'y réfléchir vu que dans le cas présent nous avons une forte participation provinciale.

Laissons cette question pour le moment. Dans votre exposé vous avez parlé de participation provinciale. Nous savons que le gouvernement fédéral va investir 100,000 dollars en capital de roulement et jusqu'à 5 millions de dollars en prêts. Il a été question de participation financière provinciale. Cette participation sera fondée sur des négociations individuelles, soit avec chaque province, n'est-ce pas?

M. Lang: C'est exact. A vrai dire, chacun versera sa quote-part des \$100,000 en question ou ne serait-ce que d'une tranche de cette somme dont on aura besoin, du fait de l'en-

[Texte]

flect the participation of the various provinces in the operation. Manitoba is a much more active province than the others because of the quantity of fish involved, and so on, and this will, no doubt, be reflected in the arrangement. The federal share is expected to be 50 per cent.

Mr. Osler: Mr. Chairman, one more question then. The Advisory Committee is appointed by the Governor in Council and yet it meets at the pleasure of the Board. I wonder if the Advisory Committee could not become a thing of the Board and be completely sidetracked and ignored because of the provision? The Governor in Council, presumably, thinks that the Advisory Committee is worthwhile and is appointing it, and yet it only meets at the pleasure of the board. So could it not be sidetracked, and in that case could it not lead to a great deal of regional bitterness and frustration on the part of those who thought they were helping to advise this corporation?

Mr. Lang: Of course, I do not think that is really different from the general question of saying could the Board not do its job badly; will it inform the fishermen, for instance, about what is going on? I suppose there is no way of answering this except to say that the board will be appointed in a way that it will be composed of men who will not likely do this and any re-appointment would bear in mind how they function. The Advisory Committee is designed to be advisory and it is normally fairly good sense to let the body which is going to be advised decide upon the appropriate occasion for that advice. We certainly expect good use to be made by the Board of the Corporation of the Advisory Committee, but there is no specific guarantee about that.

Mr. Osler: Would it not be worth thinking about making a guarantee of some kind? Certainly in Manitoba, there has been considerable bitterness, probably because of frustration, between the so-called kingpins of the industry and the fishermen themselves who have really been mortgaged to the hilt to the companies all the time, with probably too many fishermen involved, anyway. If the people who best know the industry, and therefore might become naturals for your board of directors, turn out to be some of the same faces that have been running the industry

[Interprétation]

tente intervenue qui traduira la participation des diverses provinces à cette réalisation. Le Manitoba est intéressé de plus près à la chose que les autres provinces, en raison de la quantité de poisson qui s'y pêche et de bien d'autres facteurs, et il ne fait aucun doute que cela entrera en ligne de compte dans l'entente. La quote-part du gouvernement fédéral doit s'élever à 50 p. 100.

M. Osler: Monsieur le président, j'aimerais poser une autre question. Le comité consultatif est nommé par le gouverneur en conseil et, néanmoins, il se réunit au bon plaisir de la Commission. Je me demande si le comité consultatif ne risque pas de devenir l'instrument de la Commission et, ainsi, de jouer un rôle très secondaire, sans aucune voix au chapitre, compte tenu de la disposition particulière de la loi qui s'y applique. Sans doute, le gouverneur en conseil estime-t-il que le comité consultatif a sa raison d'être et il l'a nommé par voie de conséquence, mais toujours est-il qu'on ne le convoque qu'à la demande expresse de la Commission. Ne risque-t-il pas ainsi d'être mis de côté, ce qui pourrait provoquer un grand ressentiment et beaucoup de frustrations chez ceux qui croiraient jouer un rôle de conseillers auprès de la Société?

M. Lang: Oui, bien sûr, mais je pense que cela revient en fait à se demander si l'Office mènera sa tâche à bien, si, par exemple, elle tiendra les pêcheurs au courant au jour le jour. Je suppose qu'on ne peut rien en dire encore, si ce n'est qu'elle sera telle que les hommes qui la composeront éviteront ces écueils et que, de toute façon, toute nouvelle nomination se fera en fonction de leur conduite lors de leur premier mandat. Le comité consultatif est là pour conseiller et il s'entend que c'est à l'organisme qu'il conseille de décider du moment approprié pour le consulter. Nous nous attendons évidemment à ce que le conseil d'administration de la Société ait un recours judiciaire aux services du comité consultatif, mais rien ne le garantit vraiment.

M. Osler: N'y aurait-il pas lieu, dans ce cas, d'envisager une garantie de quelque sorte? Certes, il y a eu une vague de ressentiment, fruit de la frustration des pêcheurs envers les soi-disant magnats de l'industrie, les premiers étant débiteurs jusqu'à la corde des seconds. Si ceux qui connaissent toutes les ficelles de l'industrie et qui peuvent, par conséquent, devenir membres de votre conseil d'administration, sont aussi des ex-dirigeants de cette industrie, on devrait laisser ces frustrations s'exprimer, tout au moins par le canal du comité consultatif.

[Text]

before, there should be some way of allowing, through the Advisory Committee at least, these frustrations to be expressed.

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Mr. Lang: Would you comment on that, Mr. Harvey?

Mr. Harvey: Mr. Chairman, the structure of the direction of the company was established in its pattern with the emphasis, with regard to the management, being put upon able, commercial marketing experience in the capacity of the president general manager with a small commercial team handling the actual transaction of business of the corporation. The nominations by the provinces of their respective representatives on the Board of Directors provided for the co-ordination between the provinces in the direction of the company and also for their liaison, naturally, in the Board on the subject of co-ordination of production, co-ordination of opening and closing of fishing seasons, and so on. So it is very much a Government interest reflected in the board of directors of the Corporation.

Those same governments which are concerned with the direction of the Corporation are also equally concerned with the problems of the overall improvement of productivity and efficiency of the fishery itself. They would be most concerned, as would the Federal Government, in seeing that the operations of the Corporation are thoroughly well understood, that there is good communication, in fact, between the Corporation and the fishermen. One of the channels of this communication is certainly the Advisory Committee; the advisory committee would constitute a two-way channel, in fact. What is envisaged here is use of the Advisory Committee not merely for occasional reference but very much in a fairly continuous capacity. Membership in the Advisory Committee would be important to the corporation to see that there was a relatively wide distribution and representative collection of people on the Advisory Committee who themselves were understanding of the objectives of the corporation and also in touch with reaction at the producer level.

This is not a precise answer to the question of should the Advisory Committee, therefore, be convened, let us say at the direction of the Minister rather than at the request of the Board, but it is the Board that needs the Advisory Committee and the Board represents Government.

[Interpretation]

M. Lang: Monsieur Harvey, je vous donne la parole.

M. Harvey: Monsieur le président, le directorat de la société a été constitué principalement en fonction des aptitudes du président directeur général sur le plan de la gestion, s'entend en raison de son expérience de la commercialisation; celui-ci étant secondé par quelques collaborateurs chargés de s'occuper des affaires courantes de la Société. Les nominations par les provinces de leurs représentants respectifs au conseil d'administration ont servi à faire le lien entre les provinces et la Société pour ce qui était de la coordination en matière de production, d'ouverture et de fermeture des saisons de pêche, etc. De sorte que le conseil d'administration représente les intérêts des divers gouvernements.

Ce sont ces mêmes gouvernements qui se préoccupent de la gestion de l'Office, ainsi que des problèmes d'amélioration de la productivité et de la pêche en tant que telle. C'est donc dans leur intérêt, tout comme ça l'est pour le gouvernement fédéral, de veiller à ce que le mode de gestion de la Société ne crée aucun malentendu, à ce qu'il y ait, en fait, communication entre la Société et les pêcheurs. Ce dernier rôle incombe, bien entendu, au comité consultatif qui peut faire tampon entre les deux parties. Il n'est donc pas question de faire appel au comité consultatif que de temps à autre, mais bien de façon continue. La Société devrait voir à ce que le comité consultatif se compose d'un large échantillonnage représentatif de personnes qui comprennent les objectifs de la Société et qui soient à même de juger de la situation des producteurs.

Je ne réponds pas vraiment à la question de savoir si le comité consultatif devrait, par conséquent, être convoqué à la demande du ministre plutôt qu'à la demande de la Commission, mais toujours est-il que c'est la Commission qui requiert les services du comité consultatif et que la Commission représente le gouvernement.

[Texte]

Mr. Osler: I still think, Mr. Chairman, with respect that it might be wise to compel the Board to cause the Advisory Committee to meet twice a year or something like that. That provision is in the new Radio Television Commission Act, for instance, where the Advisory Committee has no powers whatsoever but it does have to meet regularly and it does have to be consulted.

Mr. Lang: Mr. Chairman, I would certainly see no harm in that kind of provision which is not at all unusual in regard to advisory boards.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, just a supplementary on that same line of questioning, really. It goes back to a question asked a couple of minutes ago about the involvement of the provinces. Have the provinces been consulted all the way along the line and have agreements with the provinces on the very stipulations of the bill been ratified, consummated and received, or is this a rather unilateral action on the part of the Federal Government at the moment, hopefully with consummation later on?

Mr. Lang: No, Mr. Chairman, the provinces were consulted all the way along and they are really all actively engaged in producing the parallel legislation. There is complete agreement among the provinces and with the Federal Government about the content of the bill.

Mr. Lundrigan: And specifically with relationship to the various clauses as well?

Mr. Lang: That is right, yes.

Mr. Lundrigan: Thank you.

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The Chairman: Are there anything further? Mr. Harding.

Mr. Harding: I have just two short questions, Mr. Chairman. I notice in here you have mentioned by-products. What would you expect to have as a by-product from this, and would there be a ready sale for it?

Mr. Lang: Mr. Harvey, perhaps you can give the answer to that.

Mr. Harvey: Mr. Chairman, in reference to by-products, I presume the questions concern the reference to the powers of the Corporation in Part I. Inclusion there of products and by-products is merely to make that particular power sufficiently broad and descriptive of what possible avenues of business may be

[Interprétation]

M. Osler: Je n'en pense pas moins, monsieur le président, qu'il conviendrait d'obliger l'Office à convoquer le comité consultatif deux fois par an ou selon une fréquence donnée. Cette disposition figure, par exemple, dans la Loi sur le Conseil de la Radio-Télévision canadienne, où il est prescrit que le comité consultatif ne jouit d'aucun pouvoir, mais qu'il est tenu de se réunir régulièrement et qu'il doit être consulté.

M. Lang: Monsieur le président, je n'ai aucune objection à cette disposition de la loi qui n'a rien d'inhabituel en ce qui concerne les organismes consultatifs.

M. Lundrigan: Monsieur le président, je voudrais poser une question dans cette veine. Je voudrais revenir à la question posée il y a quelques instants à propos de la participation des provinces. Les a-t-on consultées sur toutes les questions de fond et les accords conclus avec elles sur les stipulations du bill ont-ils été ratifiés, ou bien est-ce une décision prise unilatéralement par le gouvernement fédéral pour l'instant, avec l'intention de l'entériner plus tard?

M. Lang: Non, monsieur le président, les provinces ont été consultées dès le début et elles ont toutes participé à l'élaboration de la législation parallèle. Il y a complet accord entre le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces sur la teneur du bill.

M. Lundrigan: Et cela est-il vrai pour tous les articles?

M. Lang: Oui.

M. Lundrigan: Je vous remercie.

Le président: Avez-vous quelque chose à ajouter, monsieur Harding?

M. Harding: Deux petites questions, monsieur le président. Je vois ici qu'il est question de sous-produits. De quel sous-produits s'agit-il exactement et auriez-vous un marché?

M. Lang: Monsieur Harvey, pourriez-vous répondre?

M. Harvey: Monsieur le président, en ce qui concerne les sous-produits, je suppose que cela revient à parler des pouvoirs de la Société à la partie I du bill. Il n'y est question des produits et des sous-produits que pour donner à ce pouvoir une dimension suffisamment large et descriptive de la voie.

[Text]

developed by the corporation. A by-product, for example, might be pet food or some form of an agricultural food supplement. I do not believe that it should be interpreted as referring to any particular form of by-product. The important thing is that all avenues for improving the earnings and reducing wastage in this industry should be open to the corporation.

Mr. Harding: You have no specific plan though what you might go into as far as by-products are concerned?

Mr. Harvey: Sir, the corporation does not really exist at this moment in time and plans of that nature would be very tentative on the part of individuals who are concerned with it.

Mr. Harding: On a further question, Mr. Chairman, I notice on page . . .

The Chairman: If I may interrupt, in respect of questions on specific clauses, Mr. Harding, do you not feel it would be better to wait until that clause comes before the Committee. If you have more general questions, you may put them.

Mr. Harding: In a way, Mr. Chairman, it is kind of a general question, so perhaps it could be taken at this time.

My question is on redundant plants in the areas, and I understand that agreement will be reached between the province and the corporation. Are these private plants where some private processor has been put out of business because of the corporation getting into the field?

Mr. Harvey: Yes, that is true.

Mr. Harding: Do I understand that the corporation, in conjunction with the provinces, will either take over these plants or at least reimburse the owner for the value remaining in them?

Mr. Lang: There are a number of ways in which the redundancy can occur—either through the use by the corporation of a particular private operation out of a choice of three of them, where all three of them are operating under capacity for instance, or through the corporation actually getting into an operation that it feels is necessary, and in all of these cases the provinces have accepted the responsibility for compensation for redundancy resulting from the operations of the corporation.

Mr. Noble: I have a supplementary on that, Mr. Chairman.

[Interpretation]

Un sous-produit, par exemple, pourrait être un supplément de produit agricole. Le texte ne porte pas sur un sous-produit en particulier; l'important est que toutes les méthodes possibles pour augmenter les revenus et pour supprimer le gaspillage soient utilisées à l'Office.

M. Harding: Mais vous n'avez pas de plans précis vis-à-vis des sous-produits?

M. Harvey: L'Office n'existe pas encore réellement, et des plans comme ceux-là ne pourraient être que provisoires.

M. Harding: Une autre question, monsieur le président. A la page . . .

Le président: Toute question portant sur un article en particulier devrait être posée au moment où l'article sera mis en délibération. Il s'agit maintenant des questions générales sur les objectifs du projet de loi.

M. Harding: Monsieur le président, il s'agit d'une question d'ordre assez général.

Si je comprends bien, nous parlons d'usines supplémentaires, au sujet desquelles un accord sera conclu entre les provinces et l'Office. S'agit-il d'usines où la production a dû cesser à cause de l'activité de l'Office?

M. Harvey: En effet.

M. Harding: L'Office, de concert avec les provinces, assumerait-il alors l'exploitation de ces usines, ou au moins dédommagerait-il le propriétaire?

M. Lang: Il peut y avoir double emploi de plusieurs façons. Il se peut que l'Office choisisse d'opérer par exemple une usine entre trois fonctionnant à plein rendement, lorsqu'il le juge nécessaire. Et dans tous ces cas, les provinces ont accepté la responsabilité d'indemniser les propriétaires de ces usines.

M. Noble: J'ai une question supplémentaire, monsieur le président. Qu'advierait-il d'une

[Texte]

What is going to happen to a plant that is picking up the by-products from the fisheries now and making it available to mink ranches across the country? Is it going to be taken over by the marketing board?

Mr. Lang: No, there is no necessary reason that it would. The marketing board would likely regard this plant as a buyer of part of its product and so market it.

The Chairman: Are there further questions on the general purpose of Bill C-148? Gentlemen, I allowed each questioner extra time on the general questioning but I think it only right to adhere as close as possible to the 10 minute limit on the clause by clause examination.

We have stood Clause 1, the Short Title.

• 1055

Clause 2 agreed to.

On clause 3—Corporation established.

Mr. McQuaid: Mr. Chairman, I have an observation to make with respect to clause 3.

I think it is generally agreed that we are considering a very important and far-reaching piece of legislation here. If we examine clause 21 of the bill we will find that this proposed corporation is going to have almost unlimited powers in the marketing and dealing in all respects with freshwater fish.

Now I want to make it abundantly clear at the beginning that I am quite in accord with the principle of the bill. I think that much that is worthwhile can be accomplished on behalf of the freshwater fishermen by setting up a marketing board to assist the fishermen in the marketing of their products as a means of obtaining a better price. But I think it is also important to realize, Mr. Chairman, that if this proposed board is going to meet with any measure of success at all, it is essential that the producers themselves must be guaranteed a place on it. I see nothing in this bill which will guarantee to the fishermen themselves that they will be represented either on the board of directors or on the advisory committee.

Somebody has said that the advisory committee is envisaged as comprising a wide variety of people but there is nothing to guarantee that even on the advisory committee we will have fishermen who are actively engaged in the freshwater fishing industry.

I say that unless the fishermen themselves co-operate with this board then the board will

[Interprétation]

usine qui vendrait par exemple les sous-produits de la pêche à un éleveur de vison? L'Office prendra-t-il possession de cette usine?

M. Lang: Non, je ne vois pas pourquoi cela serait nécessaire. L'Office de commercialisation considérerait simplement cette usine comme un acheteur de son produit, et en tiendrait compte.

Le président: Y-a-t-il d'autres questions quant aux objectifs généraux sur le bill C-148? J'ai toléré que l'on s'attarde sur les questions générales, mais il faudrait que chacun se limite à 10 minutes. Nous avons laissé l'article 1 en suspens.

L'article 2 est adopté.

Article 3, création de l'Office.

M. McQuaid: Monsieur le président, j'ai une observation à faire au sujet de l'article 3.

On convient généralement, je pense, que cette loi est d'une très grande portée. Si nous étudions l'article 21 du Bill, nous constatons que cet Office projeté aura en quelque sorte des pouvoirs illimités pour ce qui est de l'organisation de la vente du poisson d'eau douce.

Je veux qu'il soit bien entendu dès maintenant que j'approuve sans hésiter le principe dont s'inspire le projet de loi, et je crois qu'on pourra obtenir de très bons résultats pour les pêcheurs d'eau douce par l'établissement de cet Office de commercialisation pour aider le pêcheur à vendre son produit et à obtenir un meilleur prix. Mais il est également important de nous rendre compte, monsieur le président, que si cet Office projeté veut réussir, il est essentiel que les producteurs eux-mêmes aient leur place au sein de cet Office. Or, je ne vois rien dans le projet de loi qui garantisse aux pêcheurs qu'ils seront représentés soit au conseil d'administration, soit au comité consultatif.

Quelqu'un a dit que le comité consultatif doit comprendre toute une gamme de gens mais rien ne garantit qu'au sein du comité consultatif il y aura des pêcheurs authentiques, qui gagnent leur vie par la pêche du poisson d'eau douce.

Et, à moins que les pêcheurs eux-mêmes ne collaborent avec l'Office, l'Office ne fonction-

[Text]

never properly function, and the only way to make sure that the fishermen will be behind the board is to make sure that they are properly represented on it. The producers themselves are the ones who are going to be most seriously affected and, I think, Mr. Chairman, that some provision should be made now whereby we would have a guarantee that when this proposed board is set up we will have actively engaged fishermen on it. And it is important that they be represented on it, not in an advisory capacity on the advisory committee but, rather, on the board of directors, because it is within this board that possibly the most important work is going to be done.

With that in mind, Mr. Chairman, I am going to ask the Committee to consider the following amendment: that clause 3(1) of the said bill be amended by adding thereto after the word "years" in the last line thereof the following "and at least four of whom shall be actively engaged in the freshwater fishing industry at the producer level."

Mr. Chairman, if that amendment is inserted in the bill and carried, then I think the fishermen themselves—the ones who are primarily affected by the setting up of this marketing board, will be guaranteed of representation on the board of directors.

As I mentioned earlier, I think it is essential that if the board is going to function properly the producers—the fishermen themselves, should be represented on the board.

• 1100

Mr. Lang: If I may just say a word, Mr. Chairman, I do not think the amendment would serve the interests of the industry. The corporation is essentially intended to be a trading corporation and in that sense it should be possible to appoint to it people who are best suited to the operation of that particular trade. I might point out to members of the Committee that the very famous marketing board, the Canadian Wheat Board, has no similar provision requiring producer representation on its board for, I am sure, that same philosophic reason. It is true that on the Canadian Wheat Board from time to time some persons who are regarded as producers are represented but they are on the Board essentially for their ability in operating the corporation and not otherwise. So I certainly would not think that the amendment is in the best interests of the freshwater fish industry.

The Chairman: May I point out, gentlemen, that in the absence of a quorum we cannot vote on the motion.

[Interpretation]

nera jamais très bien. Pour rallier l'appui des pêcheurs, il faut qu'ils soient justement représentés au sein de l'Office. Ce sont les producteurs eux-mêmes qui sont les plus directement intéressés, et il me semble qu'une disposition devrait garantir que lorsque l'Office sera établi, des pêcheurs authentiques en feront partie. Il est important qu'ils soient représentés non pas simplement à titre consultatif mais sur le conseil d'administration, car c'est au sein de ce conseil que le gros du travail sera accompli.

Cela dit, monsieur le président, je voudrais demander au Comité de considérer cet amendement. Que le paragraphe un de l'article 3 du Bill soit modifié en y ajoutant après le mot «à la fin du» ce qui suit: «dont au moins quatre se livrent activement à la pêche du poisson d'eau douce au niveau de producteur.»

Si cet amendement est adopté, si cette disposition est insérée dans la loi, les pêcheurs eux-mêmes, ceux qui sont le plus directement intéressés par l'établissement de cet Office de commercialisation seront sûrs d'être représentés au conseil d'administration.

Je crois, comme je viens de le dire, qu'il est essentiel pour le bon fonctionnement de l'Office, que les producteurs, c'est-à-dire les pêcheurs eux-mêmes soient représentés au sein du conseil.

M. Lang: Je ne crois pas que cet amendement puisse servir les intérêts de l'industrie. Il s'agit là d'un Office de vente. Pour cette raison, il serait préférable de désigner pour en faire partie ceux qui œuvrent directement dans cette sphère d'activité.

Nous avons par exemple, la Commission canadienne du blé, un organisme très réputé, dont la composition n'exige pas la représentation des producteurs pour la même raison. A l'occasion, j'en suis sûr, on désigne à la Commission canadienne du blé quelqu'un qui peut être considéré comme un producteur mais cette personne est là parce qu'elle est en mesure de rendre des services à la commission et pas pour d'autres raisons.

Je ne crois donc pas que l'amendement soit dans l'intérêt du pêcheur d'eau douce.

Le président: Maintenant que nous n'avons plus le quorum, nous ne pouvons pas mettre la motion aux voix.

[Texte]

An hon. Member: Are we allowed to discuss it?

Mr. McQuaid: Under our present Standing Orders are we allowed to proceed further?

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, it is now 11 o'clock and there are other committee meetings. Are we going to meet again at 2 or 2.30?

The Chairman: Two-thirty.

Mr. Lundrigan: I consider this amendment important enough to be debated for awhile, and hopefully a favourable decision can be reached. If we cannot proceed any further now we might as well wait until 2 o'clock.

The Chairman: Because of the regulations and for lack of a quorum it is my duty to call this meeting adjourned.

AFTERNOON SITTING

Tuesday, January 28, 1969

• 1440

The Chairman: I see a quorum. Following along from this morning's meeting, an amendment was moved by Mr. McQuaid that subsection (1) of Clause 3 of the said bill be amended by adding thereto, after the word "years" in the last line thereof, the following:

... and at least four of whom shall be actively engaged in the fresh water fishing industry at the producer level.

Mr. Goode?

Mr. Goode: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. In studying this amendment over the noon hour, although on first looking at it it sounded like a good idea, I find it has many things against it. One of the major problems facing the make-up of this Committee is the fact that the federal government is responsible for putting on the board people for marketing, finance, export, and quality control. These are the things, after all, that the whole bill is all about.

Consequently the four members who are going to be put on by the federal government, plus a president and chairman, must be from this field; the marketing, finance, export and quality control. The other five members, I take it, are being appointed by the provincial government, although through us, and I do not think we have the right to tell the five provincial governments who they must put on this board. I think that they must have their

[Interprétation]

Une voix: Pouvons-nous la discuter?

M. McQuaid: Est-ce qu'on peut continuer en vertu du nouveau Règlement?

M. Lundrigan: Monsieur le président, il est onze heures. D'autres comités se réunissent. Devons-nous revenir à deux heures ou deux heures et demie.

Le président: A deux heures et demie.

M. Lundrigan: Je crois que cet amendement est assez important pour être débattu pendant un certain temps afin que nous puissions en venir à une décision. Nous pourrions peut-être remettre la discussion à deux heures.

Le président: Parce qu'il n'y a pas quorum, la séance est levée conformément au Règlement.

SÉANCE DE L'APRÈS-MIDI

Le mardi 28 janvier 1969

Le président: Je vois qu'il y a quorum. A la réunion de ce matin, un amendement a été présenté au Comité par M. McQuaid, à savoir que le paragraphe 1 de l'article 3 soit modifié, par l'addition des mots suivants, à la fin du paragraphe, après les mots «au plus»:

et dont au moins quatre se livrent activement à la pêche du poisson d'eau douce au niveau de la production.

Monsieur Goode?

M. Goode: Merci, monsieur le président. En étudiant cet amendement pendant l'heure du déjeuner, même si, à première vue, il m'avait semblé une bonne idée, j'ai trouvé plusieurs arguments contraires. Un des grands problèmes du Comité, c'est que le gouvernement fédéral doit nommer au sein de l'Office des personnes pour la commercialisation, le financement, l'exportation et le contrôle de la qualité. C'est là-dessus que porte le Bill.

En conséquence, les 4 membres, en plus du président, doivent être du domaine de la commercialisation, du financement, de l'exportation et du contrôle de la qualité. Les cinq autres membres sont désignés par le gouvernement provincial. Je ne crois pas que nous ayons le droit d'indiquer aux gouvernements provinciaux qui ils doivent désigner pour faire partie de cet Office. C'est à eux de faire leur choix et rien ne les empêche de nommer

[Text]

own rights. Indeed, I am sure they will be putting some fishermen on; there is no rule against putting fishermen on. But I think that we have no right to tell the five provinces involved who they must put on that board. In fact, I think it is entirely wrong. Those are my comments, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, first of all, I recognize the fact that the Board is not constituted solely by appointees of the four provinces involved. As I understand it, the provinces are guaranteed that they will have four people on the board. So it does not mean that the other seven people cannot accommodate the proposed amendment. In other words, we are not necessarily pointing out to the provinces that they have to ensure that a fisherman, a producer, be placed on the board. That is an argument which I would take issue with.

The other argument which I would take issue with is even more serious, and reflects on the previous speaker as well as the Minister who objected to the amendment, and that is that the board is set up for the marketing of fish; the marketing, the financial operations and so on. This is entirely false because we have on page 4, clause 7 of the proposed legislation, an indication of a very broad spectrum of activities of this marketing corporation. I would like to draw the Committee's attention to Clause 7:

(a) buy fish and dress, fillet, freeze, package...

It does everything that the trade was supposed to do: it takes it from the fisherman, the round catch, the unprocessed catch right from the boats, and it takes full responsibility for buying, manufacturing, storing, shipping, insuring, importing, exporting, selling or otherwise disposing of.

I could go on and quote the total involvement of Clause 7, just to indicate for the record the extent of the operations of this corporation. It is not at all in my opinion thought of as a narrow expertise body which is responsible for international agreements, international arrangements, financial and otherwise. It is the total gamut of the fishing operation, right from the boat when it is taken from the water until it is consumed by the buyer on the American market. I think this is all the more reason why fishermen should be involved, and these are the people who are expert in not all of the terms of Clause 7, but in many of them.

The Chairman: Mr. Comeau?

[Interpretation]

des pêcheurs. Mais nous n'avons pas le droit de dire aux 5 provinces en cause qui elles doivent nommer. Je crois que nous aurions parfaitement tort.

M. Lundrigan: Je reconnais que l'Office n'est pas constitué uniquement de gens désignés par les 4 provinces intéressées. Si je comprends bien, on garantit aux provinces que 4 de leurs représentants feront partie de l'Office. Cela ne veut pas dire que les 7 autres seront choisis de la même façon. Par conséquent, nous ne disons pas nécessairement aux provinces qu'elles doivent s'assurer qu'un pêcheur ou un producteur soient nommés membres de l'Office. Je n'accepte pas du tout cet argument.

Une autre raison qu'on a alléguée, c'est que l'Office est désigné pour la commercialisation du poisson, les opérations financières, etc. Je crois que c'est une prétention tout à fait fausse. A la page 4, article 7, on indique toute une gamme d'activités qu'exercera cet Office. Je voudrais porter l'attention du Comité sur l'article 7:

a) d'acheter du poisson et de l'apprêter, d'en détacher les filets, de le congeler, l'empaqueter...

La prise est achetée directement du bateau de pêche et l'Office assume toutes les responsabilités pour l'achat, l'apprêt, l'emballage, la préparation, etc. du poisson.

Je voudrais que cet article soit inclus dans la discussion, puisqu'on y donne une description des activités qu'exercera l'Office. Il ne faudra pas s'en tenir à une conception étroite d'un organisme qui s'occupe d'accords internationaux, des finances, etc. Son activité s'étend à toute la gamme des activités de la pêche, depuis la prise du poisson jusqu'à ce qu'il soit offert aux consommateurs. On choisira donc des gens qui sont des spécialistes, non pas dans tous ces domaines, mais au moins dans quelques-uns d'entre eux.

Le président: Monsieur Comeau?

[Texte]

Mr. Comeau: Mr. Chairman, I would like to sincerely support this in seconding it because I feel that we are always legislating or creating boards, or creating various things, or doing things for the fishermen, in salt water as well as freshwater and we do not seem to consult the fishermen enough. We seem to simply have experts. I could go on with various examples. For example, they build wharves in my area as far as salt fishing is concerned. The engineers come down; they are not fishermen; they do not consult the fishermen; they do not know what the fishermen want. Some wharves are not built as they should be and it is simply because they are not consulting the fishermen enough. I therefore strongly support this because I feel that we should have somebody who is right in it, who is dealing with the fishing industry. I agree we must have some experts on this, but we still must have some people who know something about the bare facts of the fishing industry.

The Chairman: Mr. Ritchie?

Mr. Ritchie: I would like to support this in general. One of the criticisms of the industry has been that processors are working against the interests of the fishermen, and this is so. Before, at least the fisherman could sell his products to different fish companies; if he did not like one he could go over and see the other and bargain, but under this scheme he will have no ability to do this whatsoever because they are going to be a monopoly buyer. Surely the corporation will have in its employees most of the people who are expert on the marketing and selling of fish.

Most marketing boards of a producer nature have been more successful than the government; I believe in the general way one can say this, at least from experience in western Canada. Therefore, there should be some producing members on this board, otherwise there will almost certainly have to be a corresponding organization of fishermen to present their case to the corporation. The corporation might well welcome having some fishermen on here to express a point of view, because it is in the interests of the fishermen that the whole board is being organized. At least I see no other means whereby fishermen would have a direct interest, or have some direct communication with the board in the handling of their products.

Mr. Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi): Mr. Chairman, I would probably be in support of this if it read "on the advisory committee" or "on the board of directors". Another reason why I am a little concerned about it

[Interprétation]

M. Comeau: Je voudrais appuyer l'amendement, car j'estime que nous établissons des commissions, des offices pour les pêcheurs d'eau salée et pour les pêcheurs d'eau douce, et nous semblons ne jamais consulter les pêcheurs eux-mêmes. Nous demandons l'avis de spécialistes seulement. On a construit, par exemple, des quais dans ma circonscription; les ingénieurs sont venus sur les lieux; ils ne sont pas pêcheurs, ils n'ont pas consulté les pêcheurs et ne savent pas ce que ceux-ci veulent. C'est tout simplement parce qu'ils ne consultent pas suffisamment les pêcheurs qu'ils ne sont pas satisfaits. C'est pourquoi, j'appuie l'idée de mon collègue, qui veut qu'on consulte les pêcheurs.

Je reconnais qu'il est nécessaire de recourir aux services des spécialistes, mais il ne faut pas laisser de côté ceux qui connaissent les faits fondamentaux de l'industrie de la pêche.

Le président: Monsieur Ritchie?

M. Ritchie: Je voudrais appuyer cet amendement. L'une des critiques que l'on entend le plus souvent, c'est que les conditionneurs nuisent aux intérêts des pêcheurs, et c'est un fait. Le pêcheur normalement peut marchander, présenter son produit à une société plutôt qu'à une autre, mais une fois que la Loi aura été adoptée il n'aura plus cette liberté, car il n'y aura qu'un acheteur. Les employés de l'Office seront pour la plupart des experts de la mise en marché et de la vente du poisson.

La plupart des spécialistes de la vente du poisson ont eu plus de succès en règle générale que les gouvernements, du moins dans l'ouest du Canada. J'estime donc qu'il doit y avoir des producteurs au sein de l'Office, autrement il faudra d'autres associations correspondantes de pêcheurs qui pourront y présenter le point de vue des hommes du métier. Après tout, c'est dans leur intérêt qu'on établit cet office de commercialisation. Il faudrait donc qu'il y ait un lien direct entre les pêcheurs et l'Office pour faciliter la vente des produits.

M. Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi): Je préférerais que l'amendement prévoie que ces gens soient nommés au Comité consultatif ou au Conseil d'administration. Une chose qui m'inquiète quelque peu, c'est que le texte

[Text]

is that I do not believe that it is too clearly worded in this way, that I do not understand whether it means that these four people shall be actually fishermen. It says, engaged in the freshwater fishing industry at the producer level. Is the intent of the amendment that they be actually fishermen, or engaged in it somewhere near the producer level, or what? It is not too clear to me.

Mr. McQuaid: If I might clarify that, Mr. Chairman, it definitely says at the producer level, and the intent of the amendment is that fishermen themselves be represented on the board. If I may Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the Minister why he objects, if he does object, to having fishermen on the board of directors?

Mr. Lang: I think the points, Mr. Chairman, really are several and I think Mr. Goode made them quite effectively at the beginning of our discussion this afternoon. The choice of people for the board of directors, must be made with Clause 7 very much in mind, and the operations involved in Clause 7 which cover, as Mr. Lundrigan said, the whole operations of the fishing industry, and people knowledgeable in the fishing industry no doubt are expected to be involved. This certainly may or may not include fishermen themselves who are after all experienced in one particular end of the business, and that particular end which the corporation is least concerned with. It certainly affects the fishermen but it is not going to be an activity of the industry to fish.

The other thing is that the manner of appointment is rather complicated already in that the participating areas appoint five. The president and the chairman, of course, are one each and presumably are more permanent. That leaves then four appointed really by the Governor in Council on the decision of the federal government. I might say that, of course, this manner of appointment was agreed upon in the discussions between the provinces and the federal government, and was satisfactory to all parties. It still is certainly open to any of the appointing powers to appoint anyone, and this kind of flexibility is most desirable and for that reason I do not see that the government could accept the amendment.

Mr. McQuaid: Surely, you are not suggesting, Mr. Chairman that there are not four fishermen actively engaged in the industry within the participating provinces who are not knowledgeable with respect to the freshwater fish industry. I do not think there is any question but we can find within the par-

[Interpretation]

n'est pas tellement clair. Je ne sais pas s'il veut dire que ces 4 membres doivent être effectivement des pêcheurs. On dit qu'ils doivent se livrer à la pêche en eau douce, au niveau du producteur. Je ne sais pas si le parrain de l'amendement veut que ce soit à tout prix des pêcheurs ou quelqu'un qui soit près du producteur. Je ne vois pas très bien.

M. McQuaid: On dit «au niveau du producteur». Par conséquent, l'amendement demande que les pêcheurs eux-mêmes soient présents au Conseil. Je voudrais demander au ministre, pourquoi il s'oppose, si en réalité il s'oppose, à ce que des pêcheurs fassent partie du Conseil d'administration?

M. Lang: Les raisons sont nombreuses, monsieur le président, et M. Goode en a exposé quelques-unes très bien au début de la séance de cet après-midi.

Le choix des membres du Conseil d'administration doit se faire dans le contexte de l'article 7 et des activités qui y sont énumérées, je dirais, qui s'étendent à toute l'industrie de la pêche. Les gens du Conseil devront bien connaître toutes les facettes de cette industrie. Cela peut inclure ou ne pas inclure des pêcheurs, mais ces gens possèdent une expérience dans un domaine particulier, situé à l'extrémité de la chaîne de l'industrie des pêcheries dont l'Office s'occupe le moins, la pêche. Les provinces membres vont désigner 5 membres. Le président du Conseil, président, et l'orateur seront membres permanents, et 4 seront désignés par le gouverneur en conseil sur recommandation du gouvernement fédéral.

Ce mode de nomination a été convenu avec les provinces au cours des entretiens que nous avons eus avec elles. Toutes les parties en étaient satisfaites. Et si nous demandons le pouvoir de désigner n'importe qui, c'est que nous voulons que l'article soit aussi souple que possible et c'est pourquoi je crois que le Gouvernement devrait rejeter l'amendement.

M. McQuaid: Je suppose qu'il y a au moins quatre pêcheurs, dans les provinces membres qui sont au courant de ce qui se passe dans l'industrie de la pêche. Tout ce que nous demandons c'est que 4 pêcheurs qui connaissent bien cette industrie soient nommés. Cela ne doit pas poser de problèmes, à mon avis.

[Texte]

ticipating provinces four men actively engaged in the fishing industry who are knowledgeable about the industry. I do not think there is any problem there.

You say it is left to the discretion of the provinces, but I would like to see it written right into the Act to make sure that we are going to have on this board of directors men who are actively engaged in the industry. The federal government has dictated the number of men the provinces be permitted to appoint. I do not see why it cannot dictate too the type of men.

Mr. Lang: The federal government has not dictated the number; the number was arrived at as a result of consultation between the governments at the two levels. The objective is to obtain a board of directors most qualified to do the job; this may or may not involve X number of men at the producer level, X number of men whose training was at the packaging level, or whatever. This is the kind of question where, when you are going to have the best possible board, there should be the maximum amount of flexibility in regard to appointment.

Mr. McQuaid: My suggestion is, Mr. Chairman, that if we are going to have the best possible board then we must have representatives of the producers on the board.

The Chairman: Is there further discussion? You are all aware of the amendment. Shall I put the question?

Amendment negated.

Clauses 3 and 4 agreed to.

Mr. Turner (London East): Clause 3, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Pardon?

Mr. Turner (London East): In clause 3 why is it 70 years of age when the ordinary person has to retire at 65?

The Chairman: Could I ask Mr. Harvey to answer this?

Mr. Harvey: I think, Mr. Chairman, there are other precedents for this, and I believe that the view of the Ministers at both levels of government when discussing this was that this extra leeway might be advantageous on occasion.

Mr. Turner (London East): In other words, if you are rich, and you sit on this board you

[Interprétation]

Vous dites que cela est laissé à la discrétion des provinces. Je voudrais que cela soit inscrit dans la Loi, pour que nous soyons sûrs que ce Conseil d'administration comprendra des hommes impliqués activement dans l'industrie de la pêche. Le gouvernement fédéral a déterminé le nombre de membres qui seront désignés par les provinces; je ne vois pas pourquoi il ne pourrait pas désigner aussi le genre de membres qui devront être nommés par les provinces.

M. Lang: Le gouvernement fédéral n'a pas «déterminé» le nombre des membres. Nous en sommes arrivés à ce nombre en accord avec les provinces. Nous voulons établir un Conseil d'administration qui soit en mesure d'accomplir le travail que nous lui confions. Cela ne veut pas dire que nous devons en nommer tant au niveau de production, tant à d'autres niveaux, nous voulons choisir les hommes les plus qualifiés, et pour ce faire, la formule de nomination doit être très souple.

M. McQuaid: Si nous voulons obtenir le Conseil le plus efficace possible, il faudra que les producteurs y soient représentés.

Le président: Est-ce qu'il y a d'autres commentaires? Vous connaissez l'amendement proposé. L'amendement est-il adopté?

L'amendement est rejeté.

L'article 3 est adopté.

L'article 4 est adopté.

M. Turner (London-Est): L'article 3, monsieur le président.

Le président: Pardon?

M. Turner (London-Est): Pourquoi cette distinction, pourquoi fixer à l'âge de 70 ans, alors que d'habitude la retraite a lieu à 65 ans?

Le président: Monsieur Harvey, pourriez-vous répondre à cette question?

M. Harvey: Il existe des précédents, je pense. Lorsque nous en avons discuté, nous avons cru que, en reculant l'âge quelque peu cela pourrait être avantageux dans certains cas.

M. Turner (London-Est): Si vous êtes membre du Conseil, vous pouvez servir jusqu'à 70

[Text]

would be allowed to go to 70, whereas a little person is retired at 65. I disagree with this.

Mr. Lang: There are some advantages: there may well be occasions when a person who has been actively engaged in, say, an appointment in the industry might be a suitable person to appoint to the board and who might accept it on reaching his ordinary retirement age. That kind of flexibility makes this desirable, I think.

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Clauses 3 to 5 inclusive agreed to.

The Chairman: Mr. Comeau.

Mr. Comeau: Mr. Chairman, may I ask the Minister if, under subclause (1) of clause 6 he has any idea of the salaries of the president and directors. It reads, in part "a salary to be fixed by the Governor in Council..."

Mr. Lang: It has not been established. I am not sure whether this is the kind of information which is ordinarily given in regard to this particular position, but the salary has not yet been established.

Mr. Comeau: Would it compare, let us say, to the Canadian Wheat Board in that regard?

Mr. Lang: It could be. I am not sure it would be as high as that at the beginning.

Mr. Lundrigan: On the same point, has any consideration been given to job specifications or the type of people you would want to fill the positions of the president and directors, or does the Department have authority to specify the job requirements which would perhaps tie in with the salaries?

Mr. Lang: Yes, job specification has been a matter of discussion at the official level between the various governments, with a draft paper on specifications before them. Mr. Harvey has just drawn to my attention the fact that it is intended that there should be agreement between the participating provinces and the federal government about appointments.

Clause 6 agreed to.

[Interpretation]

ans. Si vous êtes un citoyen ordinaire, on vous met à la retraite à 65 ans. Je ne suis pas d'accord.

M. Lang: Il y a peut-être certains avantages; il peut y avoir des personnes qui se sont occupées activement de l'industrie jusqu'à l'âge de soixante-cinq ans, et qu'on pourra désigner comme membres du Conseil. Nous voulons assurer une certaine souplesse dans le choix des candidats.

L'article 3 est adopté.

L'article 4 est adopté.

L'article 5 est adopté.

Le président: L'article 6? Monsieur Comeau.

M. Comeau: Puis-je demander au ministre au sujet du paragraphe (1) de l'article 6, s'il a une idée des traitements qui seront versés au président du Conseil et les autres administrateurs? Je vois qu'ils seront «fixés par le gouverneur en conseil».

M. Lang: Les échelles de traitement n'ont pas été établies. Je ne sais pas si des renseignements sont d'habitude donnés au sujet de postes comme ceux-là. Je regrette, mais le montant n'est pas encore établi.

M. Comeau: Croyez-vous que ces traitements seront comparables aux traitements de la Commission canadienne du blé, par exemple?

M. Lang: C'est possible. Peut-être pas aussi élevé au début.

M. Lundrigan: A ce sujet, a-t-on songé à une description des emplois ou du genre de candidats qu'on recherche pour la présidence et les autres postes? Le ministère peut-il déterminer les qualités qui seront exigées, et avec lesquelles les salaires seront compatibles, j' imagine?

M. Lang: Oui, cette description de l'emploi a fait l'objet de discussions au niveau des fonctionnaires entre les ministères et gouvernements intéressés. M. Harvey me rappelle qu'il devra y avoir entente entre les provinces participantes et le gouvernement fédéral au sujet des nominations.

L'article 6 est adopté.

[Texte]

On clause 7—Purpose and Powers.

Mr. Ritchie: This clause mentions fish products and fish by-products, yet clause 20(a), page 9 under Regulation of Interprovincial and Export Trade defines “fish” as fish, fresh or frozen. It makes no mention of such by-products as smoked fish, canned fish, or cured fish. Is this a difference?

Mr. Harvey: Mr. Chairman, the reference to definition in clause 20 affects the regulatory powers in Part III of the bill. Clause 7, now before us, merely deals with the trading powers of the Corporation—its ability, in other words, to ensure that fish by-product potentials are fully exploited where they are apparent. It has the necessary powers in clause 7 but it does not require regulatory powers for that purpose. What is dealt with in section 20 of the bill is really the definition for the purpose of the regulatory powers. These would not really be required in the case of pet food and things of that nature. So that regulatory powers are not given where they are not required.

Mr. Hogarth: Well would not smoked fish be included in clause 7 subclause (b) where it says:

... otherwise prepare fish products and fish by-products...

Mr. Harvey: Yes, but as a prepared form of fish, a processed fish—not really a fish by-product.

Mr. Hogarth: I appreciate the latter phrase is not applicable.

Mr. Lundrigan: I have a couple of questions on subclause (e) of clause 7. Just for the record, what is meant by the phrase “establish branches or employ agents in Canada or elsewhere;”

Mr. Lang: This, again, is simply to give broad powers to the corporation. The corporation might well be involved in having purchasing agents, for instance, throughout the area and conceivably it could want branches of its own operations anywhere in Canada or elsewhere in regard to any aspect of the processing or marketing operation.

• 1500

Mr. Lundrigan: And subsection (g) “... upon the credit of the Corporation;” what does that mean?

Mr. Lang: That means they can borrow money.

[Interprétation]

Article 7, Objet et pouvoirs.

M. Ritchie: On mentionne ici les sous-produits des poissons. Pourtant à l'article 20 a)—page 9 on parle de poisson, frais ou congelé, dans la «Réglementation du commerce interprovincial et du commerce d'exportation». Il n'est pas fait mention de sous-produits comme produits de poissons fumés, en conserve, etc... Existe-t-il une différence?

M. Harvey: Monsieur le président, le renvoi aux définitions touche à la troisième partie du Bill. Il s'agit de la réglementation. L'article 7 que nous étudions présentement autorise l'Office à faire du commerce, ou encore à voir à ce que toutes les possibilités commerciales des sous-produits de la pêche soient exploitées. L'article 7 prévoit cette autorisation, et nul «pouvoir de réglementation» n'est nécessaire à cette fin. A l'article 20, c'est de définitions pour fin de réglementation qu'il s'agit. Ces pouvoirs ne sont pas nécessaires ici dans le contexte de l'article 7 et c'est pourquoi ils ne sont pas inclus ici.

M. Hogarth: Le poisson fumé ne fait-il pas partie des

produits et des sous-produits du poisson dont parle le paragraphe (b) de l'article 7?

M. Harvey: Oui, mais en tant que poisson ayant subi une transformation industrielle, non en tant que sous-produit.

M. Hogarth: Je crois que cette dernière assertion n'est pas appropriée.

M. Lundrigan: J'ai deux ou trois questions à poser. Qu'est-ce qu'on entend par «d'établir des succursales ou employer des mandataires au Canada ou ailleurs», au paragraphe (e) de l'article 7?

M. Lang: Il s'agit d'accorder des pouvoirs étendus à l'Office. L'Office peut avoir besoin d'agents d'achat ici et là; il peut arriver qu'il veuille établir des succursales n'importe où au Canada ou ailleurs à l'égard de l'une de ses activités, soit la transformation ou la commercialisation.

M. Lundrigan: Et au paragraphe (g), «d'emprunter de l'argent de toute banque sur le crédit de l'Office.» Qu'est-ce que cela veut dire?

M. Lang: Cela veut dire qu'ils ont le pouvoir d'emprunter.

[Text]

Mr. Lundrigan: What does the phrase "upon the credit" mean?

Mr. Lang: It is really the legal power to pledge the credit of the corporation—that is to say, their assets—in regard to any borrowing.

Mr. Lundrigan: There is an indication in subclause (h)—and this is a commendable move—that the corporation will have the power to advance loans to individuals. I think the Minister of Fisheries in the House made direct reference to this and indicated that it might be a necessary move to enable people to broaden their basis of operations, modernize their own techniques of fishing operations, and so on. But again there is no indication at all—no indication at all of the level of interest which would be paid. Can we assume that the level of interest that would be paid by fishermen taking advantage of this kind of a stipulation would be comparable to the market price of money at the time, which might be 10 or 12 per cent. Is this the assumption, or can we assume that the government will make an effort to impose some kind of a freeze which will enable them to borrow at a reasonable interest rate?

Mr. Lang: I think the logical assumption is that the corporation, left to its own devices, would use a commercial rate because, to do anything else, would be to redistribute on its own initiative money from other fishermen to the fishermen who were borrowing the money and that would not make sound economic sense. There would still be nothing in the corporation or in the structure preventing the government from intervening, if it felt that that was a particularly desirable form of aid to fishermen.

Mr. Lundrigan: So the terms of borrowing with respect to the amount, interest and all these sorts of things, would be left completely to the corporation?

Mr. Lang: Right.

Mr. Lundrigan: With the assumption that the government could intervene in the event of practices developing which would not be deemed favourable to the fishing industry?

Mr. Lang: Well, if it seemed desirable to do so, yes. Actually, subclause (h) is there to take care of the present situation. Existing companies buying fish from the fishermen are in fact extending these zones in many cases and with the corporation taking their place as the buyer there would be an obvious and immediate gap in the lending business to the

[Interpretation]

M. Lundrigan: Que veulent dire ces mots: «sur le crédit»?

M. Lang: «Sur le crédit de l'Office,» c'est-à-dire le pouvoir juridique d'engagement du crédit de l'Office, c'est-à-dire son pouvoir d'emprunter.

M. Lundrigan: Et le paragraphe h)? Il me semble que ce soit une bonne idée que l'Office ait le pouvoir de consentir des prêts à des particuliers. Le ministre des Pêcheries en a parlé je pense à la Chambre. Il a dit que cela serait peut-être nécessaire pour permettre aux gens d'élargir leurs opérations, pour rajeunir leurs méthodes, etc. Rien n'indique ici le taux d'intérêt qui sera exigé. Est-ce que l'on peut supposer que le taux d'intérêt que devront payer les pêcheurs qui veulent profiter de cet article, sera comparable aux prix du marché, soit de 10 ou 12 p. 100 ou peut-être plus? Est-ce qu'on peut supposer que le gouvernement fera un effort pour permettre d'en venir à un taux d'intérêt raisonnable?

M. Lang: J'imagine que l'Office, s'il était laissé à lui-même, utiliserait les taux commerciaux; autrement, il prendrait l'initiative de redistribuer les richesses. Rien n'empêchera le gouvernement d'intervenir s'il juge que c'est nécessaire ou opportun pour aider les pêcheurs.

M. Lundrigan: Par conséquent, les conditions d'emprunt, pour ce qui est de la somme et du taux d'intérêt seront laissées entièrement à l'Office?

M. Lang: En effet.

M. Lundrigan: Et on prévoit que le gouvernement pourrait intervenir dans le cas de pratiques jugées défavorables à l'industrie de la pêche?

M. Lang: C'est ce que nous avons cru bon de prévoir. Le paragraphe h) intéresse les prêts qui existent déjà de la part des compagnies achetant les produits des pêcheurs. L'Office en quelque sorte sera substitué à ces compagnies pour les prêts à des pêcheurs particuliers. Et ce paragraphe permet à l'Office d'intervenir en ce sens.

[Texte]

fishermen. This allows the corporation to step in in that regard.

Mr. Ritchie: The Minister has pretty well answered my question. This is referred to in the fish industry as almost grubstaking. It creates a lot of problems in that they always lose a fair number of these loans because the entrepreneurs are just so small and the catch is poor. I gather considerable effort has been put into this clause. I think it will be a fairly important one for quite a while.

Mr. Osler: In respect of subclause (h), we do not want to be hard on the fishermen but, on the other hand, we do not want word to get right out to the whole country that money is pouring out of the ears of the government either.

By "make loans of working capital..." do you mean the making of loans against the catch? You would have to have some security of some kind. In other words, somebody could not just borrow \$500 to buy a new outboard outfit and then disappear?

Mr. Lang: This really would be up to the corporation.

Mr. Osler: Some of these people do all sorts of things. I can visualize some cunning fellow deciding that he needed a new boat and motor, getting it by this means, disappearing for the season, spending his money and by the time you caught up to him he would have neither boat nor money.

• 1505

Mr. Harvey: Mr. Chairman, there really are a number of possible sources of finance for the fishermen with regard to what probably might be described as a capital item, in his terminology—a boat, a motor, something in the way of long term debt. This provision is intended for his grubstake financing, as referred to a moment ago—food, maintenance costs, nets, replacement of nets and fuel for his boat and this kind of thing. There is a distinction, quite recognized in certain loan facilities and not in others, between short-term grubstake financing and capital requirements.

Under the Indian Revolving Loan Fund there are facilities available for the Indian fishermen which he now enjoys for his long-term requirements. Under the various provincial regulations there are some facilities available and they are studying what supplementary requirements may exist at the present time related to the introduction of this board marketing arrangement. This is

[Interprétation]

M. Ritchie: Le ministre a assez bien répondu à ma question par ses derniers commentaires. Il s'agit presque d'un prêt où le créancier retire tout le produit, comme dans le cas des prospecteurs de mines. Cela peut créer toutes sortes de problèmes puisque certains prêts peuvent n'être pas remboursés, la pêche étant insignifiante. Je crois qu'on a dû étudier de près cet article, et qu'il sera d'une grande importance pendant longtemps.

M. Osler: Monsieur le président, à propos du paragraphe h), «consentir des prêts de fonds de roulement...», sans vouloir «couler» le pêcheur, il ne faudrait pas que tout le pays apprenne que des flots de dollars sont distribués par le gouvernement. La pêche serait-elle la seule sécurité de l'Office? Il faudra tout de même des garanties? Un pêcheur peut emprunter 500 dollars pour acheter un nouveau gréement, puis disparaître?

M. Lang: C'est à l'Office de prendre ses précautions.

M. Osler: Certaines gens font toutes sortes de choses. Il peut arriver que quelqu'un d'assez rusé obtienne un prêt, pour ensuite disparaître pour le reste de la saison de pêche. Et peut-être avant qu'on puisse l'attraper l'argent sera dépensé, et il n'y aura pas de bateau.

M. Harvey: Il y a plusieurs sources de financement possibles pour les pêcheurs, quand il s'agit d'équipement absolument nécessaire, comme le bateau. Il s'agit en quelque sorte de dettes à long terme. Ces dispositions ici portent sur les frais d'entretien, de subsistance, et autres frais analogues. Il y a une distinction que reconnaissent certains services de prêts, et que ne reconnaissent pas certains autres, entre les prêts à court terme de subsistance, et les besoins en équipement, à long terme.

Le *Indian Revolving Loan Fund* met des fonds à la disposition des pêcheurs indiens, qui peuvent se prévaloir de prêts à long terme. Aux termes des règlements provinciaux, il existe certains services et on est à étudier les besoins supplémentaires en ce moment, en vue de la mise sur pied de ce système de commercialisation. Il s'agit ici de capital de roulement, comme le mentionne le paragraphe h) de l'article 7.

[Text]

intended to be primarily the working capital and it is so specified in subclause (h) of clause 7.

Clause 7 agreed to.

On clause 8—Acceptance and exercise of additional powers.

Mr. Lundrigan: Perhaps this is not the appropriate clause to mention this but the corporation may enter into and carry out arrangements with any government or person that the corporation deems necessary. The general principle of the bill gives the corporation authority to market fish internationally, intranationally if you want, or interprovincially, and right now we have the Department of Industry and Trade and Commerce involved in the marketing of products outside as well as within the Canadian nation.

I raised the point in the House when I was debating the bill on second reading, and I remember raising it on a number of occasions during the year, that there seemed to be quite a bit of jurisdictional overlapping between the Department of Fisheries and the Department of Industry and Trade and Commerce regarding the marketing of fish. I remember asking questions in the House on a number of occasions on the efforts being made by the Minister's department to stimulate the exportation of fish to the American market. I believe I initially posed the question to the Minister of Fisheries and they properly passed it along to the Department of Industry and Trade and Commerce.

In other aspects of the fishing industry do we still have the responsibility for marketing under the jurisdiction of the Department of Industry and Trade and Commerce internationally and the Department of Fisheries nationally? Is this still the jurisdiction, or is this an exception to the existing practice?

Mr. Lang: I do not think there is any exception to the existing practice in regard to this field. The Department of Industry and Trade and Commerce may be interested in those capacities not only in the marketing of fish abroad, which is within its jurisdiction within the old Department of Trade and Commerce, but also within the development of the industry itself at home, and various programs within the Department of Industry may well affect an industry or an operation which, in another way, has a special interest for another governmental department. This is certainly true about the fishing industry.

From the point of view of fisheries, the Department of Fisheries has its interest in the operation from the point of view of the devel-

[Interpretation]

L'article 7 est adopté.

L'article 8, Acceptation et exercice de pouvoirs supplémentaires.

M. Lundrigan: Le moment n'est peut-être pas bien choisi, mais si j'ai compris, l'Office peut conclure et appliquer avec tout gouvernement et toute personne les ententes qu'il estime nécessaires ou souhaitables. Le principe du Bill permet à l'Office de mettre le poisson en vente sur le marché interprovincial, comme international. Or, le ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce s'occupe déjà de la mise en marché de ces produits aussi bien à l'étranger qu'à l'intérieur du Canada.

J'ai soulevé ce point lors du débat en deuxième lecture de ce Bill, et je me souviens avoir soulevé la question à plusieurs reprises au cours de l'année. Il me semble qu'il y a beaucoup de chevauchement entre les travaux du ministère des Pêcheries et du ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce, au sujet de la mise en marché du poisson. Je me souviens d'avoir posé des questions en Chambre pour savoir ce que faisait le Ministère pour la mise en marché du poisson aux États-Unis. Et je crois que la question a été posée d'abord au Ministère des Pêcheries et on m'a répondu qu'il me fallait poser la question au Ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce.

Est-ce que dans d'autres aspects du commerce du poisson, la responsabilité des mises en marché au point de vue international revient au ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce, et au ministère des Pêcheries pour le commerce national? Est-ce là la situation existante, ou est-ce une exception?

M. Lang: Je ne crois pas qu'il y ait exception à la règle: Le ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce s'intéresse non seulement à la mise en marché du poisson à l'étranger, ce qui était sous la juridiction du ministère du Commerce mais aussi au développement de l'industrie même sur la scène domestique par ses divers programmes, et ainsi collaborer avec un autre ministère. Cette situation existe en tous cas avec le ministère des Pêcheries.

Du point de vue des pêcheries, c'est le ministère des Pêcheries qui s'occupe du développement. Mais le ministère de l'Industrie et

[Texte]

opment of industry; the Department of Industry and Trade and Commerce may have its interest and jurisdiction even in regard to the operation of the industry within Canada, quite apart from trade. So this kind of apparent double interest in a matter is not at all unusual. It is fairly common and, I think, quite unavoidable.

Mr. Lundrigan: In other words, Mr. Chairman, if my friend from New Brunswick or from British Columbia wanted to approach a particular government agency to stimulate the Canadian market, which is a necessary need at the present moment—we all feel that this market is not consuming the amount of fish that it could and consequently that we should be providing this market at our own national level—we would approach your Department. In other words, we could hold your Department responsible for the kind of stimulation that I am referring to on the national level.

Mr. Lang: Well, I think it could have its different aspects, if I may put it that way. The objective of promoting the cause of fisheries themselves with a view to promoting the welfare of the fishermen has hit home within the Department of Fisheries, as I understand it. If you were talking about the improvement of some specific agencies or devices for the fishing industry you might well be consulting the Department of Industry, as it used to be, or that branch within the Department of Industry or Trade and Commerce which is interested in the matter, so that it really would depend on the nature of your inquiry whether you would be pursuing it most successfully within the Department of Fisheries or within the Department of Industry or Trade and Commerce.

Mr. Lundrigan: Perhaps it is my mind or my inability to conceptualize the problem but I still cannot see it. If we want to sell fish in Canada, if we want people to eat more fish, if we want to put on promotional practices so that there is a greater consumption of fish on the part of the consumer in Canada, who do we approach? There are a number of members from all across Canada who feel—I would say almost everybody in the Committee right now—that there should be a great deal more effort to stimulate our Canadian consumption of all species of fish. Who do we approach, to whom can we make suggestions and who do we hold responsible?

Mr. Lang: I think it does depend on the particular kind of project but I would like to ask Mr. Harvey to comment on the question.

[Interprétation]

du Commerce s'y intéresse également et non seulement au point de vue commercial. Il arrive très souvent que deux ministères s'intéressent à une même industrie mais de différents points de vue, et je dirais que c'est inévitable.

M. Lundrigan: Si quelqu'un en Colombie-Britannique ou au Nouveau-Brunswick voulait demander que l'on stimule le marché canadien, ce qui est juste, parce que c'est un marché qui ne consomme pas la quantité de poisson qu'il pourrait, et que l'on encourage la mise en marché au Canada, devrait-il consulter votre ministère? Est-ce votre ministère qui a la responsabilité pour encourager la mise en marché au plan national?

M. Lang: Ce problème présente, pour ainsi dire, différents aspects. L'idée de promouvoir la cause des pêcheries au Canada, en vue d'améliorer la situation sociale des pêcheurs, concerne le ministère des Pêcheries. Mais si vous parlez de perfectionner des organismes ou des appareils de pêche, vous auriez peut-être affaire à l'ancien ministère de l'Industrie ou à la direction intéressée du ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce. Tout dépend du caractère de la demande, à savoir qui sera le plus en mesure d'y répondre, soit le ministère des Pêcheries ou le ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce.

M. Lundrigan: Je suis peut-être en faute, mais je ne saisis pas très bien le caractère du problème. Si nous voulons vendre plus de poisson au Canada et pousser les gens à en manger d'avantage, si nous voulons, par la publicité, encourager la consommation du poisson au Canada, qui doit-on voir? Plusieurs députés de toutes les parties du Canada, je dirais même pratiquement tous les membres du Comité aujourd'hui, s'accordent pour dire qu'il faudrait s'efforcer davantage d'encourager la consommation du poisson au Canada. A qui devons-nous soumettre nos suggestions? Et qui tenons-nous pour responsable?

M. Lang: Ca dépend du genre de projet. Je demanderais à M. Harvey de répondre.

[Text]

Mr. Harvey: Mr. Chairman, I think that is right. If an approach is received from some sector of an industry that properly employs both the facilities of the Department of Industry and Trade and Commerce, and the Department of Fisheries in this case, obviously whichever department was approached would promptly engage to obtain the benefit of the services of the other as well, each operating in its special area.

Going back to the original point made, the Department of Trade and Commerce, of course, has the foreign arm, the foreign trade service, resident officers in posts spread throughout the world who supply commercial intelligence and, of course, such commercial intelligence has to be indiscriminate of whether it is fisheries or food items or raw materials or whatever it may be. They use their knowledge and intelligence to the best advantage of all the Canadian industry and this is fed through the system to the industry liaison people within the department in Ottawa of Industry or Trade and Commerce. If there is any information in there that is relevant and important to other departments such as Agriculture, Energy, Mines and Resources, Fisheries and Forestry, obviously this is passed immediately to them. This is a teamwork proposition.

With respect to the division of labour within the Canadian market, of course there is one aspect of this that perhaps should be touched upon. Dealing within Canada, it is quite important in trade promotional work not to find yourself working for the benefit of a particular company in its competition against other companies who are also taxpayers. The problem here really is whether one is working for an industry as a whole and not for an individual. In the foreign market it is quite appropriate to be working for whoever has the initiative to tackle a particular market because you are not really dealing with all the factors of competition in the foreign market, so that anybody approaching the Department of Industry or Trade and Commerce in Ottawa, or the Department of Fisheries, can approach either department or both, with the object in mind of developing interest in whatever it may be that they have in the Canadian market in the way of a promotional operation, and if it is appropriate that government resources should be employed on this, whichever department he approaches he will very quickly receive guidance in that regard and need not hesitate to approach either department. Perhaps that really answers the question.

● 1515

Clauses 8 and 9 agreed to.

[Interpretation]

M. Harvey: Je pense que c'est juste. Lorsqu'une demande provient d'un secteur de l'industrie qui utilise aussi bien les services du ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce que ceux du ministère des Pêcheries, il est clair que celui qui reçoit la demande essayera d'y intéresser les service de l'autre ministère, chacun travaillant à sa propre spécialité.

Pour revenir au point que vous avez soulevé, le ministère du Commerce dispose du service de commerce extérieur, et il a des fonctionnaires en poste à l'étranger qui constituent un service de renseignement qui ne fait naturellement pas de distinction entre les produits de la pêche, les aliments, les matières premières, et ainsi de suite. Ils utilisent leurs connaissances au bénéfice des industries canadiennes, par l'intermédiaire des agents de liaison du ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce. Si un de ces renseignements est de nature à intéresser d'autres ministères comme l'Agriculture, l'Énergie, les Mines et les Ressources, et les Pêcheries et Forêts, ils leur sont immédiatement transmis. C'est une question de travail d'équipe.

Quant à la division de la main-d'œuvre à l'intérieur du marché du travail au Canada, il y a un aspect sur lequel il faudrait élaborer. Dans l'encouragement de la commercialisation au Canada, il est important de ne pas aider une entreprise au détriment d'une autre entreprise. Il importe de savoir si l'on travaille pour l'ensemble d'une industrie ou pour une entreprise en particulier. Dans un marché étranger, il est tout à fait acceptable de promouvoir les produits de l'entreprise qui a suffisamment d'initiative pour s'y introduire, car les facteurs de la concurrence sur le marché étranger n'entrent pas en jeu. Quiconque soumettra une demande au ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce, ou au ministère des Pêcheries, ou aux deux, en vue de susciter de l'intérêt dans leur produit au moyen d'un effort publicitaire. S'il convient d'utiliser les ressources du gouvernement, le ministère qui reçoit la demande verra à lui répondre rapidement. Ils ne devraient pas hésiter à contacter un de ces deux ministères. Ai-je répondu à votre question?

(Les articles 8 et 9 sont adoptés)

[Texte]

On Clause 10—Application of certain Acts and regulations.

Mr. McQuaid: What relationship is there between Section 5 of the Aeronautics Act and the freshwater fishing industry?

Mr. Harvey: Mr. Chairman, should public servants be casualties in non-commercial flying accidents they have certain protection under Section 5 of the Act. This is available also to employees of this Corporation, very necessarily so, because they will be doing a great deal of non-commercial flying, in all expectation.

Mr. McQuaid: That is fine, Mr. Chairman. I just wanted to clear that point.

Clauses 10 to 14, inclusive, agreed to.

On Clause 15—Conduct of financial obligations.

Mr. Ritchie: Just what does it mean, for the purpose of the Income Tax Act, to be a corporation specified in Schedule D to the Financial Administration Act? What does that entail?

Mr. Lang: It means that it is taxable under the Act.

Mr. Ritchie: In other words, do they pay a corporation tax as such or not?

Mr. Harvey: Mr. Chairman the situation really is that, of course, the corporation is intended to distribute back to the fishermen as part of its payment for the fish the excess earnings it may make over its initial cost of the fish. It will necessarily require, because it has to be self-sustaining, certain types of reserves against bad debts and those problems of doing business, but the Corporation will not, in all likelihood, have retained profits which would be taxable. But as a Crown corporation it is in Schedule D of the Financial Administration Act and if it did retain profits, income, this would be taxable. It is in a similar position to that of the Export Credits Insurance Corporation and other Crown corporations of that type.

Mr. Ritchie: In practice, then, after some time, after a year or two, presumably enough money would be available so that there would be very little if any profit. Most of it would be re-distributed.

[Interprétation]

Article 10, Application de certaines lois et de certains règlements.

M. McQuaid: Quel rapport y-a-t-il entre la *Loi sur l'aéronautique* et l'industrie de la pêche en eau douce?

M. Harvey: Lorsque les fonctionnaires subissent un accident sur un vol non commercial, ils sont protégés par l'article 5 de cette Loi. Cette disposition s'étendra nécessairement aux employés de l'Office puisqu'ils seront vraisemblablement appelés à voyager beaucoup sur des vols non commerciaux.

M. McQuaid: Très bien, monsieur le président. Je désirais seulement une explication.

(Les articles 10 à 14 inclusivement sont adoptés.)

Article 15, Opérations financières.

M. Ritchie: Qu'est-ce qu'on veut dire au juste lorsqu'on dit:

aux fins de la *Loi de l'impôt sur le revenu*, être une corporation visée à l'Annexe D de la *Loi sur l'administration financière*

qu'est-ce que cela signifie?

M. Lang: Que l'Office est imposable en vertu de la Loi.

M. Ritchie: Est-ce qu'elle paie l'impôt sur les sociétés ou non?

M. Harvey: En réalité, l'Office doit distribuer aux pêcheurs, comme paiement partiel du poisson, l'excédent sur ses frais d'exploitation. Comme il s'agit d'une entreprise d'automne, elle doit nécessairement se constituer certaines réserves pour parer aux créances irrécouvrables et imprévus. Il est peu probable cependant qu'elle ait retenu des bénéfices qui soient imposables. A titre de société de la Couronne, elle figure à l'Annexe D de la *Loi sur l'administration financière* et, si, de fait, elle retient des bénéfices, ils sont imposables. Elle est sur le même pied que les autres sociétés de la Couronne, comme la *Société d'Assurance des crédits à l'exportation*.

M. Ritchie: Après une année ou deux, elle aura donc vraisemblablement suffisamment d'argent mais il n'y aura pas beaucoup de bénéfices puisque la majeure partie de cet argent sera redistribué aux pêcheurs, n'est-ce pas?

[Text]

Mr. Harvey: Yes, it is the intent of the Corporation to give the fishermen the benefit of its earnings as a part of the cost of the fish.

The Chairman: Mr. Comeau.

Mr. Comeau: It says in subclause (1) that

The Corporation shall conduct its operations on a self-sustaining financial basis without appropriations therefor by Parliament.

Exactly what does this mean? Does this mean that Parliament will not be asked to make grants to this Corporation? As I understand it there is the initial grant as far as the setting up of the operations is concerned, but what of after that? To my mind this means that the government will not be asked to grant money to this Corporation. Is that correct?

Mr. Lang: That is right. The guideline to the Corporation is to operate on a self-sustaining basis, subject only to the payment of the establishment costs of up to \$100,000.

Mr. Comeau: Yet later on the government can be asked to make loans to this Corporation. Is that correct?

Mr. Lang: No, the bill provides for the guarantee by the Minister of Finance, by the government through the Minister of Finance, of loans which the Corporation may make in the financing of its operations up to \$5 million.

Mr. Comeau: I see. We will be coming to that in Clause 16 then. After the Corporation is set up and its operations are begun, Parliament will not be asked to make loans or grants of any kind to this Corporation.

Mr. Lang: It is possible for the government to make loans to the Corporation under Clause 17 (1) (b) and subclause (2).

• 1520

Mr. Hogarth: It would appear that it only has power to borrow money from a bank, if you look at Clause 7 (g) unless I am mistaken, and that is quite possibly so. The only thing that concerns me is that Clause 7 (i) says "do all such other things". Certainly if the power to borrow is restricted in Clause 7 (g) it could not be broadened by 7 (i). It might be wise, sir, if I might suggest it, that you reflect on that clause and maybe broaden it so that the corporation can borrow from any institution.

Mr. Lang: Yes, I think I would like to look into it. I appreciate its being drawn to my

[Interpretation]

M. Harvey: Oui l'Office a l'intention de faire profiter les pêcheurs de ses gains.

Le président: M. Comeau.

M. Comeau: Au paragraphe I, on dit que:

L'Office est financièrement autonome et ne reçoit pas pour ses opérations de crédits affectés par le Parlement.

Qu'est-ce que cela signifie au juste? Qu'on ne demandera pas au Parlement de voter des subventions pour cet Office? Si je comprends bien, il y a une subvention initiale d'établissement, mais ensuite? Si je comprends bien, on ne demandera pas au Parlement d'accorder des subventions à cet Office. Est-ce exact?

M. Lang: C'est exact. L'Office doit être autonome, exception faite de la subvention initiale d'établissement de 100,000 dollars.

M. Comeau: Mais elle pourra peut-être, plus tard, demander un prêt auprès de l'État, n'est-ce pas?

M. Lang: Non. La Loi prévoit que l'État pourra, par l'intermédiaire du ministre des Finances, garantir les emprunts que la Société peut contracter pour financer son exploitation, et jusqu'à concurrence de \$5 millions.

M. Comeau: Je comprends, on en parlera donc à l'article 16. Après l'établissement de l'Office et que l'exploitation est en marche, elle ne pourra pas demander au Parlement de lui accorder des prêts ou des subventions d'aucune sorte.

M. Lang: Aux termes de l'article 17, paragraphe 1) et 2), l'État peut accorder un prêt à l'Office.

M. Hogarth: Il me semble ici que l'Office peut emprunter uniquement des banques, en vertu de l'article 7(g), à moins que je fasse erreur, ce qui est fort possible. Tout ce qui m'inquiète c'est qu'à l'article 7(i) on dit: «toute autre chose»... Si les pouvoirs d'emprunt se trouvent restreints par les dispositions de l'article 7(g) il est certain qu'ils ne peuvent pas être élargis par l'article 7(i). Je propose donc qu'on étudie cet article et, s'il y a lieu, qu'on permette à la société d'emprunter de n'importe quelle source.

M. Lang: Je vous remercie d'avoir porté ce point à mon attention. Je verrai à discuter ce

[Texte]

attention. I would like to look at the implications of that with the law officers whether in fact the implication of Clause 17 is that Clause 7 needs broadening.

The Chairman: Excuse me. I have other members who have indicated they want to ask questions and Mr. Rose is one.

Mr. Rose: Sir, my question deals with the same subclause of clause 15 and it seems to be pretty final without appropriations because as I understand it, what we are doing here is imposing it on a particular industry. Is that not so?

Mr. Lang: Yes.

Mr. Rose: It is a federal-provincial imposition of a marketing board on a particular industry.

Mr. Lang: That is right. Certainly as a result of the enactment of this law by this government and the provincial governments the fishermen will not be free to sell their catch except to the Corporation in general.

Mr. Rose: Earlier in this meeting I also noted that a motion was lost so that the actual people who are going to be served by this particular board are not going to be necessarily part of the management of this particular Corporation. What concerns me here is that we have a particular industry.

We are imposing a marketing board upon it—a management board really because it will be more than just marketing—and certainly we hope that sales will increase and the general picture of the industry will be improved. Nevertheless, what we are doing here is putting a large bureaucracy in control of this particular industry, and the complete financing of this bureaucracy is to come out of the industry. Unless the board can improve the return to the fishermen it will not act in that way at all. It will be a cost to the fishermen rather than an aid to them.

Could you give me any estimate of the kind of costs that we might be faced with, or the industry might be faced with, with the imposition of this particular board? How large is this going to be?

Mr. Lang: Mr. Harvey has answered that question this morning. He gave the range of between \$100,000 and \$200,000 as his preliminary, tentative, estimate of the cost of operation, and we also had a full discussion on the probable benefits which would cover this. The precedent of marketing boards, of course, is there before us. The Canadian Wheat Board operates in much the same fashion.

[Interprétation]

point avec les juristes, à voir si l'article 17 entraîne un élargissement de l'article 7.

Le président: D'autres membres ont demandé la parole, dont M. Rose.

M. Rose: Ma question porte sur le même paragraphe de l'article 15. Il me semble que la société ne pourra pas tenir le coup sans subvention, surtout que nous imposons cet Office à une industrie, n'est-ce pas?

M. Lang: Oui.

M. Rose: L'État et les provinces se sont entendus pour imposer un Office de commercialisation sur une industrie.

M. Lang: Vous avez raison, l'adoption de cette loi par le gouvernement fédéral et de lois semblables par les gouvernements provinciaux, forcera les pêcheurs à vendre leur prise à l'Office.

M. Rose: Au début de cette réunion, j'ai remarqué qu'on a rejeté une motion de sorte que les gens qui seront desservis par cet Office ne feront pas nécessairement partie de sa direction. C'est qu'il s'agit d'une industrie particulière.

Nous leur imposons un Office de commercialisation, ou plutôt un conseil d'administration, puisque l'Office ne s'en tiendra pas à la commercialisation, nous espérons, bien entendu, que la situation générale de l'industrie s'améliorera et que les ventes s'accroîtront. En somme, nous établissons une puissante bureaucratie pour cette industrie qui doit en assurer le financement. A moins que l'Office puisse améliorer le rendement des pêcheurs, il constituera un passif pour les pêcheurs plutôt qu'un actif. Pouvez-vous me donner une estimation de ce que cet Office coûtera à l'industrie? De quel ordre seront ces dépenses?

M. Lang: M. Harvey a répondu à cette question ce matin. Il a dit que ce serait entre 100,000 et 200,000 dollars. Ce n'est qu'une estimation préliminaire des frais d'exploitation possibles. Nous avons également parlé des bénéfices prévus qui compenseront ces frais. Il existe d'ailleurs un précédent, celui de la Commission du blé pour les producteurs de céréales.

[Text]

Mr. Rose: I am not concerned, sir, with the principle of marketing boards. I think we can all support this. What I am concerned with here is the finality of this clause without appropriations because it may be that for some time until this thing gets rolling this particular board from time to time may need assistance from Parliament and I just feel that this is a little bit final.

• 1525

Mr. Lang: We have to come back to Parliament.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, could I comment on this because I feel that it is the same point Mr. Chairman exactly.

The Chairman: Exactly?

Mr. Lundrigan: Yes, it is a supplementary observation perhaps. I raised this point on several occasions and I was struck with the same feeling. I remember bringing it to the Minister's attention earlier today. The Minister said—and I was going to suggest that this be written into the bill as well—that in the event of an emergency naturally the government would come to the aid of the Corporation. I raised this in the House and when I raised it today I said that I am wondering if the reason for the clause is purely to set a good standard, a good goal for the Corporation, or if it is a reflection of Canadian policy really based on demands by another government. Specifically I am thinking of the American government and I know the attitude of the American government towards Canadian involvement in the fishing industry. Consequently I asked the Minister what would be the situation in the event of an emergency? Would the Government of Canada, would Parliament not consider the necessity of getting involved? The Minister said yes, that this would be logical.

If this is the case, then why can we not eliminate the phrase which forms the last part of subclause (1) of Clause 15, or continue with a phrase which will indicate that in the event of emergencies Parliament will deem it necessary to become implicated.

The Chairman: On a supplementary Mr. Hogarth?

Mr. Hogarth: When I first read subclause (1) of Clause 15 I assumed that the government would be able at any time to loan money to this Corporation and perhaps with the powers of the Corporation broadened that could take place, but I assumed subclause (1) of Clause

[Interpretation]

M. Rose: Il ne s'agit guère du principe même des offices de commercialisation. Je pense que nous l'appuyons tous. Mais je m'inquiète du fait que, aux termes de cet article sur les crédits, il n'est pas prévu de subventions, alors qu'il se peut très bien que l'Office ait besoin, à l'occasion, de l'aide du Parlement, et cela me semble être un peu trop décisif.

M. Lang: Il nous faudra revenir au Parlement dans pareil cas.

M. Lundrigan: Monsieur le président, pourrais-je faire une observation à cet égard, car il me semble qu'il s'agit exactement du même sujet.

Le président: Exactement?

M. Lundrigan: Oui. C'est peut-être une question supplémentaire. J'ai soulevé cette question plusieurs fois, et j'avais précisément la même opinion. J'en ai parlé au Ministre aujourd'hui. Il a dit—et je propose que cela soit aussi inséré dans le bill—qu'évidemment, en cas d'urgence, le gouvernement se porterait au secours de l'Office. J'ai soulevé ce point à la Chambre, et lorsque je suis revenu sur ce sujet aujourd'hui, j'ai dit que je me demandais s'il s'agissait tout simplement, par cet article, d'établir de bonnes normes, un bon objectif pour l'Office, ou s'il reflétait la politique du Canada fondée, en réalité, sur les exigences d'un autre gouvernement. Je pense surtout au gouvernement américain, et je connais son attitude à l'égard de l'intervention du gouvernement canadien dans l'industrie de la pêche. J'ai donc demandé au ministre quelle serait la situation en cas d'urgence. Est-ce que le gouvernement du Canada, le Parlement, ne songerait pas à la nécessité d'intervenir? Le ministre a dit que si, que cela serait logique.

Si tel est le cas, pourquoi ne pas éliminer les derniers mots du paragraphe (1) de l'article 15, ou y ajouter quelques termes qui indiqueront qu'en cas d'urgence, le Parlement sera prêt à intervenir.

Le président: Monsieur Hogarth, question supplémentaire?

M. Hogarth: Lorsque j'ai lu le paragraphe (1) de l'article 15 pour la première fois, j'ai supposé que le gouvernement pourrait, à tout moment, prêter des fonds à l'Office et, si les pouvoirs de l'Office sont élargis, cela sera peut-être possible mais j'ai pensé que le para-

[Texte]

15 meant that the financial statements of this Corporation and its necessity for money would not form any part of the estimates of any department of the Government of Canada and I assumed that:

...without appropriations therefor by Parliament.

meant that we would not have to consider the moneys required by this Corporation in our Parliamentary estimates and it was on a self-sustaining basis. I might be wrong, but that is what I assumed it meant.

The Chairman: Mr. Rose?

Mr. Rose: Mr. Chairman, it is pretty final—just “without appropriations.” What concerns me is that in the event, for instance, of massive failure of sales in any one year, the \$100,000 it is going to cost to run this operation is going to come directly out of the pockets of the people it is set up to assist. I just feel that this phrase is extremely strong. Had I been in this Committee a little longer, I would perhaps be prepared to move an amendment on this.

The Chairman: Mr. Ritchie, you indicated...

Mr. Lang: I wonder if I might...

The Chairman: Mr. Lang?

Mr. Lang: ...pick up some of those points. First of all Mr. Lundrigan's point: I did not at any time talk about the government in an emergency coming to the assistance of the Corporation. In the discussion I had with him in the House, as I recall it, the point I made was that...

An hon. Member: For further study...

Mr. Lang: ...the point I have been trying to make whenever we have discussed this topic is that when in a fishing industry, or any other industry, any part of it might need assistance nothing in the existence of the Corporation stops that from happening. It is not necessarily done through the route of the Corporation. There are all sorts of other routes through which this can be done. There can be loan plans for fishermen, there can be support prices for the product without involving the Corporation directly at all, and so on. There can be all sorts of other plans. This is really what I meant, that there are all sorts of governmental powers.

The Corporation is intended to aim at putting its operations on a self-sustaining basis. The government is giving it a guarantee in

[Interprétation]

graphe (1) de l'article 15 voulait dire que les bilans financiers de l'Office et que ses besoins d'argent ne figureraient dans les crédits d'aucun ministère du gouvernement canadien. J'ai supposé que l'expression:

Ne reçoit pas... de crédits affectés par le Parlement

signifiait que nous n'aurions pas à tenir compte, dans nos prévisions budgétaires, des fonds requis par l'Office, et que ce dernier était financièrement autonome. C'est ce que j'ai supposé, du moins; je peux me tromper.

Le président: Monsieur Rose?

Mr. Rose: Monsieur le président, cette expression «ne reçoit pas de crédits» me paraît trop définitive. Ce qui m'inquiète, c'est que si, par exemple, les ventes sont très mauvaises une année, les 100,000 dollars nécessaires pour les frais d'exploitation vont venir directement des poches de ceux que l'Office est censé aider. J'estime que cette expression est beaucoup trop forte. Si j'avais siégé au Comité plus longtemps, je n'hésiterais pas à proposer une modification à cet égard.

Le président: Monsieur Ritchie, vous avez dit...

M. Lang: Je me demande si je pourrais...

Le président: Monsieur Lang?

M. Lang: ...faire quelques observations sur certaines de ces réflexions. Tout d'abord, au sujet de ce qu'a dit M. Lundrigan: je n'ai jamais dit qu'en cas d'urgence, le gouvernement porterait secours à l'Office. Pour autant que je me souviens, lorsque j'en ai parlé avec lui à la Chambre, j'ai dit que...

Une voix: A étudier davantage...

M. Lang: ...ce que j'ai essayé de dire chaque fois que nous avons débattu cette question, c'était que lorsqu'un secteur quelconque de l'industrie de la pêche, ou de n'importe quelle autre industrie, avait besoin d'assistance, rien dans l'existence de l'Office n'empêchait le gouvernement d'intervenir. Cela ne se fait pas nécessairement pas l'entremise de l'Office, et il y a toutes sortes d'autres moyens. Il peut y avoir des programmes de prêts aux pêcheurs, des prix de soutien pour les produits sans que l'Office soit mis directement en cause, et ainsi de suite. Il peut y avoir toutes sortes de programmes. C'est là, en réalité, ce que je voulais dire—qu'il y a toutes sortes de pouvoirs aux mains du gouvernement.

L'Office doit chercher à mener son exploitation au restant financièrement autonome. Le gouvernement lui garantit des prêts de sorte

[Text]

regard to loans which really allows it to do certain things which it could not do immediately, and indeed to take care of sudden changes in its position, but it is certainly expected to so arrange its initial prices that it can expect to be on a self-sustaining basis. That is the objective of the operation. The government guarantee of loans, of course, could be important in this in regard to early years and really means that there is no emergency. This is the Corporation itself. The marketing board operation is designed not to be a vehicle of transferring money from the government to the fisherman, but rather is specifically designed to be an improvement of the conditions of the industry so that the fisherman receives a better share of the money. This is the philosophy that is reflected in these sections.

• 1530

The Chairman: Mr. Ritchie?

Mr. Ritchie: If I heard the Minister correctly, then the government has the ability on short notice to sustain the fishing industry, in the case just mentioned where there was an over-all failure of sales. Can the government do this quickly and easily without involving the Corporation? Do I understand this correctly? Is there a mechanism to do this?

Mr. Lang: No, I do not suggest existing mechanisms, but I do not suggest mechanisms without Parliamentary action.

The Chairman: Mr. Lundrigan?

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, I can see the Minister's point and I think I had his interpretation correct today when he did say that the government could come to the assistance of the industry. Perhaps I misrepresented the situation and said "corporation" can come to the assistance of the industry. Right now existing legislation enables this to happen through the prices support.

I think there should be some indication. I can see this kind of clause creating a kind of pessimism about the nature and future of the Corporation which might not be at all a reflection of the Corporation or its potential. This is what I feel; I have felt this all along. I have taken strong exception to the sub-clause. Why do we have to include it? If we do have to include it, can we not include in the same Clause some indication that the government can under certain conditions, without specifying these conditions, come to the assistance of the fishing industry, which

[Interpretation]

qu'il puisse faire certaines choses que, sans cela, il ne pourrait pas faire immédiatement, ainsi que pour remédier aux changements soudains de sa situation, mais on attend assurément que les prix soient fixés dès le début de façon que l'Office puisse parvenir à l'autonomie financière. C'est là l'objectif de l'opération. La garantie que donne le gouvernement de faire des prêts peut, bien sûr, jouer un rôle important là-dedans au cours des premières années, et suppose en fait qu'il n'y a pas de situation d'urgence. Il s'agit là de l'Office même. L'Office de commercialisation n'est pas prévu pour transférer des fonds du gouvernement aux pêcheurs, mais plutôt pour améliorer les conditions de l'industrie afin que les pêcheurs touchent une plus forte part de l'argent. C'est là la pensée que reflètent ces articles.

Le président: Monsieur Ritchie.

M. Ritchie: Si j'ai bien compris le ministre, le gouvernement peut donc, à bref délai, soutenir l'industrie de la pêche dans le cas, que l'on mentionnait tout à l'heure, où l'ensemble des ventes était mauvais. Le gouvernement peut-il intervenir rapidement et facilement sans que l'Office soit mis en cause? Est-ce que j'ai bien compris? Est-ce que quelque chose est prévu?

M. Lang: Non, rien n'est prévu actuellement, mais je ne propose pas que l'on prévoie quoi que ce soit sans intervention du Parlement.

Le président: Monsieur Lundrigan?

M. Lundrigan: Monsieur le président, je vois ce que veut dire le ministre, et j'avais bien interprété ses paroles d'aujourd'hui, lorsqu'il disait que le gouvernement pourrait venir en aide à l'industrie. Peut-être ai-je mal présenté la chose en disant que l'Office pourrait venir en aide à l'industrie. Même les lois qui existent à l'heure actuelle permettent cela, sous forme d'un soutien des prix.

Je crois que l'on devrait donner quelque indication de cela. Sinon un article comme celui-ci pourrait créer une atmosphère de pessimisme quant à la nature et à l'avenir de l'Office qui ne refléterait peut-être pas du tout la situation de l'Office ou ses possibilités futures. C'est le sentiment que j'ai eu depuis le début, et j'ai eu des réserves nettes quant à ce paragraphe de l'article. Pourquoi inclure ce paragraphe ici? Et, si c'est indispensable, ne pourrions-nous pas alors indiquer dans le même article que le gouvernement peut, dans certaines circonstances—sans mentionner ce

[Texte]

of course present legislation permits. What is the reason for its inclusion? If we do include it, why should we not stipulate that the government can do this? It still permits the government, if it deems it necessary, to come to the assistance of the industry.

Mr. Lang: It may not be included because it is unnecessary. The philosophy of the operation by the Board is what is set out in that section and not general in other governmental policy.

The Chairman: Mr. Murphy?

Mr. Murphy: Subclause (3) of Clause 15 says:

(3) The Corporation may make grants in lieu of taxes to any municipality in Canada . . .

Would the government consider changing that word "may" to "shall" so that there will be no doubt that the federal government will be paying its share of the municipal burdens?

Mr. Lang: This is, I think, the common approach. I do not think this distinguishes this Corporation from other Crown Corporations.

Mr. Murphy: I agree with the Minister on that, but do you not think it is time that we realized the plight that many of the municipalities are finding themselves in, and, rather than meeting this as a discretionary matter with the Corporation, make sure that it pays its way in a municipality.

Mr. Hogarth: The city of Winnipeg appreciates it.

Mr. Murphy: I am sure they would.

The Chairman: Mr. Lundrigan?

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, I was going to move an amendment to subclause (1). Clause 15 has not carried, has it?

The Chairman: No.

Mr. Lundrigan: So it is still in order?

The Chairman: The clause has not been carried.

Mr. Lundrigan: The amendment on subclause (1) of Clause 15 would be as follows, that the present subsection be changed to read: The Corporation shall endeavour to conduct its operations on a self-sustaining financial basis.

[Interprétation]

que sont ces circonstances—, venir en aide à l'industrie de la pêche, ce que, bien sûr, autorisent les lois actuelles. Pourquoi avoir inclus ce paragraphe? Et s'il le faut absolument, pourquoi alors ne pas stipuler que le gouvernement peut agir ainsi? Cela permet tout de même au gouvernement, s'il le juge à propos, de se porter au secours de l'industrie.

M. Lang: Nous ne l'incluons pas parce que cela n'est pas nécessaire. Les principes du fonctionnement de l'Office sont ceux qui sont posés dans cet article, et non ceux de la politique générale du Gouvernement.

Le président: Monsieur Murphy?

M. Murphy: On dit, au paragraphe (3) de l'article 15:

L'Office peut accorder, pour tenir lieu d'impôts, à toute municipalité au Canada des subventions. . .

Le gouvernement ne pourrait-il pas remplacer le mot «peut» par «doit» afin qu'il ne laisse aucun doute que le gouvernement paiera sa part de la charge municipale?

M. Lang: C'est ainsi que cela se fait d'ordinaire. C'est la même chose que pour les autres sociétés de la Couronne.

M. Murphy: Je suis d'accord avec le ministre sur ce point, mais n'est-il pas temps de se rendre compte que beaucoup de municipalités se trouvent dans une situation précaire, et plutôt que de laisser cela à la discrétion de l'Office, de s'assurer que ce dernier payât ses impôts à la municipalité.

M. Hogarth: La ville de Winnipeg en est heureuse.

M. Murphy: Je suis certain qu'elle le serait.

Le président: Monsieur Lundrigan?

M. Lundrigan: Monsieur le président, je voudrais proposer une modification au paragraphe (1) de l'article 15. L'article 15 n'est pas encore adopté, n'est-ce pas?

Le président: Non.

M. Lundrigan: Cela reste donc conforme au Règlement?

Le président: L'article n'a pas été adopté.

M. Lundrigan: La modification au paragraphe (1) de l'article 15 serait la suivante: que le paragraphe actuel soit remplacé par: «L'Office s'efforcera d'être financièrement autonome».

[Text]

The Chairman: Thank you Mr. Lundrigan. Mr. Hogarth?

Mr. Hogarth: Mr. Chairman, before the question is put, might I suggest to the hon. member who has moved that amendment and to the Minister that the members of this Committee have a chance to reflect on the meaning of the words:

... without appropriations therefor by Parliament.

I would suggest that the motion be tabled until such time as we have had an opportunity to look into that.

The Chairman: Is this agreeable?

Mr. Lundrigan: Do you mean Mr. Chairman that we do not vote on Clause 15...

Mr. Hogarth: We can vote on Clause 15 after we have had a chance to look into that.

The Chairman: You mean you are asking to have Clause 15 stood?

Mr. Hogarth: Yes, just stood until the next meeting or until later.

• 1535

Mr. Comeau: I wish to raise an objection to that, because if we do this now, then we will be doing it for every clause until we have consulted and consulted and we will never get things done in this Committee. We were appointed to this Committee to get this legislation through and I think that we should simply carry these clauses as they come along.

The Chairman: Yes, Mr. Osler.

Mr. Osler: I do not understand what the perplexity is all about. Perhaps it is because I am just naturally a little slow, but it seems to me that those who have thought of this bill have decided in their wisdom that an amount of approximately \$100,000 is needed to launch the scheme and that in the general course of events you may need a credit line of up to \$5 million backed by Parliament. If that turns out to be bad planning, like any other corporation they will have to replan. So they come back to Parliament and get an amendment. To loosen this thing up at the moment is giving this new Board a blank cheque that they may not need and it seems to me we have not got that kind of money to be floating blank cheques around.

If in their wisdom our experts think that the kind of money they have requested is enough money, it is the same as a private corporation coming and saying we can get

[Interpretation]

Le président: Merci, monsieur Lundrigan. Monsieur Hogarth?

M. Hogarth: Monsieur le président, avant que l'on ne pose la question relative à la modification proposée, pourrais-je proposer à l'honorable député qui en a fait la proposition, ainsi qu'au ministre, de donner aux membres du Comité le temps de réfléchir au sens des mots:

... et ne reçoit pas pour ses opérations de crédits affectés par le Parlement.

Je propose que l'on dépose la proposition jusqu'à ce que nous ayons eu l'occasion d'examiner cela.

Le président: Est-ce d'accord?

M. Lundrigan: Voulez-vous dire que nous ne votons pas sur l'article 15?

M. Hogarth: Nous pourrions voter sur l'article 15 après que nous aurons eu l'occasion de l'étudier.

Le président: Vous voudriez réserver l'article 15?

M. Hogarth: Oui, jusqu'à la prochaine réunion, sinon plus tard.

M. Comeau: Je veux m'opposer à cette pratique. Si nous l'adoptons, en effet, nous agirons ainsi pour chaque article, consultant sans cesse, et nous n'en finirons plus. Or, notre Comité a été institué pour en terminer avec cette loi. Nous devons donc adopter ces articles comme ils se présentent.

Le président: Monsieur Osler?

M. Osler: Je ne sais pas quel est le texte qui est difficile à comprendre ici. Les rédacteurs des projets de Loi, dans leur sagesse, ont décidé qu'il faudrait \$100,000 pour mettre l'opération en marche. Il faudra peut-être un crédit jusqu'à \$5 millions de dollars qui sera garanti par le Parlement. Est-ce que c'est là de la mauvaise planification? On reviendra alors devant le Parlement pour demander un amendement. Pour le moment nous donnons à l'Office un chèque en blanc dont il n'aura peut-être pas besoin.

Si, dans leur sagesse, nos spécialistes estiment que l'argent demandé est suffisant, c'est la même chose que s'il s'agissait d'une entreprise privée.

[Texte]

this thing going with so many thousand dollars or so many million dollars. They have to go back to the money market if they are wrong.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, is my motion already accepted?

The Chairman: Accepted for debate.

Mr. Lundrigan: Yes. Is it now debatable?

The Chairman: It is debatable.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, the reason I moved the amendment is that the Minister earlier today gave an indication that the reason for this particular subclause is purely to set some kind of goal for the Corporation, and I am in favour of this. The goal is that the Corporation will endeavour to conduct its operations on a self-sustaining basis, hopefully—and we all hope this—without any appropriations from Parliament for any time in the future. This is the aim. The Minister indicated on being questioned this morning that this was the purpose of the subclause, to set a standard, expectations if you wish, for the Corporation in question. To leave the subclause as it is right now would perhaps generate a certain pessimism. Someone indicated a finality to the whole thing, which is not necessary because all the subclause is aimed at doing is bringing about the expectations.

Consequently, to eliminate this generation of pessimism we could just indicate that the Corporation shall endeavour to conduct its operations, as the motion indicates, on a self-sustaining basis. This is the aim set for the Corporation.

The Chairman: Mr. McQuaid?

Mr. McQuaid: Mr. Chairman, I just wanted to ask the Minister a question. Do you think, Mr. Lang, this Committee has any jurisdiction to consider an amendment which affects the public purse, that is, the spending of government money. Does our jurisdiction extend that far?

Mr. Lang: Clearly no.

Mr. McQuaid: Would this amendment have that effect if it passed?

Mr. Lang: I do not think so. I should not be giving legal opinions on the meanings of these amendments. I think the amended form is more pessimistic than the existing form.

The Chairman: Mr. Osler?

Mr. Osler: That would be my comment, Mr. Chairman. I think that the kind of optimism

[Interprétation]

M. Lundrigan: Ma motion est-elle déjà acceptée?

Le président: Oui, pour la discussion.

M. Lundrigan: Oui. Peut-on discuter?

Le président: On peut discuter.

M. Lundrigan: La raison pour laquelle j'ai proposé cet amendement c'est que le ministre, aujourd'hui, nous a dit que la raison de ce paragraphe c'est tout simplement d'établir une sorte d'objectif pour l'Office.

J'approuve cette idée. L'Office cherchera autant que possible à s'établir sur une base rentable sans subvention du Parlement, c'est là l'objectif. Le ministre, quand on l'a interrogé, ce matin, vers 10 h. 30, a dit que c'était là le but de cet article, d'établir une norme. Si on laissait l'article tel qu'il est, cela pourrait engendrer un certain pessimisme, une certaine fidélité qui ne m'apparaît pas nécessaire, puisque tout ce qu'on veut c'est de définir les objectifs, par conséquent, pour supprimer cette incertitude et ce pessimisme, on pourrait dire simplement que l'Office cherchera à mener ses opérations sur une base rentable. C'est le but établi pour l'Office n'est-ce pas?

Le président: M. McQuaid.

M. McQuaid: Je voudrais poser une question au ministre. Croyez-vous que le Comité puisse considérer un amendement qui peut comporter la dépense d'argent public? Croyez-vous que notre compétence aille jusque-là?

M. Lang: Sûrement pas.

M. McQuaid: Est-ce que cet amendement aura cet effet s'il était adopté?

M. Lang: Je ne crois pas. Je ne devrais pas donner d'opinions juridiques ici, à l'égard d'un amendement. Je crois cependant que l'amendement est encore plus pessimiste que l'article.

Le président: Monsieur Osler?

M. Osler: Je crois, pour ma part, que l'optimisme que réclame mon honorable ami est de

[Text]

that our friend is asking us to generate is the kind of optimism that certainly my mail tells me we should not be generating. People want to see us using money wisely and not going wildly optimistic to the tune of spending it unwisely. The Minister has pointed out that if the industry needs financial assistance it can be done by other methods. This is purely a marketing device, and if that marketing device is going to cost more than \$100,000 with a \$5 million working capital, then I suggest it is going to be run inefficiently.

The Chairman: Mr. Rose?

• 1540

Mr. Rose: Mr. Chairman, I think that this will loosen it up somewhat. Perhaps in the long term effects it will not make much difference. My particular concern in regard to efficiency is how this is going to affect the individual fishermen. I can see the people who are the management part of this Board getting along just fine, really, no matter what condition the industry is in. Perhaps I am being a bit extravagant when I say this, but I am concerned about the fellow who is supposed to receive the money for his product when it finally trickles down to him. I do not believe this is a pessimistic move at all. It would open the door so that if it were necessary it would be possible for the Corporation to at least approach Parliament for some kind of assistance under whatever the conditions might be.

I feel in any discussion of a bill by committee that we should endeavour to not just perhaps underline what great wisdom is contained within the bill and therefore it cannot be altered in any way, but to discuss it together here to see if this perhaps would not be an improvement. I certainly do not like this business of being without appropriations for ever and ever. Here you are boys, we have set you up and you are finished.

Mr. Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi): Mr. Chairman, I believe the proposed amendment pretty well has the effect of destroying the clause altogether, if it means anything at the present time. It would not mean anything if we were to pass legislation telling this Corporation to try to not go into debt. In my opinion that does not add up to anything at all. If we are going to amend it this way we may as well scrap the subsection.

Mr. Noble: Mr. Chairman, approaching this as a businessman, I think this is merely a warning to the Corporation that they are on a self-sustaining basis. I do not think this is going to be any hazard to the fishermen because I feel if the fishing industry got to a point where the fishermen were going to

[Interpretation]

l'optimisme que l'on ne devrait pas favoriser si nous voulons. Il faut ici, se servir de cet argent à bon escient, non pas le gaspiller. Le ministre a déjà dit que si l'industrie a besoin d'assistance sur le plan financier, cela pourra se faire par d'autres moyens. Il s'agit ici simplement d'organisation des banques. Si cela coûte plus de \$100,000 sur un total de \$5 millions, c'est que l'organisation n'est pas efficace.

Le président: Monsieur Rose?

M. Rose: Peut-être qu'à long terme, cela ne fera pas une grande différence, mais ce qui me préoccupe ici, c'est de savoir comment cela aidera les pêcheurs en particulier? Je ne vois pas comment les fonctionnaires, ou les administrateurs de cet Office, pourront se tirer d'affaire très bien, quel que soit l'état de l'industrie. C'est peut-être de l'extravagance, mais je pense à celui qui est censé recevoir de l'argent pour son produit et qu'on lui distribue au compte-gouttes. Ce n'est pas, je crois, une idée pessimiste. Cela ouvrirait la porte de façon que, si c'était nécessaire, l'Office pourrait au moins demander au Parlement de l'assistance dans certaines conditions, quelles qu'elles soient.

J'estime que dans toute discussion d'un projet de loi, au Comité, nous devrions nous efforcer, non pas seulement de souligner la grande sagesse de ce projet de loi, mais en discuter ensemble, et se demander s'il n'y aurait pas moyen de l'améliorer. Je ne sais pas comment on pourra procéder sans crédit.

M. Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi): Monsieur le président, je crois que la modification va annuler toute la portée de l'article, si l'article veut dire quelque chose. Cela ne signifierait absolument rien, si on adoptait une loi disant à l'Office qu'il ne doit pas s'endetter. Cela ne me semble pas logique du tout. Si nous voulons modifier la loi de cette façon-là, il vaut mieux supprimer l'article.

M. Noble: Je songe à cela en homme d'affaires. Ceci n'est qu'un avertissement à l'Office qu'il ne doit pas s'endetter. Cela n'affectera pas le pêcheur parce qu'il me semble que l'industrie de la pêche est arrivée à un point tel que si les pêcheurs souffrent des conséquences économiques, ils recevront le

[Texte]

suffer, they would be taken care of by price support. As far as I am concerned I think this is a good clause and I go along with it.

Mr. Comeau: I also agree, I think this is a good clause. The Minister tells us he has great hopes for this Corporation. It should solve the problems of the freshwater fishing industry. They would be given a grant to start their operations, and if this Corporation does not work they would then come back to Parliament and we would use some other method to get them out of it, either scrap the Corporation or do something else. I go along with this clause.

The Chairman: I will put the question. The proposed amendment reads:

The Corporation shall endeavour to conduct its operations on a self-sustaining financial basis.

Mr. Lundrigan: I so move.

Motion negatived.

The Chairman: Shall Clause 15 carry?

Mr. Ritchie: The point was brought up a few minutes ago about making grants in lieu of taxes. The Corporation probably has quite a bit of property, particularly in villages, and so forth, and I would like to know about this. It says "may make grants". It does not seem as though it has to make grants. What formula does it arrive at and how is this taken care of?

Mr. Lang: I believe in the ordinary course this results in discussions between the municipal government and the appropriate Corporation about the equivalents to other taxes. That is my understanding of the situation. I do not think there has been any great objection to this in a general way across the country.

Mr. Ritchie: It is somewhat a bone of contention at various times. I just wondered how it was taken care of.

Mr. Lang: It used to be some years ago, before this kind of provision was included, in regard to some entities.

The Chairman: Shall Clause 15 carry? Mr. Osler.

• 1545

Mr. Osler: Is there a relationship between Clauses 15 (2) and 15 (4)? If so, could somebody explain it to me. Taxes are spoken about in both cases. Does subclause (4) mean that we will be paying provincial income taxes or we will not be paying them?

[Interprétation]

prix de soutien. Et il me semble que voici un excellent article; je l'appuie tout à fait.

M. Comeau: Je suis d'accord également. Je pense que l'article est excellent. Le ministre nous a exprimé des vues très optimistes quant à l'avenir de cet Office. Donc, il me semble qu'on devrait leur donner une subvention pour commencer leurs travaux et si la somme n'est pas suffisante, ils reviendront au Parlement en demander une autre. Utilisons cet Office ou utilisons un autre moyen.

Le président: Est-ce que je fais la mise au voix? La modification se lit comme suit:

L'Office s'efforcera d'atteindre à la rentabilité.

M. Lundrigan: J'en fais la proposition.

La proposition est rejetée.

Le président: L'article 15 est-il adopté?

M. Ritchie: Vous avez soulevé un point il y a quelques minutes au sujet des subventions en remplacement d'impôts. Si cet Office avait des propriétés dans les villages, il pourrait faire des subventions. Quelle est la formule qu'on adoptera?

M. Lang: Je crois qu'il y a des discussions entre la municipalité et l'Office au sujet des équivalents à d'autres impôts. Il me semble qu'il n'y a pas eu beaucoup d'opposition au pays, en général.

M. Ritchie: Je me demandais comment on s'en occupait.

M. Lang: Il y a quelques années, on s'en occupait d'une autre façon.

Le président: L'article 15 est-il adopté? Monsieur Osler.

M. Osler: Est-ce qu'il y a un rapport entre les articles 15(-2) et 15(-4)? Si oui, voulez-vous l'expliquer? Vous parlez d'impôt dans les deux cas. Le paragraphe 4, signifie-t-il que nous allons payer l'impôt sur le revenu provincial?

[Text]

Mr. Harvey: Mr. Chairman, "Provincial Taxes and Fees" are other than income tax. The Corporation would have to pay sales tax and assessments of that type under subclause (4). The Income Tax Act reference is specifically to income tax.

Clause 15 agreed to.

On Clause 16—Payment by Minister of Finance.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Harvey indicated today that it would cost between \$100,000 and \$200,000 per annum to administer the Corporation. Is this—

Mr. Harvey: Mr. Chairman, there is no relationship between the provision of \$100,000 for the initial start-up expenses to establish the Corporation and the annual operating costs, which are properly payable out of annual earnings.

Mr. Lundrigan: In other words, the \$100,000 would be considered sufficient to get the Corporation properly structured.

Mr. Harvey: Yes. Mr. Chairman, it was considered inappropriate to consider charging the initial start-up costs to the first year's earnings.

Mr. Lundrigan: Yes. The reason I asked the question, Mr. Chairman, was because of the fact that it would cost perhaps as much as \$200,000 per annum to administer. I was thinking, therefore, that perhaps it would cost in excess of \$100,000 to properly structure it. However, Mr. Harvey has indicated there is no relationship.

Mr. Comeau: Mr. Chairman, I have one further question on a point of information. Does the Corporation have to repay this amount? There is no provision for that?

Mr. Lang: No.

Mr. Comeau: This is an outright grant.

Mr. Lang: This is an initial grant.

Clause 16 agreed to.

On Clause 17—Minister of Finance may guarantee borrowing by and make loans to the Corporation.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, I hate to be on the agenda again but on looking through the bill—and I have done this very carefully—I have to come to the same conclusion my hon. friend across the way did a few moments ago about the word "may". I raised this point

[Interpretation]

M. Harvey: Les taxes et droits provinciaux ne sont pas la même chose que l'impôt sur le revenu. L'Office devra payer les taxes de vente et autres, en vertu du paragraphe (4).

L'article 15 est adopté.

Article 16: Payment par le ministre des Finances.

M. Lundrigan: Aujourd'hui, M. Harvey a indiqué que cela coûterait entre \$100,000 et \$200,000 par an pour administrer l'Office.

M. Harvey: Il n'y a aucun rapport entre la somme de \$100,000 nécessaire à l'établissement de l'Office et les frais d'exploitation annuels que les revenus annuels peuvent rembourser.

M. Lundrigan: En d'autres termes, les \$100,000 suffisent alors pour établir l'Office.

M. Harvey: Oui, monsieur le président. On ne voulait pas défrayer le coût d'établissement de l'Office à même les gains de la première année.

M. Lundrigan: J'ai posé cette question parce qu'il me semblait que ça coûterait peut-être \$200,000 par an pour administrer l'Office. Mais il semble n'y avoir aucun rapport entre les deux; donc, c'est juste.

M. Comeau: Monsieur le président, est-ce que l'Office doit rembourser ces sommes?

M. Lang: Il n'y a aucune disposition qui prévoit le remboursement.

M. Comeau: Il s'agit d'une subvention directe.

M. Lang: C'est une subvention initiale.

L'article 16 est adopté.

Article 17: Le ministre des Finances peut garantir les emprunts faits par l'Office et lui consentir des prêts.

M. Lundrigan: Après avoir étudié la loi, je l'ai lue très soigneusement, j'en arrive aux mêmes conclusions que mon ami il y a quelques instants au sujet du mot «peut»

[Texte]

earlier today. Clause 19 reads "The Advisory Committee shall". Of course, this is part of the Corporation. It says in Clause 15 (4) "The Corporation shall". There are a number of places where the government "shall" do so and so. In Clause 17 (1) it says:

... the Governor in Council may authorize the Minister ...

and so on. If this is a commitment the government is making that it will guarantee the repayment of loans, I do not see why it cannot be indicated definitely. Subclauses (1) and (2) of Clause 17 guarantee the lending of funds up to \$5 million. Why can we not just say this exactly? In other words, why should we say "may" authorize? If this is tradition, if this is the way things are written, I am totally against it. I do not see why the Corporation should be committed to all sorts of things with the use of the word "shall", and when it comes to this kind of a commitment the government has a legal loophole, as far as I am concerned, to withhold this kind of a commitment. I think it should be changed. If the government is saying, "This is what we will do", then why can we not just say this and have it over with? This is a very clear-cut example of where there should not even be any debate on the topic.

Mr. Lang: I do not think there should be much debate. In the legal sense this is a matter of power rather than of duty, and therefore the Governor in Council is empowered to do this—hence the use of the word "may".

Mr. Hogarth: It may be that a great many loans are going to be made by this Corporation without the necessity of a guarantee. Surely there will be day-to-day loans from the local bank, et cetera. I do not see why all those should have to be guaranteed if the bank is prepared to deal with them without it. I take it these are for large capital loans. I do not think you can compel the government to guarantee it if the circumstances under which the money is being borrowed are not sound.

● 1550

Mr. Lundrigan: I think, Mr. Chairman, the disagreement is over whether this is a duty or a power. I think we should say it is a duty.

Mr. Hogarth: If the Corporation is going to make an unwise loan in the eyes of the Cabinet, then why in the world should the people of Canada have to guarantee it? I am not suggesting for a moment that situation would ever arise, but in the eyes of the Governor

[Interprétation]

J'ai soulevé la question plus tôt. On indique que:

19. (1) Le Comité consultatif doit se réunir

Il y a plusieurs endroits où on dit: le gouvernement devra; et ici nous voyons:

le gouverneur en conseil peut autoriser le ministre

Je ne vois pas pourquoi on ne peut pas l'indiquer de façon définitive. S'il s'agit d'un engagement, le gouvernement remboursera des prêts et garantira des emprunts ce qui fait un total de 5 millions, selon les paragraphes (1) et (2) de l'article 17. Pourquoi ne pas le dire, pourquoi dire: «peut autoriser»? S'il s'agit d'une tradition, je suis tout à fait opposé à cette tradition. Je ne sais pas pourquoi l'Office devrait être engagé à faire toute sorte de choses par l'expression «devra», tandis que le gouvernement n'est tenu qu'à l'expression «peut». S'il y a un engagement, le gouvernement doit dire: voici ce que nous faisons; pourquoi ne pas le dire très clairement? Il ne devrait même pas y avoir de débat à ce sujet-là.

M. Lang: Il ne devrait pas y avoir de débat; c'est une question de pouvoir plutôt que de devoir. Le gouverneur en conseil a ce pouvoir. C'est tout ce qu'on veut dire lorsqu'on dit: «peut nommer».

M. Hogarth: Cet Office fera énormément d'emprunts sans garantie. Il y a beaucoup d'emprunts de consentis par les banques. Je ne sais pas pourquoi tous ces emprunts doivent être garantis si le gérant de la banque veut bien faire ces emprunts sans garantie, si les circonstances n'exigent pas qu'il y ait une garantie.

M. Lundrigan: Le désaccord est plutôt au sujet de savoir s'il s'agit ici d'un devoir ou d'un pouvoir. Il me semble qu'il s'agit d'un devoir.

M. Hogarth: Mais si l'Office a fait un emprunt qui n'est pas sage du point de vue du cabinet, si l'emprunt n'est pas sage, pourquoi le peuple canadien garantirait-il cet emprunt. Je ne dis pas que ce serait le cas mais la question pourrait être soulevée. Il se

[Text]

in Council it might, under certain circumstances, be an unwise borrowing of \$500,000, \$2 million or \$3 million, and certainly the government should have some control over the borrowing of this Corporation. Surely that is where this control comes in. That is the way it appears to me, in any event. It is a matter of discretion.

Mr. Rose: I agree with the hon. member from New Westminster. It appears to me that it depends largely upon the quality of the loan and the kind of security. I think "may" is quite satisfactory here. I think subclause (2) would also support this position. It depends upon the total amount being borrowed and a number of other things of that kind. I do not see anything wrong with this.

Mr. Comeau: Mr. Chairman, I asked a question of the Minister a while back on this and I understood when we discussed Clause 15 that Parliament would not be authorized to make loans to this Corporation, and yet here it says:

... the Governor in Council may authorize the Minister of Finance...

(b) to make loans to the Corporation.

I do not understand this.

Mr. Lang: I think the later discussion made it clear that while the normal route would be to guarantee it, the power in Clause 17 is included for direct loans to the Corporation. You may remember that a question was raised whether Clause 7 was adequate to the receiving of those loans by the Corporation, and we are going to have the law officers check the interpretation of that. The intention of Clause 17 is that in certain circumstances the loans could be made directly out of government funds. I suppose, for instance, in circumstances where the loans which the Corporation could obtain were at such rates of interest that it was undesirable for the government to be guaranteeing them when it could lend the money directly itself at a more favourable rate.

Mr. Comeau: Therefore the government is authorized to make loans to the Corporation?

Mr. Lang: Yes.

The Chairman: Mr. Osler.

Mr. Osler: I wonder if the Minister would consider amending subclause (1) slightly? I will not suggest the words but my thought is that when you look at the terms under which the Board is appointed you will see they are all pretty well appointed on the same basis

[Interpretation]

pourrait que le gouverneur en conseil considère que l'emprunt de 1 million ou de $\frac{1}{2}$ million ne soit pas sage. Le gouvernement devrait pouvoir contrôler les pouvoirs d'emprunt de cet Office. Il me semble que c'est ici qu'on envisage les pouvoirs discrétionnaires.

M. Rose: Je suis d'accord avec le député de New Westminster; il me semble que tout dépend du genre de prêt et de garantie. Et je pense que le «peut» est tout à fait satisfaisant. Au paragraphe 2, on trouve un autre argument qui appuie mon point de vue. Je ne suis pas en désaccord avec cette façon de s'exprimer du tout.

M. Comeau: J'ai consulté le ministre il y a quelques mois à ce sujet, et j'ai compris, lors de l'étude de l'article 15, que le Parlement ne serait pas autorisé à prêter de l'argent à cet Office.

Mais ici je vois:

Le gouverneur en conseil peut autoriser...

b) à consentir des prêts à l'Office.

Je ne comprends pas cela.

M. Lang: Mais la discussion vient de démontrer qu'il peut y avoir des prêts directs à l'Office. Nos conseillers juridiques vont vérifier cette question-là. Donc, l'article 17 veut dire que les prêts peuvent être consentis directement à même les fonds gouvernementaux, dans les circonstances où l'Office considère que, peut-être, les taux d'intérêts ne justifient pas que le gouvernement les garantisse.

M. Comeau: Donc, le gouvernement est autorisé à consentir des prêts à l'Office?

M. Lang: Oui.

Le président: Monsieur Osler.

M. Osler: Je me demande si le ministre voudrait étudier la possibilité de modifier un peu le paragraphe (1). Je ne veux pas proposer le libellé, mais quand vous étudiez les nominations au Conseil, tous les membres sont nommés de la même façon. Il est difficile

[Texte]

and it is difficult for a board to stand up against a president, or vice versa, if there were to be an argument. I wonder if it would give this Board a certain amount of added responsibility if a phrase such as this were used: "on the recommendation of the Board the Minister is authorized to consider". In other words, you would have to have the problem thought out and agreed upon. Otherwise it could be a management decision. The president could telephone the Treasury Board and say, "I think we need a loan and I am having a tough time with it on my Board", but there is no indication how the government will act. The government does have to have a directive from the Corporation before it acts. Do you see what I am getting at?

Mr. Lang: Yes.

Mr. Hogarth: Are you suggesting that merely because the president recommends a \$2 million loan the corporation could find that it has borrowed the money from the government and the Board does not go along with it?

Mr. Lang: Mr. Chairman, perhaps the power of the board under clause 12 really covers the point and allows the board to make by-laws covering its general operation; so that it is, or is not, consulted on those matters, as it sees fit.

Mr. Osler: There is still no route clearly spelled out here. The Governor in Council may authorize, but who asks him to authorize and for what reasons? This is left completely in the air.

● 1555

Mr. Hogarth: It is a resolution of the Board.

Mr. Olson: I know; but it does not say so.

Mr. Hogarth: No; but the conduct of the business of the corporation is left up to the Board, and there could not be a borrowing without a resolution of the board.

Mr. Osler: I am a little nervous about that, as I said at the beginning.

Mr. Comeau: May I have some information on clause 17(2)(b) which reads:

(b) the amounts loaned by the Minister of Finance under this section shall not exceed five million dollars.

Does this mean at any particular time, or in whole?

Mr. Lang: Aggregate outstanding; so that it is...

[Interprétation]

pour un Conseil de s'opposer à la nomination d'un président ou d'un vice-président. Je me demande si on donnerait à ce Conseil un peu plus de pouvoir en ajoutant: «sur recommandation du Conseil, le ministre est autorisé à étudier...». Il vous faudrait une discussion préliminaire, parmi les directeurs, de toute question impliquant ces montants. Et il n'y a aucun indice ici de la décision du gouvernement. Voyez-vous ce que je cherchais à exprimer?

M. Lang: Oui.

M. Hogarth: C'est-à-dire qu'on recommande un prêt de 2 millions. L'Office a emprunté la somme au gouvernement et le Conseil des directeurs n'était pas d'accord.

M. Lang: Il me semble que les pouvoirs de l'Office, c'est l'article 12, lui permettent d'être consulté ou non, selon que la question l'intéresse ou non.

M. Osler: Mais il n'y a pas de pouvoir de défini ici quant au Trésor. «Le gouverneur en conseil peut autoriser», on dit. Mais qui leur demande d'autoriser? Il n'y a rien de spécifié là-dedans.

M. Hogarth: C'est une décision du Conseil?

M. Osler: Ce n'est pas spécifié.

M. Hogarth: C'est au conseil de décider. Et il ne pourrait pas y avoir un prêt de consenti à moins d'une décision prise en conseil.

M. Osler: Je ne faisais que poser la question. C'est tout.

M. Comeau: J'en reviens au sous-paragraphe (2) de l'article 17:

(b) Les montants prêtés par le ministre des Finances en vertu du présent article ne doivent pas dépasser cinq millions de dollars.

Est-ce que cela veut dire pendant une certaine période?

M. Lang: L'ensemble; c'est donc...

[Text]

Mr. Comeau: They cannot have more than five million of the total indebtedness guaranteed?

Mr. Hogarth: They might have a \$100,000 loan from the bank under subclause (3) of clause 7, and it would appear that the total indebtedness, guaranteed or not, is limited to \$5 million. Is that right?

An hon. Member: Yes.

Mr. Comeau: That is right.

Mr. Lang: I agree that that is true relative to the further guarantee by the corporation. Is that true if the corporation is borrowing without guarantee? I do not think there is a limit in those cases. In other words, you have the guarantee first and then further loans.

Mr. Harvey: Mr. Chairman, may I comment for a moment on this relationship? It is not really anticipated that the \$5 million ceiling would constitute any problem for the corporation. Over the years we have examined very carefully the amount of the peak inventory value of the industry. The figure of \$5 million was set, in careful consultation with the provinces, with that average peak figure in mind.

On the relationship of Clause 7 to Clause 17, I think our view was that if the guarantee of the Minister of Finance was available to the bank, the bank would not likely be ready to extend credit beyond that on which it had that nice comfortable guarantee.

Our expectation was that in all likelihood the \$5 million would, in any event, be an adequate total guarantee. I do not think that we have considered the need for flexibility and difference between guaranteed and non-guaranteed credit from banks.

Mr. Hogarth: As I read subclause (2) this corporation cannot be indebted over \$5 million.

Mr. Lang: I think that is right.

Mr. Osler: Unless the provinces put up the money.

The Chairman: May I say, gentlemen, that sudden interjections can create confusion in the recording of the Minutes. Please address the chair in the ordinary way.

Clause 17 agreed to.

On Clause 18—Appointment of Advisory Committee.

Mr. McQuaid: Having failed in our attempt to have the fishermen represented on the

[Interpretation]

M. Comeau: Il ne peut y avoir plus de cinq millions de dollars. Les dettes de garantie ne doivent pas dépasser cinq millions de dollars. Voilà ce que cela veut dire.

M. Hogarth: Ils recevraient peut-être un emprunt de \$100,000, en vertu du paragraphe (3) de l'article 7. Il semblerait que les dettes au total ne doivent pas dépasser cinq millions.

Une voix: Oui.

M. Comeau: Cela est vrai.

M. Lang: Est-ce que c'est vrai si l'Office emprunte sans garantie ou prête sans garantie?

M. Harvey: Un commentaire. On n'envisage pas que le plafond de 5 millions constitue un problème pour l'Office. Nous avons étudié très soigneusement quelles sont les valeurs à l'inventaire maximums dans l'industrie et nous avons un chiffre de 5 millions. Nous avons consulté les provinces et c'est là la moyenne. Quant au rapport, de 7 à 17, nous étions d'accord, je pense, que la garantie du ministre des Finances était disponible pour la banque. La banque ne prêterait pas de somme au-delà des sommes garanties par le ministre des Finances. Et les 5 millions représentaient les sommes garanties. Nous n'avons pas étudié la possibilité de prêt garanti et non garanti, avec marge de manœuvre entre ces possibilités.

M. Hogarth: De la façon dont je lis le paragraphe (2), l'Office ne peut pas s'endetter pour plus de 5 millions.

M. Lang: Je crois que c'est exact.

M. Osler: A moins que les provinces le finance.

Le président: Lorsque plusieurs députés interrompent à la fois, cela peut causer de la confusion. Peut-être que l'on pourrait procéder de la façon habituelle, c'est-à-dire à l'appel du président.

L'article 17 est adopté.

Article 18: Nomination d'un Comité consultatif.

M. McQuaid: Comme nous n'avons pas réussi à faire représenter des pêcheurs au

[Texte]

board of directors, and still being convinced of the necessity of having them represented somewhere on this board, I propose to move an amendment to clause 18.

In so doing I also want to try to ensure that the Governor in Council will appoint an advisory committee. As I said previously, I am convinced, Mr. Chairman, just as sure as we are sitting here, that this board is not going to function satisfactorily unless we have the producers on it. I now submit the following amendment: That subclause (1) of clause 18 be amended by striking out the word "may" in the first line thereof and substituting therefor the word "shall" and by adding thereto the following words after the word "Committee" in the last line thereof: "and not less than seven of whom shall be actively engaged in the freshwater fishing industry at the producer level".

● 1600

Amendment negated.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, before we continue could we have some indication of how we can get fishermen on to the advisory committee?

It has been voted down and one member who indicated that he would support having representation at the producer's level on the advisory committee voted against it. Perhaps an exception is being taken to the number.

We are certainly not against having fishermen involved in the marketing corporation. Perhaps if we took a moment another amendment involving five such members might find acceptance.

I just cannot believe what we have done. There must be some reason, such as the number, for the exception which was taken.

Mr. Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi): Mr. Chairman, probably at the outset the number on the advisory committee would be small and gradually it possibly would grow to the full fifteen, or possibly not.

To insist at the outset that seven of them be actively engaged in fishing as a producer might be a little difficult to arrange. I believe that they should be on it, and I think they will be, but I doubt that you can tie it down to numbers at this time.

I am still a little concerned about what is meant by a person "actively engaged in the fishing industry at the producer level". Does it have to be a person who actually goes out to fish, or can it be a merchant who has a number of boats hired, or owns a number of boats and has other people fish them? It

[Interprétation]

conseil d'administration, étant convaincu qu'il est nécessaire qu'ils le soient quelque part au moins, je vais présenter un amendement à l'article 18. En même temps, je veux vous donner l'assurance, je veux être sûr que le gouverneur en conseil désignera en fait un Comité consultatif. Je suis convaincu que cet Office ne donnera pas de résultats satisfaisants à moins qu'il y ait des pêcheurs qui en fassent partie. Je vais donc proposer un amendement optant que le paragraphe 1) de l'article 18 soit amendé en supprimant le mot «peut» à la première ligne pour le remplacer par le mot «doit», et en ajoutant ce qui suit après le mot «consultatif», dernière ligne: «dont au moins sept se livrent activement à la pêche du poisson d'eau douce au niveau du producteur». A l'article 18, paragraphe 1).

L'amendement est rejeté.

M. Lundrigan: Est-ce qu'on pourrait nous donner une idée de la façon dont nous pourrions nous y prendre pour faire nommer des pêcheurs au Comité? La raison pour laquelle on a voté contre l'amendement, c'est que quelqu'un a déjà dit qu'il appuierait l'idée de pêcheur au niveau de la production au sein du Comité consultatif. Je me demande si c'est une question de nombre, si c'est au nombre qu'on s'oppose. Certainement personne n'est contre la nomination de pêcheurs au sein de ce Comité consultatif. Peut-être pourrions-nous y réfléchir un instant. Peut-être qu'un autre amendement pourrait être présenté dans le même sens. Il doit certainement y avoir une raison pour laquelle on s'est opposé à cet amendement.

M. Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi): Probablement au début, le nombre serait petit. Peut-être qu'il y aurait 15, peut-être que non. S'il n'y a que 7 au début, et on insiste que 7 soient activement engagés dans l'industrie de la pêche au niveau des producteurs, c'est difficile de trouver des membres de cette catégorie-là. Je crois qu'il y aurait certainement des producteurs qui seront membres, mais je ne veux pas que vous puissiez adopter une modification de ce genre-là à ce moment-ci.

Je m'inquiète encore un peu au sujet de ce que vous voulez dire: par une personne engagée activement au niveau de la production, est-ce que vous voulez dire une personne qui s'occupe de faire de la pêche ou est-ce le marchand qui a loué un nombre de bateaux, qui est propriétaire d'un nombre de bateaux

[Text]

might be a little difficult to determine just what exactly is meant by "actively engaged at the producer level". Perhaps that is no problem at all, but I do not know just precisely what it means.

Mr. Osler: In my opinion the two latter observations were very good ones. I hope that it will be the intent of the government to have producer representation, and there would be no harm in having that confirmed.

I do not like the idea of qualifying the numbers, because I foresee regional differences. You are dealing with a rather big and diversified region, and it seems to me that my own area in Manitoba is probably the predominant influence in it at the moment.

• 1605

You will have to be rather careful how you set this thing up regionally, or you are going to be swamped by the stronger area. Therefore, I am against numbers being quoted. I would, however, like to have, as a definition of the person we are seeking, something more satisfactory than somebody "actively engaged in..." and—so on. This is, however, an area that can be worked on. I think everybody is interested in having active fishermen represented somewhere.

Mr. Rose: Just to follow up Mr. Osler's statement, I certainly hope that the government, whether it specifies the number or not, does intend, to include those who are at the grass roots of the fishing industry. Do I understand that this is, or is not, the intention? May I ask the Minister, please?

Mr. Lang: Yes, Mr. Chairman. Probably one of the best reasons for not having passed the amendment is that we are fully on the record—fully on the record in the House a number of times—as indicating the intention of having on the advisory committee adequate representation from the fishermen's groups.

The only problem with a specific number is that it makes flexibility difficult when no one is sure at this moment how many persons should be appointed to the Board in the first instance.

However, the intention of Mr. Lundrigan's motion is certainly a firm part of our intention, that there be adequate representation of fishermen on this advisory board.

Mr. Rose: I am glad we have the Minister's commitment on that at this meeting, because it really does concern me. We see in our universities and in many other areas of our

[Interpretation]

de pêche? C'est assez difficile de définir ce que vous voulez dire par cette expression-là: «engagés activement au niveau de la production». Peut-être que cela ne représente pas un problème, mais je ne sais pas au juste ce que vous voulez dire par cela.

M. Osler: Monsieur le président, les deux observations qui ont précédé les miennes sont fort pertinentes. Je suppose que le gouvernement entend faire représenter les producteurs au sein de l'Office. Je crois qu'on n'y perdrait rien à insérer cela dans la loi; peut-être pas indiquer un nombre exact parce qu'il faut tenir compte de différences régionales et qu'il faut tenir compte aussi de la diversité. Au Manitoba, par exemple, l'influence prédominante est de nature régionale.

Il faut prendre toutes les précautions nécessaires. Je ne voudrais pas qu'on indique un chiffre en particulier, mais on pourrait peut-être définir la personne qu'on veut faire nommer, le genre de personne qu'on veut faire nommer, c'est-à-dire définir les mots «engagés activement à la pêche du poisson d'eau douce». Certainement que nous pourrions nous arrêter sur ce point. Tout le monde veut, j'en suis sûr, que des pêcheurs soient représentés d'une façon ou d'une autre.

M. Rose: A la suite de ce que vient de dire M. Osler, j'espère que le gouvernement se propose, que le chiffre soit mentionné ou non, d'inclure des gens qui sont des pêcheurs authentiques. Est-ce que c'est l'intention du gouvernement oui ou non? Puis-je le demander au ministre?

M. Lang: Oui, monsieur le président, probablement que c'est la meilleure raison pour laquelle nous n'avons pas accepté l'amendement. C'est que, pour ma part, par exemple, j'ai dit plusieurs fois que nous nous proposons de désigner des pêcheurs pour faire partie de cet organisme. La seule difficulté, c'est que si nous établissons un nombre fixe, l'article pourra manquer de souplesse. Et l'intention de la motion de M. Lundrigan coïncide avec nos intentions de désigner des pêcheurs pour faire partie.

M. Rose: Je suis heureux que le ministre nous fasse cette promesse. Dans les universités, beaucoup ailleurs aussi dans la société, on se préoccupe des décisions qu'on prend, et il

[Texte]

society extreme concern about decision-making and participation therein. If this cooperation is going to work and serve the people whom it is set up to serve it appears to me that they will have to have a strong voice on it. I certainly hope it is the government's intention, regardless of any quibbling on numbers, to have adequate representation from those whom it is designed to serve.

My main concern is that it may be loaded with persons with an ancillary or peripheral interest in the business.

I am very satisfied with the commitment made by the Minister, and I hope that when the appointments are made these people will be represented in reasonable numbers, and not just a token number as in the case of the one or two negroes in the big TV shows—just to be there.

Mr. Breau: Mr. Chairman, may I point out, in answer to Mr. Lundrigan's statement, that there is nothing in that clause to prevent representatives of the producers being on the committee. We have the Minister's commitment—the government's commitment—that the government will appoint the members of the advisory committee, therefore Mr. Lundrigan's question has been answered.

Mr. McQuaid: Mr. Chairman, I am quite prepared to accept the Minister's assurance today that the fishermen will be represented on the board, but the problem is that the present Minister probably will not always be the Minister. To make sure that these men are on the board I would like to see it written into the legislation. Now, I appreciate too the objection raised by one of the hon. members of the Committee that we do not know at the moment how many may be designated as members of the Advisory Committee. The Clause does say not more than 15 and I realize now that it is rather unfair to ask that not less than 7 be appointed.

Therefore if I may, Mr. Chairman, I would like to move an amendment to my own motion and change that to: "of whom one-third shall be holders of valid commercial fishing licences."

The Chairman: Mr. McQuaid, the amendment has been defeated.

Mr. McQuaid: Oh yes, well then I will move a new amendment. My amendment now is that subclause (1) of Clause 18 be amended by striking out the word "may" in the first line thereof, substituting the word "shall" and adding after the word "Committee" in the last line thereof the following words: "Of whom

[Interprétation]

faut que chacun des secteurs ait sa voix au chapitre. Pour ce qui est du nombre, nous pouvons laisser faire, mais nous voulons, ce qui me préoccupe surtout, c'est que les pêcheurs soient représentés et que l'Office ne se compose pas exclusivement de gens qui n'ont qu'un intérêt accessoire pour l'industrie de la pêche. Et c'est ce qui m'inquiète le plus.

Je serais très satisfait de cette promesse ou de cet engagement du ministre. Et j'espère qu'il y en aura un nombre suffisant et non pas un nombre symbolique comme, par exemple, aux États-Unis, quand on accepte un ou deux Noirs pour une très grande émission de télévision. Cela n'est pas suffisant.

M. Breau: En réponse à la déclaration de M. Lundrigan il n'y a rien dans cet article qui empêche des représentants des producteurs de faire partie du Comité. Nous avons l'engagement du ministre et du gouvernement. C'est le gouvernement qui désignera les membres du comité consultatif. Je crois donc que l'amendement n'a pas sa raison d'être.

M. McQuaid: Je suis prêt à accepter les assurances du ministre pour aujourd'hui, à savoir que les pêcheurs seront représentés. Mais le problème c'est que le ministre actuel ne sera pas toujours ministre, et pour être sûr qu'il y ait des pêcheurs, je voudrais que cela se trouve dans la Loi. Je comprends l'objection à savoir que nous ne savons pas combien de membres, combien le comité consultatif aura de membres. On dit pas plus que 15. Je me rends compte qu'il serait injuste de demander que pas moins de 7 pêcheurs soient désignés.

Par conséquent, si vous me le permettez, je voudrais proposer un amendement à ma propre proposition. À savoir, qu'un tiers doivent être des pêcheurs authentiques.

Le président: Votre amendement a déjà été défait.

M. McQuaid: Par conséquent je vais présenter un amendement que le paragraphe 1 de l'article 18 soit modifié en supprimant le mot «peut» première ligne, pour le remplacer par le mot «doit» et en ajoutant à la fin de l'article après les mots
comité consultatif
dernière ligne

[Text]

one-third shall be holders of valid commercial fishing licences."

• 1610

Mr. Chairman, I think this may take care of the objection raised by the hon. member that he is not quite sure who may be appointed. I would be very definitely opposed to seeing men classified as fishermen who are not actually fishermen. My aim is to get fishermen represented on this Board in some way and have some definite assurance written into the law that they will be there. I am not doubting the word of the Minister that they will be, but I think as a precautionary measure it should be written right into the Bill today.

The Chairman: Before I put the motion Mr. Noble has indicated he would like to speak.

Mr. Noble: Mr. Chairman, I would like to speak in support of this amendment and I believe there is a very good example; possibly some of the members from British Columbia are familiar with this. In Vancouver they have an auction company that sells furs for the fur breeders of that province and for the rest of Canada, and on this Board they have quite a number of producers. A very good job is being done for these people and I do not see why the same could not be done for the fishermen.

Mr. Murphy: Speaking to the amendment, Mr. Chairman, I can appreciate the problem but I do not think the amendment necessarily is going to solve the problem that has been raised of requiring one-third of the members of the Advisory Committee to be holders of valid fishing licences, or whatever phrase was used. This would not necessarily stop the government from putting anyone it wants on the Committee, whether in the fishing industry or not. I could go out and get a fishing licence and that would qualify me to sit on this Advisory Committee if the amendment carried.

Mr. Ritchie: You cannot get one.

Mr. Murphy: Well, I happen to come from the part of the country that is covered by this particular Act and I do not know why I could not get one.

Mr. McQuaid: "Fisherman" is defined in the Act. It can be found in Clause 20(b).

Mr. Murphy: That is the only comment I have to make on the amendment.

[Interpretation]

«dont le tiers détiendront des permis de pêche valables».

Je crois que cela va démolir l'objection de mon collègue. Je m'opposerais nettement à ce qu'on qualifie de pêcheurs des hommes qui ne sont pas des pêcheurs authentiques. Et, ce sont les pêcheurs à mon avis qui doivent être représentés. Je voudrais que cette assurance figure dans la loi. Ce n'est pas que je mette en doute la parole du ministre, mais à titre de précaution je crois qu'il faudrait bien dire cela dans la Loi.

Le président: Monsieur Noble.

M. Noble: J'aimerais appuyer l'amendement. Je crois que nous en avons un bon exemple et certains députés de la Colombie-Britannique sont au courant, j'en suis sûr. A Vancouver il y a une compagnie de vente à la criée qui est établie dans cette province mais qui fait affaire partout au Canada et dans le Conseil d'administration il y a plusieurs producteurs. Je ne vois pas pourquoi on ne ferait pas la même chose pour les pêcheurs.

M. Murphy: A propos de l'amendement, monsieur le président, je me rends compte du problème. Je ne crois pas que l'amendement soit nécessairement la solution. En exigeant qu'un tiers des membres du comité consultatif détienne des permis valides de pêche ou quels que soient les mots qu'on a utilisés, peu importe, cela n'empêchera pas forcément le gouvernement de désigner quelqu'un qui représente ou non l'industrie de la pêche. Je puis moi-même obtenir un permis de pêche et faire partie de ce comité consultatif.

M. Ritchie: C'est impossible.

M. Murphy: Je fais partie du pays visé par cet article et je ne vois pas pourquoi cela me serait impossible.

M. McQuaid: Je peux moi-même être désigné pour faire partie de ce comité. Par le paragraphe 2, de l'article 20.

M. Murphy: C'est la seule observation que j'ai à faire sur l'amendement.

[Texte]

Mr. Comeau: Mr. Chairman, I too would like to support this. I have supported it before and I think we do need someone who has direct knowledge of the fishing industry on this Advisory Committee. I know this amendment is going to be defeated and that is why I have raised objections to the Committee system in the first place.

All amendments that are going to be brought forward will be defeated, even though some time ago we had a member who stated he would support this as far as the Advisory Committee is concerned, because the members of this Committee do not want to take the responsibility.

They do not want to pass the motion right away; they want to consult the Minister, and so on. I know it will be defeated, but again I support this and I think we should really consider this and do what our consciences tells us to do to do the job right. We should not worry whether we are going to go against the government or not.

This is a Committee that is supposed to decide things of this nature and I strongly support this. The reason I do is that the Minister tells us he wants to have representation from the fishing industry and if he wants this representation I cannot see why we should object to specifying that to make sure we do get representation on this Advisory Committee.

Mr. Breau: Mr. Chairman, I do not agree with Mr. Comeau. First of all, we just happen to believe that the definition in the amendment of the person they want there is not clear. It could be the president of a company who owns three or four big boats and he could call himself the holder of the licences, but he would not necessarily represent the fishermen.

• 1615

We have the commitment of the government that they want representatives of the fishing industry, producers or fishermen, on the Advisory Committee and I do not see where there is anything in there that prevents the government from naming fishermen or producers or whatever you want to call them.

Therefore, I do not think the amendment means anything really, because it does not define what they do want. Why would the government put someone on this Committee who does not know anything about the fishing industry? It is an Advisory Committee to a Fish Marketing board and I oppose the

[Interprétation]

M. Comeau: Monsieur le président, je voudrais aussi appuyer cette proposition, je l'ai d'ailleurs déjà fait. Nous avons vraiment besoin de quelqu'un qui connaisse directement l'industrie de la pêche et qui fasse partie de ce comité consultatif. Je n'ignore pas que cet amendement va être battu. C'est pourquoi je me suis opposé à l'origine au système de comité.

Toutes les propositions ou amendements proposés ici vont être battus, même si un député du gouvernement dit qu'il l'appuierait, parce que les membres du Comité ne veulent pas prendre leurs responsabilités.

Ils aiment consulter les ministres, etc. Je sais que la proposition à l'amendement va être battue. Mais j'appuie néanmoins la motion une fois de plus. Nous devrions obéir à notre conscience. Peu importe que cela puisse blesser les susceptibilités du gouvernement ou pas. Après tout, c'est notre comité qui est compétent pour décider de questions comme celle-ci.

J'appuie très volontiers cette proposition pour une raison en particulier, parce que le ministre nous dit qu'il veut que l'industrie de la pêche soit représentée. S'il le désire, je ne vois pas pourquoi nous devrions nous y opposer. Nous devrions nous assurer que l'industrie de la pêche soit représentée au sein du comité consultatif.

M. Breau: Je ne suis pas de l'avis de M. Comeau. Il se trouve que la définition dans l'amendement de la personne voulue n'est pas claire. Ce pourrait être le président d'une compagnie propriétaire de trois ou quatre bateaux, il pourrait s'intituler titulaire du permis, il ne représenterait pas pour autant les pêcheurs. Nous avons l'engagement du gouvernement.

Le gouvernement s'est engagé à faire représenter les pêcheurs au comité consultatif. Il n'y a rien qui empêche le gouvernement d'y nommer des pêcheurs ou des producteurs, ou ce que vous voudrez. L'amendement ne veut pas dire grand chose, car on ne définit pas ce qu'on désire. Pourquoi est-ce que le gouvernement désignerait ici quelqu'un qui ne représente pas les intérêts du pêcheur? C'est pourquoi je m'oppose à l'amendement.

[Text]

amendment because it does not define that you should have fishermen.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, this is a very important amendment, more important even than the principle involved in the amendment, and I think this was touched on by Mr. Comeau a few minutes ago. I have every confidence that the Governor in Council will appoint proper persons. If we suggest or state that the Governor in Council shall appoint representatives of the fishermen, the fishermen themselves if you want it defined by Mr. MacQuaid's motion, or by Clause 20 of the Bill itself, regardless of what we say, we are saying that there shall be fishermen on this Board. This is all we are saying.

I have every confidence that the Governor in Council will not appoint people—if they are the so-called merchants that the hon. member mentioned—who have no connection with the industry other than by holding a licence. I do not think this will happen. I am supporting the fact that there ought to be written into this Bill some clear indication that we will have some of the people so affected involved in the decision-making process of this Corporation. This is my only reason for supporting it and I think it is a good amendment.

My second observation, Mr. Chairman, is this: Earlier on, about half an hour ago, we saw evidence of some of my colleagues disagreeing with one of my amendments. I thought that was a commendable indication of the fact that we in Committee have to do this, because they are going to be much more important. We have to rise above this business of nit-picking every time some little amendment comes up.

I am going to make a strong statement on this because I think we have to face the facts. I could take exception to Clause 18 because it does not have a bracket. It is discriminated against. You know, you can get to a point where a Committee just cannot function and we have to be able to look at this and say: "Is this going to be a good thing; is it going to be a bad thing, or what?" and make our own decisions. If we cannot do this I might as well forget about it. If I am going to sit all day long and know that every time I speak my colleagues are going to support me, or every time I speak members of the government are going to be against me, then I might as well leave. I am wasting my time. I have a lot of important work to do and I might as well go out and help the fishermen in Western Canada improve their own lot and then get out of there.

[Interpretation]

M. Lundrigan: C'est un amendement très important qui va bien au-delà du principe qui est incorporé. Je voudrais faire écho à ce que disait M. Comeau, il y a un instant. Je suis sûr que le gouverneur en conseil nommera des représentants valables. Des pêcheurs tels que définis par M. McQuaid dans sa motion ou aux termes de l'article 20 du projet de loi lui-même. Ce que nous retrouvons à dire c'est que le comité consultatif devrait comprendre des pêcheurs.

Je suis persuadé que le gouverneur en conseil ne nommera pas des gens—marchands ou autres—qui ne soient liés à l'industrie de la pêche que par la possession d'un permis. Je suis persuadé que cela ne va pas se produire. Néanmoins, je pense qu'on devrait écrire ici dans la Loi quelque chose de bien précis. Nous devrions bien préciser que la société ou corporation en cause comprendra des représentants des pêcheurs mêmes. C'est pourquoi l'amendement me paraît bon.

D'autre part, il y a quelques instants, une demi-heure à peine, mes collègues n'ont pas pu appuyer une de mes motions, n'ont pas pu appuyer mon amendement. C'est une bonne idée. Nous devrions éviter de nous perdre dans de tout petits détails à chaque petit amendement. Qu'on propose des amendements ici, par exemple, moi je pourrais m'opposer à l'article 18 mais si nous nous opposons à tout, le régime des comités ne pourra jamais fonctionner.

Nous devrions regarder en face le problème, en disant: «ceci est bon» «ceci est mauvais» et en venir à nos propres décisions. Si je vais rester ici toute la journée en sachant que mes collègues vont m'appuyer chaque fois que je parle ou chaque fois que j'ouvre la bouche, ou si je sais que tous les membres du gouvernement vont s'opposer à moi, autant ne pas rester ici. J'ai du travail à faire. Et du travail utile.

[Texte]

I am in agreement with a couple of members who have spoken; they are supporting the amendment, I hope, and there are other members whom I accuse of nit-picking and this is going to affect the natural operation of this Committee. This is why I think it is more important for the principle that is at stake here than just the amendment itself.

Mr. Comeau: May I ask a question, Mr. Chairman? Would the Minister or the members of the government entertain any type of motion along these lines?

Mr. Lang: Mr. Chairman, it seems difficult, having stated the principle we intend that there should be fishermen representation on this Board, that we are not willing to accept this particular form of words that spell this out. However, there are a number of difficulties with the amendment as it stands.

I think first of all the word "shall" may well be traditionally inappropriate in relation to the Governor General, but that is a rather small point. Second, as it was worded it would be terribly limiting upon the government. The amendment says one-third shall be. I would hope that in some circumstances it might be one-half. As the amendment is worded I do not think we could do that.

Third, there is another very fundamental matter which perhaps hon. members have not thought about and I do not think these points are nit-picking. To designate certain persons as representing a certain interest is apt to produce the wrong atmosphere and attitude on the Board. I would not really want to see six people coming there and saying: "I am the fishermen's representative and those guys are for someone else." I think that is the wrong approach. The men who are on the Board are to advise the industry as a whole, not to be representative of a particular interest, but to have a background that makes some good representatives on the Advisory Committee. I think that is a matter of general issue.

Mr. McQuaid: Mr. Chairman, may I ask the Minister whether, if we withdrew this motion, he would consider going back to the legal advisers of his Department and ask them to frame an amendment which will guarantee to the fishermen, to those who are actively engaged in the industry—out of the boats—that they will be represented on this Board? Would he ask the law officers of the Crown to prepare an appropriate amendment that would guarantee this?

[Interprétation]

J'espère que les deux députés qui viennent de parler vont appuyer l'amendement. Or, il y en a d'autres ici, d'autres membres du comité, qui se perdent dans de tout petits détails, dans de petites critiques mesquines. Le principe est beaucoup plus important, en fait, que le contenu de l'amendement lui-même.

M. Comeau: Est-ce que le gouvernement pourra recevoir une motion de ce genre?

M. Lang: Monsieur le président, nous avons dit que selon nous les pêcheurs devraient être représentés ici. Mais nous ne pouvons pas accepter l'amendement tel qu'il a été proposé, et cela pour plusieurs raisons.

L'amendement tel qu'il est conçu imposerait des restrictions très sévères au gouvernement. On a parlé d'un tiers. Or dans de telles circonstances nous préférerions que ce soit la moitié.

Troisièmement, il est une autre question très fondamentale à laquelle on n'a peut-être pas réfléchi. Ce ne sont pas des petites critiques mesquines. Vouloir que certaines personnes représentent certains petits intérêts risque de provoquer au sein de ce comité consultatif une ambiance désagréable. Je ne voudrais pas que l'on vienne dire: «Je suis le représentant du pêcheur et les autres représentent d'autres intérêts». Les membres de ce groupement consultatif sont là pour conseiller l'industrie dans son ensemble et ne sont pas représentants des industries en particulier. Tout ce dont on se soucie c'est de varier les origines des membres pour que toute l'industrie soit représentée.

M. McQuaid: Mais si nous retirions notre motion, est-ce que l'honorable ministre pourrait retourner auprès des conseillers juridiques du ministère pour qu'ils rédigent un amendement qui soit propre à satisfaire les pêcheurs?

[Text]

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Mr. Lang: How would I get over the last difficulty I referred to?

Mr. McQuaid: Which one is that?

Mr. Lang: That they then would come to the Board as representatives of an interest against other people who represent other interests?

Mr. McQuaid: They would be there. There is only going to be a limited number of them and they are going to be actually representing those who are going to be most affected by this whole Act. When you boil it down, it is the fishermen that are going to be most affected by this. Now, surely the fishermen have a right to have some say in the operation of this Board.

This is my only argument. I do not think this Board should be controlled by packers or financiers or anyone like that. I think the fishermen themselves, who are the ones most directly affected, should have some say in the operation of this proposed Board. All I would ask is that we stand this Clause and that the law officers of the Crown be requested to submit an amendment that might take care of this particular situation.

Mr. Hogarth: I would like to ask the Minister a question. In dealing with the licensing of freshwater fishermen, are the freshwater fishermen not licensed by the provinces?

Mr. Lang: That is right. The licence referred to presumably would be the provincial licence; that is the licence referred to elsewhere in the Bill.

Mr. Hogarth: Presumably also the licences could be corporate licences?

Mr. Lang: Conceivably they could be. Obviously this would depend on the provincial law. I am not sure.

Mr. Hogarth: Also, one province might adopt a system of licensing boats as opposed to licensing fishermen.

Mr. Lang: I beg your pardon?

Mr. Hogarth: One province might adopt a system of licensing boats as opposed to licensing fishermen?

[Interpretation]

M. Lang: Comment moi, est-ce que je pourrais me débarrasser de la dernière difficulté dont j'ai parlé?

M. McQuaid: Quelle est-elle?

M. Lang: Ils pourraient représenter au Conseil un groupement, face à des représentants d'autres groupements.

M. McQuaid: Ils ne sont pas très nombreux, et ils seraient les représentants des gens qui vont être touchés de plus près par cette loi. Après tout, c'est le pêcheur qui va être touché par la Loi. Après tout le pêcheur a droit d'avoir un mot à dire dans le fonctionnement de ce Conseil, n'est-ce-pas? C'est toute ma thèse. Je ne pense pas que ce Conseil doive être dominé par les préparateurs, les financiers, etc. Je pense que le pêcheur, étant essentiellement en cause, doit avoir un mot à dire dans le fonctionnement de ce Conseil.

Tout ce que je demande donc, c'est que les conseillers juridiques de la Couronne soient priés de rédiger un amendement qui pourrait faire disparaître la difficulté dont j'ai parlé. Nous pourrions réserver, me semble-t-il, cet article.

M. Hogarth: Est-ce que je pourrais poser une question au ministre? En ce qui concerne la délivrance de permis aux pêcheurs en eau douce, est-ce que ces pêcheurs ne sont pas titulaires de permis délivrés par les provinces?

M. Lang: Si. Le permis dont il est question ici est un permis émis par une province.

M. Hogarth: Ces permis pourraient être des permis émis à des groupements?

M. Lang: Des groupements aux termes des lois provinciales, n'est-ce-pas? Je ne sais pas.

M. Hogarth: Une province, par exemple, pourrait délivrer des permis à des bateaux au lieu qu'à des pêcheurs.

M. Lang: Pardon?

M. Hogarth: Par exemple une province pourrait délivrer des permis au titre du bateau, et non au titre du Pêcheur?

[Texte]

Mr. Lang: Mr. Harvey tells me this is not the present practice.

Mr. Hogarh: I appreciate that, but it could be done that way, so it would appear to me that you could end up with situations with large corporate interests on the Advisory Board—a company producing so many tons of fish a year should certainly be on the Advisory Board—and you could end up with a system where one province had no representation at all because it chose to license boats.

It would appear to me that this Board, as you suggested obliquely, might come to serve special or regional interests. I think everyone here agrees—and certainly the Minister has made the point—that fishermen have to be on this Board, but I think it should be in the widest discretion of the government who those fishermen might be and whether they should be corporate representations, bearing in mind the whole situation.

I suggest that this will probably become law in the near future and this Parliament theoretically is going to be here for four years, so let us wait and see how the Corporation starts out. If there are complaints from the fishermen that they are not being represented on this Board, then let us bring it back to the Minister and see whether we cannot get appropriate changes. I do not think we should hog-tie the government at this time in the matter of who shall form the membership of this Board.

Mr. Ritchie: I would like to ask the Minister a question. So far as I can see—and perhaps I am not right in this—either on the Corporation Board or the Advisory Committee is the only place where representatives of the producing industry can meet with the members of the Board. Now, if they are not there, and they do not have to be if this is passed the way it is, surely something would have to be set up.

After all, the whole industry is now going to become largely civil servants—the whole industry—so that each fisherman is dealing with a government as an individual. Almost certainly he will want to band himself with others to deal with this body. I do not see what objection there can be to designating that some members of the Board be in the producing end of it, or does the Minister envisage any other form of arrangement whereby fishermen can make their views known to the Board?

[Interprétation]

M. Lang: Ce n'est pas le cas actuellement, me dit-on.

M. Hogarh: Sans doute. Mais, on pourrait procéder de cette façon, n'est-ce-pas? Il me semble donc que là où de grandes sociétés seraient représentées au sein du comité consultatif, si vous disiez par exemple que cette société produisant 2 tonnes de poissons par année devrait être représentée au conseil consultatif. En somme donc, une province pourrait se trouver privée de représentants parce qu'elle délivre des permis à des bateaux de pêche plutôt qu'à des sociétés.

En somme ce Conseil pourrait en venir à servir des intérêts particuliers. Mettons des intérêts régionaux. Tout le monde ici convient, et je crois que le ministre nous l'a fait clairement entendre, que le pêcheur doit être représenté au sein de ce conseil. C'est le moment, je pense, que le gouvernement doit être investi ici de grands pouvoirs quant à la définition du «pêcheur». Il s'agit peut-être de faire représenter au sein du conseil consultatif des collectivités de pêcheurs, par exemple, des groupes.

Théoriquement, la législature va durer 4 ans. On pourrait peut-être attendre pour voir comment marcherait cette corporation. Si les choses ne marchent pas bien, nous pourrions de nouveau en saisir le ministre et puis changer la loi s'il le faut. Mais nous ne devrions, je pense, imposer aucune restriction trop sévère au gouvernement, en ce moment, quant à la composition de ce conseil consultatif.

M. Ritchie: Autant que je puisse voir, je ne suis peut-être pas très malin, mais enfin autant que je puisse voir, les seuls endroits où les représentants de l'industrie peuvent se rencontrer avec la corporation, le seul endroit, c'est, me semble-t-il, le conseil consultatif. S'il n'y a aucune garantie en ce sens, il faudra peut-être la prévoir.

Somme toute, l'industrie va être soumise à des bureaucrates. Chaque pêcheur à titre habituel individuel aura à traiter avec l'État. Il y aura donc avantage pour les pêcheurs à se grouper pour y traiter d'égal à égal avec ce Conseil ou cette société d'État. Je ne vois pas pourquoi on hésiterait à préciser qu'il faudrait que ce Conseil consultatif comprenne obligatoirement des pêcheurs à moins que le ministre, évidemment ne trouve un autre moyen qui permette aux pêcheurs de faire connaître leur point de vue.

[Text]

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Mr. Lang: As I said, I expect the fishermen to be represented. There are other ways by which it is possible for that same voice to be represented. There are fishermen's associations, for instance, that may have representatives on the Board, in effect, who may or may not be fishermen. That would, after all, depend on the association. So far as the Board is concerned there is expected to be that contact there. Of course, we envisage close contact between the Corporation and fishermen in any case throughout the whole operation.

For instance, the whole publicity operation that is going to be necessary between the Corporation and fishermen is a very large one. The Corporation will have to be publicizing regularly matters of price, conditions, quality specifications, and so on. There will be a constant program of contact between the Corporation and the fishermen regarding many of these matters.

Mr. Noble: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the Minister whether he does not feel that the fishermen collectively should have some say about who would be the representative on this Board?

Mr. Lang: Yes, I think the ordinary procedures in regard to these matters would be followed, which is for broad consultation with the groups concerned prior to the appointment to the Board.

Mr. Noble: It could be, Mr. Chairman, that the fishermen might have somebody that could do a good job of representing them who was not connected actively with the industry.

Mr. Lang: You are quite right.

Mr. Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi): Mr. Chairman, just to clear up a point arising out of something said by Mr. Comeau when we were discussing Clause 3 and the amendment about four directors being connected directly with fishing, at that time I said that I might consider it differently if we were talking about the Advisory Committee. I did not, as he indicated, say that I would. I am prepared to accept the Minister's assurance that the fishermen will be represented on this Advisory Committee.

Mr. McQuaid: Would you have any objection, sir, to having it written into the Bill?

Mr. Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi): I see problems.

[Interpretation]

M. Lang: Comme je l'ai dit, je prévois une représentation des pêcheurs. Il y a d'autres façons dont le pêcheur peut faire entendre sa voix. Par exemple, il y a des groupements de pêcheurs, des associations qui peuvent se faire entendre. Evidemment, au sein de ces associations, il peut y avoir des pêcheurs et des représentants d'autres métiers. Nous prévoyons des contacts étroits entre ces organismes et les pêcheurs.

La Corporation aura à faire faire beaucoup de publicité, de façon régulière, en ce qui concerne les prix, les conditions, la qualité, etc. Il y aura un programme permanent de contact entre l'Office et les pêcheurs en ce qui concerne un grand nombre de ces questions.

M. Noble: Je voudrais demander au ministre s'il ne pense pas que, collectivement, les pêcheurs devraient avoir quelque chose à dire sur leur représentant au sein de ce Conseil?

M. Lang: Oui. Je pense que les procédures habituelles seraient suivies pour ces questions, c'est-à-dire pour une large consultation avec les groupements intéressés avant la formation du Conseil.

M. Noble: N'est-il pas concevable que les pêcheurs pourraient se faire représenter par quelqu'un qui n'a pas un contact étroit et constant avec eux?

M. Lang: Sans doute.

M. Smith (Northumberland Miramichi): Je veux dissiper un malentendu possible. Lorsque nous en étions à l'article 3 nous parlions de l'amendement: on disait que quatre des directeurs devraient être associés directement à l'industrie de la pêche. Je disais, à ce moment-là, que je serais peut-être disposé à envisager la chose autrement lorsqu'on étudierait le Comité consultatif. Je suis disposé à accepter les assurances du ministre. Je suis prêt à le croire quand il dit que les pêcheurs seront représentés au sein de ce Comité consultatif.

M. McQuaid: Ne voudriez-vous pas inclure quelque chose à la Loi à ce sujet?

M. Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi): Je vois des problèmes.

[Texte]

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, I am prepared to accept the Minister's word that there shall be such a bill known as Bill C-148, but the fact is that we have a bill known as Bill C-148. It is just as logical to say, "Let us forget about the Bill and take the Minister's word for it". No one is disagreeing with the Minister's intention of having fishermen represented, but the big difficulty is that there is no guarantee. One of the members of the Committee has already indicated that it could really happen that the Governor in Council may not appoint any "fishermen" to the Advisory Committee.

Granted there are ways that you can make your voice known. You can march on Parliament as an example of making your voice known, but this Committee has legal status and in Clause 19 there is an indication that it shall meet with the Corporation. Consequently, it forms a legally constituted link, mode of communication, between the fishermen and the Corporation itself. We have heard quite a bit of discussion in the last few months about participatory democracy and I would like to say if we really feel this, then this is one way we can just show it and it is so simple that I almost feel ashamed to have to stand here and try to lobby, almost.

I feel like a lobbyist for the fishermen of Central Canada. This is a darn shame. These people are the experts; they are experts as far as the producer end of the industries is concerned and I cannot see, for the life of me, how we can leave this Committee this afternoon without having made this kind of commitment.

We are only saying to these people that we want you along because we feel you have some say, that you should have some say and that you have some knowledge. Granted there are all kinds of ways. Perhaps there might be a corporate license, there might be this, there might be that. This is gobbledegook. This is all it is. All we are trying to say is that either we do not want them on there, or we are not prepared to go along with it but we are prepared to say, "Yes, we agree but we do not want to write it down on paper".

I would like to say if we feel that we should have them on there, let us just write it into the act as we have written every other stipulation and let us make it quite clear to the fishermen of Canada that we want their voice on this Corporation in some way or other and this is the particular avenue. We

[Interprétation]

M. Lundrigan: Le fait est que nous avons un projet de loi sous les yeux, le Bill C-148. Nous pourrions dire: «Oublions le bill et faisons confiance au ministre». La difficulté est qu'il n'y a pas de garantie. Un des membres du Comité a déjà donné à entendre qu'il est très possible que le gouverneur en conseil ne nomme pas de «pêcheurs» à ce Comité consultatif.

Sans doute on peut se faire entendre; on peut marcher sur le Parlement, par exemple. C'est une manière de se faire entendre. Mais, ce Comité a un statut légal et, à l'article 19, on dit qu'il se réunira avec l'Office. En conséquence, c'est une entité juridique reconnue. Depuis quelques mois, on a beaucoup parlé de la démocratie à participation. Si nous sommes véritablement sincères, nous devrions, il me semble, agir autrement. J'ai presque honte d'être obligé de faire des pressions au nom du pêcheur canadien. Après tout, les experts sont les pêcheurs eux-mêmes. Ce sont eux qui ont l'expérience nécessaire en ce qui concerne la production. Je ne vois pas comment nous pourrions quitter ce Comité, cet après-midi, sans avoir pris cet engagement.

Nous disons à ces gens: «Nous voulons que vous soyez représentés. C'est vous qui connaissez ce domaine.» J'admets qu'il y a bien des façons. Mais toutes les excuses que l'on a fait valoir jusqu'ici ne veulent rien dire du tout. Tout ce que nous trouvons à dire, c'est que nous ne voulons pas que le pêcheur soit représenté à ce Comité consultatif. Nous sommes disposés à dire oui, mais nous hésitons à mettre cela noir sur blanc.

Si le pêcheur doit être représenté au Comité, au moins mettons-le noir sur blanc. Faisons bien comprendre aux pêcheurs canadiens que nous voulons que leur voix soit entendue au sein de l'Office.

[Text]

had some debates. I think some of the points the Minister raised about the Board of Directors were legitimate. This is what the Committee is, and advisory committee; it is not a decision-making body. The Corporation with the Board of Directors is the decision-making body.

This is the line of communication so, technically, they could be left out in the cold altogether and I think the Minister's point about vested interest is not a good point at all. This is what we want. They want people who have particular feelings, strong feelings and they can get these through to the Corporation. That is what they are doing. Their advice does not have to be accepted but we want to make darn sure that they can get through.

Mr. Chairman, I am not going to speak on this or any other part of the bill any more this afternoon unless we can get some kind of unanimity on that point.

Mr. Noble: Mr. Chairman, I would like to make one more observation before we go any further. In view of the fact that this Corporation is being imposed on the fishermen I think it will be only a democratic gesture to assure the fishermen they will be suitably represented and I think it should be included in the Bill.

Some hon. Member: Hear, hear.

Mr. Osler: Mr. Chairman, I think I share the feelings of most of the people here, and I think the Minister shares them; we have a community of feeling on this subject. Quite recently I was at a meeting of Indians and Métis in my home province. Incidentally, they are supposed to be about as sophisticated a group as there is. These people, with the exception of a very few, still are unsophisticated enough to have to speak through lawyers to whom they pay large fees out of their band money. I am not a specialist in fishing, but as a tourist going to fishing areas I see the quality of education of many of these people and I submit that there would be a danger in stipulating exactly how many people had to be on the Advisory Committee or their agents, which I construe this fishermen's licence thing could turn out to be—an agent of the fishermen involved.

I can see two or three lawyers in Winnipeg or somewhere getting quite a lot of power and getting quite a lot of newspaper headlines, essentially for their own benefit, in purporting to act for these relatively uneducated, unsophisticated fishermen. I really can. I know one legal firm that is making \$12,000 a

[Interpretation]

Certaines des difficultés qu'a fait valoir le ministre étaient à retenir. C'était des objections très sérieuses. Mais il s'agit simplement d'un comité consultatif, il n'est pas habilité à prendre des décisions. C'est là le rôle de l'Office et du Conseil d'administration.

Il s'agit ici d'un organe de liaison, et le ministre n'a pas raison, je pense, de parler de droits acquis. Ceux que nous voulons nommer à ce comité consultatif, ce sont des gens qui ont des idées bien arrêtées, et qui peuvent les réaliser dans l'Office. Ce n'est pas que nous voulions absolument suivre leurs idées, mais nous tenons à ce qu'elles soient entendues. Je ne reparlerai plus cet après-midi, à moins que nous ne fassions une certaine unanimité sur ce point.

M. Noble: Un autre point avant d'aller plus loin: vu que cet office va être imposé aux pêcheurs, ce serait une bonne chose que d'assurer aux pêcheurs qu'ils y seront représentés, et je crois que ce devrait être prévu littéralement dans le projet de loi.

Des voix: Écoutez, écoutez.

M. Osler: Monsieur le président, je partage les sentiments qu'éprouvent la plupart d'entre nous et, je pense, le ministre aussi, d'ailleurs. Mais j'ai assisté assez récemment à une réunion d'Indiens et de Métis dans ma province. Ces gens étaient censés connaître assez bien ces questions. A quelques très rares exceptions près, cependant ils sont assez peu évolués pour avoir à s'adresser à nous par l'entremise d'avocats à qui ils paient de gros honoraires. Je ne connais pas ces questions autrement qu'en touriste. Je sais, néanmoins, quel est le degré d'instruction d'un grand nombre de ces personnes, et je pense qu'il y aurait danger à préciser combien de ces gens devraient être représentés au comité consultatif, que ce soit directement ou par leurs agents.

Par exemple, j'ai l'impression qu'il serait très facile à deux ou trois avocats de la région de Winnipeg de se faire énormément de publicité et de crédit en prétendant agir au nom de ces pêcheurs qui sont peu instruits et en somme peu évolués. C'est une crainte vraiment sérieuse. Je connais un cabinet d'a-

[Texte]

year representing Indian bands right now just as a retainer, apart from any work they do.

I think we can trust the Minister. He is on record. As there will be another minister some day, so this act can be amended some day. Anything can happen any time. It seems to me that it would make more sense to leave it and see what happens with common sense prevailing and good will being used in the appointment of these people rather than laying down a legal definition that could work to the detriment of these people.

Having said that, I am all in favour of having these people represented and I would personally hold the Minister accountable if they are not, because he has said he will see that they will be.

Mr. Noble: Mr. Chairman, are we to believe that the fishing industry does not have capable men within its ranks to represent them without hiring lawyers? I do not go for that.

The Chairman: Shall I put the question?

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, before you put the question, may I put a question to the Chair? Is what the Minister says a commitment that has to be adhered to in an obligatory sense or is this what we are voting on right here? I am not doubting the Minister's word, but I want to know if the Minister's statement commits the government definitely to this. In other words, is this all recorded in such a way that this becomes part of the legislative process of Canada because I do not think it is. This is why the question arose in the first place. I think perhaps the Minister could clarify that point as well.

• 1635

Mr. Lang: I think the record will clearly show that it is a commitment. I do not know what more I can add to that. You say the Minister may not be here some time. The commitment is a commitment of the government and that is really how the matter stands.

Mr. Lundrigan: How is a commitment revealed? Is it not revealed through the sort of process we have here right now, Mr. Chairman, or...

Mr. Lang: No, we are talking about that distinction between what is legislative enactment and what is a commitment.

Mr. Comeau: Mr. Chairman, if the Minister suggests or if we are to believe his word—and I believe it—that we are going to appoint

[Interprétation]

vocats qui gagne douze mille dollars par année rien qu'à représenter des bandes indiennes. Et c'est quelque chose qu'on leur donne rien qu'à forfait, sans même qu'ils aient à travailler pour les Indiens. La loi pourrait être modifiée un jour, et le ministre n'est pas éternel. J'ai l'impression qu'il serait beaucoup plus raisonnable de laisser les choses «se tasser» pour voir ce qui va se passer. Après tout, le bon sens finira par triompher et on montrera certainement de la bonne volonté lorsqu'il s'agira de nommer ces gens. Cela vaudra beaucoup mieux que de retenir des décisions rigoureuses qui pourraient nuire à ces gens.

Ceci dit, je suis tout à fait favorable à la représentation de ces gens, et je pense que c'est au ministre maintenant, à voir qu'ils le soient, comme il s'est engagé à le faire.

M. Noble: Est-ce qu'ils n'ont pas assez de gens compétents parmi eux qui puissent les représenter sans qu'ils aient à engager des avocats? Je ne peux y croire.

Le président: Puis-je mettre l'amendement aux voix?

M. Lundrigan: Puis-je poser une question au président? Est-ce que ce que le ministre nous a dit être un engagement auquel il est obligé d'adhérer, ou est-ce ce sur quoi nous votons? Je ne doute pas de la parole du ministre, mais est-ce que, par sa parole, le gouvernement est engagé définitivement? Est-ce que tout ceci, ce que vient de dire le ministre, a force de loi?

Je ne le pense pas. Le ministre pourrait peut-être tirer la question au clair.

M. Lang: Le compte rendu de la séance montrera clairement que c'est un engagement. Je ne vois pas ce que je pourrais ajouter à ce que j'ai dit. Vous dites que le ministre pourra disparaître, mais l'engagement que j'ai pris, je l'ai pris au nom du gouvernement. Voilà la situation.

M. Lundrigan: Mais comment sait-on si cet engagement peut être tenu? Est-ce qu'il ne doit pas être tenu par un processus législatif tel que celui que nous suivons maintenant?

M. Lang: Nous parlons de la distinction entre ce qui est loi et ce qui est engagement.

M. Comeau: Nous pouvons je pense, faire confiance au ministre. On va certainement nommer des pêcheurs à ce Comité consultatif.

[Text]

some fishermen to this Board, then he specifies that there are some qualified fishermen and I cannot see why we cannot include it in this Bill. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. McQuaid: That is right, Mr. Chairman. That is the whole thing. The Minister gives us his assurance. I think he has even gone so far as to say that it is government policy. Whether the Minister can sit here today and expound government policy I am not so sure, but I understood from his remarks that it is government policy. Then if it is Government policy, surely none of the members of the government or of the party can object to having this written in.

We just want to make sure, that is all. We want to make sure and there is not better way of making sure than having it written into the act itself. Surely there cannot be any harm in guaranteeing that the fishermen will be represented on this Committee particularly, as somebody has already said, as it is not a policy-making committee, it is only an Advisory Committee. The Act itself says:

19. (1) The Advisory Committee shall meet at such times as are fixed by the Board and shall advise the Corporation.

Who is better able, I ask, Mr. Chairman—who is better able to advise the Corporation on matters pertaining to the freshwater fishing industry than those who are right out there in the boats and fishing?

Mr. Hogarth: The fishing producers and processors. This is a marketing board, a marketing corporation we are setting up, not a corporation to catch fish and the best people to advise the government are those that are processing and marketing the products. To my mind I do not doubt for a moment that there should be fishermen represented on this Board. The Minister said he was going to put them on the Board but certainly there are far more competent people to advise this Crown agency, this Crown corporation, than the fishermen who are catching fish.

If the fishermen who are catching fish could sell them it would not be necessary to create this corporation in the first instance. That is the whole problem. They cannot sell their fish so we are creating a Crown corporation to do it and it certainly appears to me that there are many, many people, other than the fishermen themselves, who can advise this corporation as to how to market these fish and get the industry moving and I would not want to tie the government down to the number of fishermen who are going to be on that Board. Certainly they should be represented, but I would not tie them down to a number.

[Interpretation]

Il reconnaît donc qu'il existe des pêcheurs qualifiés. Je ne vois pas pourquoi nous ne pouvons pas inclure cette précision dans le projet de loi. Voilà.

Mr. McQuaid: Il a raison. Le ministre nous donne cette assurance, il a même été jusqu'à dire que c'est la politique du gouvernement, je crois. J'ignore s'il en a le droit, mais c'est ce qu'il a dit, n'est-ce pas? Alors, si c'est la politique du gouvernement, aucun membre du gouvernement, aucun membre du parti du gouvernement ne devrait s'opposer à ce que nous le notions dans le projet de loi.

Nous voulons simplement une assurance par écrit, et il n'y a pas de meilleure façon de procéder que de l'inscrire dans la loi elle-même. Après tout, cela ne peut pas faire de mal. Quel inconvénient voit-on à ce qu'on assure par écrit que les pêcheurs y seront représentés? Après tout, ce n'est qu'un comité consultatif ou plus précisément:

Le Comité consultatif doit se réunir aux époques fixées par le conseil, et conseiller l'Office.

Or, qui peut donner de meilleurs conseils, à l'Office, en ce qui conseille les questions relatives à la pêche en eau douce que les pêcheurs eux-mêmes?

M. Hogarth: Les producteurs et les conditionneurs. Il s'agit d'un office de commercialisation et non pas une société chargée de prendre du poisson. Ceux qui peuvent le mieux conseiller le gouvernement sont les spécialistes dans ce domaine.

Et, bien entendu, il doit y avoir des pêcheurs nommés au Conseil. Et le ministre a dit qu'il y en aurait. Mais il y a des gens beaucoup plus compétents pour conseiller cet organisme.

Si les pêcheurs arrivaient à vendre leur poisson, il ne serait pas nécessaire de créer cet Office. Le problème est que le poisson ne se vend pas. On crée donc un office de commercialisation. Beaucoup d'autres gens que les pêcheurs eux-mêmes peuvent conseiller plus adéquatement cet office sur la commercialisation pour remettre l'industrie en marche. Je ne voudrais pas obliger le gouvernement à nommer un certain nombre de pêcheurs.

Certes, les pêcheurs doivent être représentés, mais je ne voudrais pas qu'on fixe un chiffre.

[Texte]

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, may I remind the honourable member that we are not talking about representation on the Corporation which is the marketing Corporation. We are talking about representatives on the Advisory Committee to the Corporation which is the Marketing Corporation. I think he has confused the issue terribly.

The Chairman: I call on Mr. Ritchie.

Mr. Ritchie: Mr. Chairman, it is my understanding that the Marketing Board will do all this and that the only processor would be an agent which, in essence, makes him an employee of the Corporation. The honourable member who just spoke implied that companies will be involved in processing. My understanding is that there will be no companies involved except some, perhaps, as agents—in other words, as employees of the board—so how can he draw out of these processors an advisory board when they are already employees of the board?

Mr. Lang: Mr. Chairman, the Corporation's powers are broad enough for it to go into the processing business but certainly it is not intended to replace all processors. It may certainly sell fish to existing or new individual enterprises for processing. It is not intended that the Corporation occupy the whole field, by any means. It is expected to work with the private industry in many areas.

Mr. Ritchie: Mr. Chairman, my understanding is that most of the private industry processors in Manitoba think they are going out of business and become agents of this Board.

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The Chairman: Shall I put the question? You have heard the motion, Clause 18 (1), after "Advisory Committee", of whom one-third shall be holders of valid commercial fishing licences.

Motion negatived.

The Chairman: Shall Clause 18 carry?

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, again I wonder whether I could just reflect on the question posed by Mr. McQuaid earlier? The question is whether the Minister would consult with—maybe the question is totally out of order now because apparently there has been a good indication that this will not be done but I just want a final word from the Minister. Would he consult with the legal counsel and see if there is a way to write some kind of provision which would guarantee these people a voice?

[Interprétation]

M. Lundrigan: Nous ne parlons pas de représentation au sein de l'Office, mais au sein du Comité consultatif. Je crois que le député confond les deux.

Le président: M. Ritchie.

M. Ritchie: Si j'ai bien compris, tout sera fait par l'Office de commercialisation. Le seul conditionneur serait un agent qui deviendrait, en quelque sorte, un employé de l'Office.

Si je comprends bien, aucune compagnie ne sera en cause, si ce n'est qu'à titre d'agent, ou d'employé de l'Office. Comment peuvent-ils faire partie du Comité consultatif, s'ils sont des employés de l'Office?

M. Lang: Les pouvoirs de l'Office sont assez vastes pour qu'il se lance dans le conditionnement, mais il ne remplacera certainement pas tous les apprêteurs. On ne veut pas que l'Office occupe le domaine tout entier de l'industrie de la pêche.

M. Ritchie: Si je comprends bien, les apprêteurs du Manitoba, pour la plupart, pensent devenir des agents de cet Office.

Le président: Dois-je mettre la question aux voix? Vous avez entendu la motion. Article 18, paragraphe (1), après les mots «comité consultatif», dont un tiers détiendront des permis valides de pêche.

(La motion est rejetée.)

Le président: L'article 18 est-il adopté?

M. Lundrigan: Est-ce que je pourrais répondre à la question qu'a posée M. McQuaid, à savoir si le ministre irait consulter. Ma question est peut-être irrecevable, mais je voudrais que le ministre nous dise définitivement s'il entend consulter un conseiller juridique pour voir s'il n'y aurait pas lieu d'introduire une disposition garantissant à ces gens une voix.

[Text]

Mr. Hogarth: Mr. Chairman, as I understand the new rules Mr. Lundrigan can move an amendment at the time the Bill goes back, can he not? He can have Parliamentary counsel draw it and he can debate it in the House, as I understand the new rules, at the report stage.

Mr. Lang: I have indicated my difficulty with any particular phrasing. There is no point in my asking or saying I am going to ask counsel to do something when I cannot tell him what I want him to do. I cannot frame the motion in a satisfactory way that is really flexible enough to all the circumstances.

You see, there is no way in which you can start breaking this thing down without ending up arguing that it can be broken down more, how many Indians from Manitoba should be on the Board, and so on. You could make motions of this sort endlessly, and I come back to the fundamental proposition that I cannot see representation as such so I will not make an undertaking to refer it to counsel.

Mr. McQuaid: That is about the flimsiest excuse, I think, that we have ever had submitted to a Committee of this House.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, I have one last statement. I think the Minister began—yes, I said that a couple of times before but this is a guarantee—the Minister came here and gave me the impression today that we had a piece of legislation of which we are in favour. We have stated this in the House. We have come here and, through the process of this Committee, tried to clarify certain things, to improve certain things. There is no omnipotence in this Minister, Mr. Chairman, or in the government or in anybody, or the member for Gander-Twillingate. There is nobody here who has the kind of authority and power to decide without any guarantee of change that he is right, and this is the purpose of debating it.

We have raised certain objections. They have not been adhered to, naturally, and now we come to this one and we did not get an excuse, we did not get a reason. If we had received one reasonable objection to our amendment I would have been quite willing to forget about the whole matter and move on. We did not get any reasonable objection, and if this is an indication of the way the Committee is going to work—perhaps it is only this particular Bill from this particular Department and this particular Minister, maybe that might make it better—then we might as well forget about it.

[Interpretation]

M. Hogarth: Monsieur le président, M. Lundrigan peut poser un amendement lorsque le bill reviendra devant la Chambre. Il pourrait demander au conseiller parlementaire de rédiger la question afin qu'elle soit débattue à la Chambre, si je comprends bien.

M. Lang: Je vous ai déjà exposé mes difficultés de rédaction. Il ne servirait à rien de demander au conseiller de rédiger un texte alors que je ne pourrais pas lui exprimer mon point de vue. Je ne puis exprimer ma motion pour quelle soit assez souple pour couvrir toutes les situations. Il faudrait d'abord s'entendre sur la possibilité de le faire. Combien d'Indiens du Manitoba, par exemple, peuvent faire partie de l'Office? On pourrait présenter un nombre infini de motions de ce genre. Je ne vois pas qu'il puisse y avoir représentation, il est donc inutile de s'adresser au conseiller.

M. McQuaid: C'est sûrement l'excuse la plus légère qu'il m'ait été donné d'entendre aux comités de la Chambre.

M. Lundrigan: Je l'ai déjà mentionné plusieurs fois, mais il s'agit d'une garantie. Le ministre m'a donné l'impression que nous approuvons cette mesure législative. Nous l'avons déjà dit à la Chambre. Nous avons cherché, au moyen du Comité, d'élucider et d'améliorer certains points. Le ministre n'est pas infaillible ni le gouvernement, ni le député de Gander-Twillingate. Il n'y a personne ici, qui a l'autorité et le pouvoir de décider, sans garantie de changement, qu'il a raison. C'est pour cette raison que nous engageons un débat.

Nous avons soulevé des objections qui n'ont pas été acceptées, mais on ne nous a pas dit pourquoi celle-ci a été rejetée. Et, si on nous disait pourquoi on s'oppose à notre amendement, je serais très heureux de laisser tomber. Mais, on ne nous a donné aucune objection raisonnable. Si le comité doit fonctionner ainsi, il s'agit peut-être d'un bill ou d'un ministre particulier, mais, si c'est ainsi que le comité doit fonctionner, nous serions aussi bien de rester chez nous.

[Texte]

We raised a legitimate point. There seemed to be not one legitimate objection, not one real objection to our position. The record will show literally dozens of favourable positions, favourable commentary, in connection with the amendment and we did not get one indication of why the Minister was against it. Now, I cannot see the reason for this.

Apparently being a neophyte in this particular Committee and this particular Parliament I have got to learn to accept some of the realities. If I am going to accept these realities I am not going waste my time on any Committee—I am not going to waste my time. I am quite willing for my colleagues to vote against me at any time. I am equally willing for a Committee, but if this is going to be the trend and there is no chance at all of my changing in any way any of the clauses and stipulations of any bill which will be brought before our Committee, then I am not going to waste my time here. Time is too valuable.

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I say the Minister has not been fair with us. He has not indicated any reason why he has been against it, other than flimsy, gobbledygookish excuses. This is all it has been, just a lot of nonsense, and I cannot see my wasting time. If this is the way the Committee in going to meet, Mr. Chairman, then I say the steering committee should make the decisions.

Mr. Comeau: Mr. Chairman, I want to object in the same manner and I want to move that this Committee adjourn its sittings and this Bill reported to the House and discussed in the House. I have been saying to myself all along that these committees are not going to bring about any amendments or very, very few amendments, to these bills and therefore I say that these committees are practically worthless and so I move that the Committee adjourn its sittings.

Motion negatived.

Mr. Lang: I wonder, Mr. Chairman, if I could say a word to Mr. Lundrigan before he leaves? He commented fairly wildly on the remarks that had been made in the course of the recent rather good, I thought, debate. As far as amendments are concerned, I understand that a member has one to a clause that we are just about to come to which was indicated earlier, as far as I could see, was probably acceptable. There is no suggestion, certainly on my part, Mr. Chairman, that one must take the position that amendments are automatically unacceptable. I would just like him to know that before he departs the scene.

[Interprétation]

On ne nous a pas posé une seule objection raisonnable. Et, nous avons pourtant exposé des arguments favorables à la douzaine. Le ministre ne nous a pas donné une seule raison pour laquelle il s'oppose à ces amendements.

Puisque je suis novice à ce comité et à ce parlement, je dois accepter la réalité, mais si je dois accepter ces réalités, je n'entends pas perdre mon temps aux comités. Je ne m'oppose pas à ce que mes collègues votent contre mes propositions, mais si je constate que je n'ai aucune chance de modifier un article ou une disposition quelconque d'aucun projet de loi, je n'entends pas perdre mon temps ici. Mon temps est trop précieux.

Le ministre n'a pas été juste envers nous. Il ne nous a exposé aucune raison, sauf des excuses incompréhensibles, un tas d'imbécillités, et si c'est ainsi que le comité doit fonctionner, je ne vais pas y perdre mon temps. Je crois que le Comité directeur devra prendre les décisions.

M. Comeau: Je veux poser la même objection et je voudrais proposer qu'on lève la séance et qu'on fasse rapport du bill à la Chambre, et qu'on en discute à la Chambre. Je me suis posé la question tout le long de nos délibérations si ces comités pourront jamais apporter d'amendements à ces bills. Ces comités sont à peu près inutiles, et je propose donc qu'on ajourne le comité.

(La motion est rejetée.)

M. Lang: Je pourrais peut-être dire un mot à M. Lundrigan avant qu'il parte. Il a fait des remarques assez désobligeantes au sujet d'un débat qui m'a pourtant paru assez fructueux. Je crois que nous arrivons présentement à un amendement proposé par un membre qui nous a paru acceptable. Comme je l'ai dit, il ne faut pas s'imaginer que tous les amendements sont automatiquement inacceptables. Je voulais le lui faire remarquer avant qu'il ne parte.

[Text]

Mr. Lundrigan: Did you say Mr. Minister, your member?

Mr. Lang: Pardon?

Mr. Lundrigan: Did you say *my* member?

Mr. Lang: I said *a* member.

Mr. Lundrigan: Oh, I am sorry.

Mr. Goode: Mr. Chairman, before Mr. Lundrigan leaves I would like to say that I personally am going to take up an amendment that may be supported or may not on the next bill that is going to come before the Committee. I am quite excited as a backbencher of the government's party that I may be able to change a law, just as I think that he may be able to change a law being a backbencher of the opposition party.

I think if we do not co-operate in this Committee where the Committee has been most co-operative amongst parties, that we are not going to get anything done and I think between us we will get these things done. I believe sincerely that there was an objection to this amendment, particularly on my part, before the Committee and I could not vote with him, but I would say that if I believe what he is doing is right I will vote with him, not in a partisan political position.

I think he will see, particularly in this committee which has two good Ministers that have been co-operative, that we will get a lot done together. I would hope he will not walk out on us and leave unrepresented what I think is his good ability to present things to this Committee. I think we are both going to suffer defeats in Committee, and I think we must accept them as being the majority rules even though today it appeared to be partisan because one group voted against the other. However, I think you will find that we will be able to do great things for the industry if we stick together.

Mr. Lundrigan: It is a very nice apology, Mr. Chairman, and I accept the member's apology. Nevertheless, may I just say that I am not walking out on this Committee; I am walking out on this Bill because I think it is a waste of time as the honourable member suggested. I am going to be around for a little while, Mr. Goode, and I will be around in the capacity of a member of the Committee, I hope, but I am certainly not going to waste my time on this particular piece of legislation. That is the only reason I am not staying. I have lots of work to do,

[Interpretation]

M. Lundrigan: Monsieur le ministre, avez-vous dit votre membre?

M. Lang: Pardon?

M. Lundrigan: Avez-vous dit *mon* député?

M. Lang: J'ai dit un député.

M. Lundrigan: Excusez-moi.

M. Goode: Avant que M. Lundrigan ne parte, je voudrais dire que je vais moi-même proposer un amendement, qui sera peut-être appuyé, sur le prochain bill. Je suis fier qu'à titre de député sans porte-feuille du parti au pouvoir, je puisse modifier une loi, et je crois qu'il pourrait en faire autant à titre de représentant de l'Opposition. Il me semble que si nous ne coopérons pas, nous n'aboutirons à rien, et, entre nous, je crois que nous réaliserons quelque chose. Les objections qu'on a posées me paraissent très acceptables. Je ne pourrais pas voter pour les amendements du député. Mais si j'avais cru qu'il avait raison, j'aurais certainement voté en faveur de son amendement.

Nous avons, ici, deux excellents ministres qui sont tout prêts à collaborer. Je ne voudrais pas que le député parte en claquant les portes. Je crois qu'il devrait présenter sa cause au comité comme il sait très bien le faire. Nous devons accepter le fait que nous subissons tous deux des échecs. On a peut-être eu l'impression aujourd'hui que le vote se faisait par fractions, mais je crois que nous pourrions réaliser quelque chose pour l'industrie si nous coopérons.

M. Lundrigan: J'accepte les excuses du député mais je ne pars pas, je laisse simplement tomber l'examen de ce bill, car je crois que nous perdons notre temps. Je n'entends pas perdre plus de temps sur cette mesure législative. C'est pour cette raison que je quitte la pièce. J'ai beaucoup de travail.

[Texte]

Clauses 18 and 19 agreed to.

On Clause 20—Definitions.

Mr. Hogarth: Mr. Chairman, before we get into this, I note Clause 20 is the commencement of Part III and I take it the whole Part is entirely concerned with the interprovincial regulations. This is actually the operative part of the statute, is that correct?

Mr. Lang: That is right.

Mr. Hogarth: I cannot understand why in Clause 34 that this Part should not be proclaimed at the same time as the statute is passed. Is there some reason for that?

Mr. Lang: Well, yes. The statute must be in effect, Mr. Chairman, in order for the Corporation to begin its planning and its operations. Part III should not be in effect until the Corporation is ready to begin its purchasing of fish.

The Chairman: Are there any other questions on Clause 20? Mr. McQuaid?

Mr. McQuaid: I have just one question, Mr. Chairman. Clause 20 (a) as I see it attempts to set the definition for fish. Now, it says,

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“fish” means round, dressed or filleted fish of any species...whether fresh or frozen...

It does not make any mention of smoked fish, canned fish, cured fish, pickled or salted fish. Does it refer only to fresh or frozen fish? Is that all that is included in the definition of fish?

Mr. Harvey: Mr. Chairman, the regulatory power here applies simply to the fresh frozen, whether packed or unpackaged, and since it refers to including parts of any fish it also includes filleted product. Now, this can be in those forms—fresh frozen and packaged and unpackaged. If you get into cooked fish or into by-products, and so on, these regulatory provisions of the Bill do not apply.

Mr. McQuaid: They do not apply?

Mr. Harvey: No.

Mr. McQuaid: When we go to Clause 21 where it says, “export fish from Canada;” that only means fresh or frozen fish. Is that right?

Mr. Harvey: That is right, including fillets, of course.

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[Interprétation]

(Les articles 18 et 19 sont adoptés.)

Article 20—*Définitions.*

M. Hogarth: L'article 20 amorce la partie 3 qui porte sur la réglementation du commerce interprovincial. En fait, c'est la partie exécutoire de la loi, n'est-ce pas?

M. Lang: C'est juste.

M. Hogarth: Pourtant, à l'article 34, il est dit que la partie n'entrera pas en vigueur au même moment que le reste de la loi? Est-ce qu'il y a une raison à cela?

M. Lang: Oui. La loi doit être en vigueur pour que l'Office commence sa planification et ses opérations. La partie 3 n'entrera en vigueur que lorsque l'Office commencera à acheter le poisson.

Le président: D'autres questions? Monsieur McQuaid.

M. McQuaid: Une question seulement, monsieur le président. L'article 20, paragraphe a) tente de définir le mot «poisson». On dit:

«Poisson» signifie le poisson entier, apprêté ou présenté en filet, qu'il soit frais ou congelé...

Il n'est pas fait mention du poisson en conserves, du poisson fumé, du poisson saumuré ni du poisson salé. Est-ce qu'il s'agit seulement du poisson frais et du poisson congelé? Est-ce tout ce qu'englobe la définition du mot «poisson»?

M. Harvey: Monsieur le président, la partie sur la réglementation s'applique uniquement aux poissons frais ou congelés, emballés ou non, ainsi que le poisson en filet. Pour le poisson présenté sous d'autres formes, le poisson cuit ou les sous-produits du poisson, et ainsi de suite, la loi ne s'applique pas.

M. McQuaid: Elle ne s'applique pas?

M. Harvey: Non.

M. McQuaid: A l'article 21, on parle d'exporter du poisson hors du Canada. Est-ce que cela comprend uniquement le poisson frais ou congelé?

M. Harvey: C'est juste, y compris les filets.

[Text]

Mr. Lang: I think, Mr. Chairman, it might be clearer to note that this, coupled with parallel powers from the provincial governments in regard to fish within the provinces, will give the Corporation real monopoly control over all the fish listed in the Schedule.

You are referring to some of the fish in certain states and conditions later on, in regard to which the Corporation may not be in control but there is no way in which the fish can really get early into those states without the operation of the Corporation. All of the fish have to be sold to the Corporation, so in that sense the Corporation has full control over the designated fish from the designated area.

Mr. McQuaid: I understand, then, Mr. Chairman, that the only fish that can be exported from Canada under this Board are fresh or frozen fish, is that right?

Mr. Lang: No; this fish could be in any form by the time it is exported.

Mr. Hogarth: Your suggestion is that there will be analogous legislation in each of the participating provinces to control the processed fish. For instance, I notice goldeyes are in the Schedule. Mr. McQuaid's suggestion is that smoked goldeyes would not be controlled by the provisions of Clause 20 because they are neither fresh nor frozen. Now, is it your suggestion that the Province of Manitoba, if it participates, will pass legislation to bring smoked goldeyes under the aegis of this Corporation?

Mr. Lang: The control really is at the point at which the fish moves from the fishermen into the processing.

Mr. Hogarth: So you will control the actual processing but will not control the marketing of the fish after its process?

Mr. Lang: That is certainly conceivable. That is right. The independent trade, buying fish and processing it, may then be in charge of its own marketing for that product. It may do it under brand names, for instance.

Mr. Hogarth: I see.

Mr. Lang: However, the Corporation fully controls the price of the product as it passes to that processor because it has to pass from the fisherman to the processor through the title of the Corporation.

Mr. Hogarth: If that takes place within the province only,...

[Interpretation]

M. Lang: Il serait peut-être bon d'ajouter que, avec le pouvoir parallèle des gouvernements provinciaux, sur le poisson à l'intérieur des provinces, l'Office aura le monopole de la vente de tous les poissons énumérés à l'Appendice. Vous parlez des poissons sous certaines formes qui ne relèveront peut-être pas de l'Office, mais il est impossible que le poisson atteigne cette forme sans l'intervention de l'Office. Tout le poisson doit être vendu à l'Office, et, dans ce sens, l'Office contrôle complètement le poisson de ces catégories provenant de la région désignée.

M. McQuaid: Par conséquent, le seul poisson que l'Office peut exporter est le poisson frais et le poisson congelé, n'est-ce pas?

M. Lang: Non, le poisson peut se présenter sous n'importe quelle forme, au moment de l'exportation.

M. Hogarth: Selon vous, il y aura une loi parallèle dans chaque province pour le contrôle du poisson apprêté. Par exemple, la laquaiche aux yeux d'or paraît à l'Appendice. Selon M. McQuaid, la laquaiche aux yeux d'or fumée ne tomberait pas sous le coup de l'article 20, n'étant ni fraîche, ni congelée. Proposez-vous que la province du Manitoba adopte une loi pour porter la laquaiche aux yeux d'or fumée sous le contrôle de l'Office.

M. Lang: Le contrôle se fait au moment où le poisson passe du pêcheur à la transformation.

M. Hogarth: Vous allez donc contrôler la transformation, mais non pas sa commercialisation subséquente.

M. Lang: C'est concevable et même exact. L'entreprise qui achète et apprête le poisson se chargera de sa commercialisation. Sous ses marques de commerce, bien entendu.

M. Hogarth:... je vois...

M. Lang: Mais la société contrôle complètement le prix du produit vendu à l'apprêteur, car le poisson passe du pêcheur à l'apprêteur par l'intermédiaire de l'Office.

M. Hogarth: Seulement à l'intérieur de la province...

[Texte]

Mr. Lang: This act will not apply; provincial parallel legislation...

Mr. Hogarth: That is the provincial legislation you are referring to. Thank you, sir.

Mr. Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi): Mr. Chairman, I notice that this Clause defines fish and mentions those listed in the Schedule. I notice that the lowly but tasty smelt is not mentioned here. As you very well know, Mr. Chairman, smelt fishing used to be quite an industry on the east coast of New Brunswick, chiefly from the ice in the winter time, and over the past 10 or 20 years the price has dropped to about one-third of what it used to be. Consequently, the industry has nearly gone out of existence. Down on the East Coast we used to be told that the reason for the drop in price was the competition from smelts caught in the Great Lakes. These were not of the same quality as the salt water smelts and the market deteriorated for that reason.

• 1655

I hope that if this corporation ever markets smelts they will be labelled in such a way to indicate that they are not the salt water smelts that used to be quite an industry on the East Coast.

Are smelts not caught in some of these waters that are mentioned here and, if so, why are they not in the Schedule? I am quite happy if they are not in the Schedule, I do not care, but I am just wondering?

Mr. Lang: I think basically the answer is that a portion of the area concerned, if you include the whole of Ontario, certainly does catch smelts, but present indications are that that area of Ontario where most of the smelts are caught will not be included within the area designated for the operation of the corporation and, accordingly, the smelts will not be included.

I might say, Mr. Chairman, six additional types of fish have been submitted by the provinces and received since the printing of the original bill for inclusion within the schedule. I would be very pleased if some member of the Committee would move that we add them to the schedule at this time. The government certainly has no objection to their inclusion.

Mr. Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi): What are they, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Lang: The types are Carp, Quillback, Mooneye, Channel catfish, Black bullhead, and Brown bullhead.

[Interprétation]

M. Lang: Cette loi ne s'appliquera pas; seulement les lois provinciales parallèles.

M. Hogarth: Il y aura donc une loi provinciale. Merci, monsieur.

M. Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi): Cet article définit les poissons et mentionne ceux qui sont énumérés à l'Appendice. Je remarque que l'éperlan n'y paraît pas. Vous n'ignorez pas que l'éperlan représentait autrefois une industrie considérable sur le littoral de l'est, au Nouveau-Brunswick. Depuis 10 ou 20 ans, le prix de l'éperlan a baissé d'environ le tiers. En conséquence, l'industrie a en quelque sorte cessé d'exister. Sur le littoral de l'est, on nous expliquait la chute des prix par la concurrence de l'éperlan prise dans les Grands Lacs. Il n'était pas de la même qualité que l'éperlan de mer ce qui nous avait fait perdre une partie du marché.

Si jamais l'Office vend de l'éperlan, ils seront étiquetés de façon qu'on sache bien que ce n'est pas l'éperlan de mer qui représentait autrefois une industrie considérable sur le littoral de l'est.

Est-ce que l'éperlan n'est pas pêché dans certaines des eaux mentionnées? Pourquoi ne sont-ils pas en liste? Peu m'importe que leur nom ne soit pas mentionné à l'Appendice, mais je me demande pourquoi?

M. Lang: Je crois qu'au fond la raison est que dans une partie de la région en cause, si elle comprend tout l'Ontario, on pêche l'éperlan. Mais il semble que cette partie de l'Ontario où l'on pêche l'éperlan ne fera pas partie de région désignée relevant de l'Office et, par conséquent, on a omis l'éperlan.

Les provinces désirent ajouter six autres espèces de poissons à la liste initiale dans l'Appendice. Si quelqu'un voulait bien proposer qu'on les ajoute maintenant, nous pourrions certainement les ajouter, car le gouvernement ne s'y oppose pas.

M. Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi): Quelles sont ces espèces, monsieur le président?

M. Lang: Il s'agit de la carpe, de la prême, de la laquache argentée, de la barbue, de la barbotte noire et de la barbotte brune.

[Text]

The Chairman: We are now dealing with clause 20. I do not think that we should add this list to the schedule until such time as we deal with the schedule itself.

Mr. Hogarth: Mr. Chairman, I just have one more question on clause 20. This clause reads, in part:

"fisherman" means a person licensed pursuant to the Fisheries Act...

Does the Fisheries Act license freshwater fishermen?

Mr. Lang: It does not but pursuant to the Fisheries Act the provincial governments have authority to license the fishermen. This is one of these areas where, in fact, the authority was federal and it is in fact now up to each province to delegate it.

Mr. McQuaid: So would it be the provincial government, Mr. Minister, who would be issuing the licences?

Mr. Lang: That is right.

Clause 20 agreed to.

On Clause 21—*Interprovincial and export trade in fish*

Mr. Ritchie: Will it be an offence for a fisherman to catch fish, take it across a provincial border and sell it; and if so, how is he dealt with?

• 1700

Mr. Lang: I think clause 30 covers all that.

Mr. Ritchie: Will there be similar regulations passed by the province to deal with offenders within the province?

Mr. Lang: That is right.

Mr. Davis: Perhaps I might explain that each year the provinces write new regulations regarding the freshwater fisheries. The regulations are submitted to the federal government for verification, for editing if Ottawa deems necessary—usually there is not substantial editing, and they are approved here under the Fisheries Act because the fisheries power is national. However, the powers under the Act with respect to freshwater fisheries have been delegated and the provinces administer it. Provinces are writing and re-writing regulations from time to time, and this is necessary because of the delegation to have Ottawa review the new regulations and generally approve them. So that there is a federal involvement even in the regulations. But basically the provinces administer them,

[Interpretation]

Le président: Nous en sommes actuellement à l'article 20. Je crois que nous devrions attendre d'en être à l'Appendice avant d'y ajouter cette liste.

M. Hogarth: Je n'ai qu'une question à poser au sujet de l'article 20 on y dit:

20. b) «pêcheur» désigne une personne autorisée en conformité de la *Loi sur pêcheries* ou est-ce que la *Loi sur les pêcheries* régit les pêcheurs d'eau douce?

M. Lang: Non, mais elle accorde aux autorités provinciales le droit de délivrer des permis. C'est un des domaine de juridiction fédérale que les provinces sont autorisées à déléguer.

M. McQuaid: Ce sera donc le gouvernement provincial qui délivrera les permis?

M. Lang: C'est exact.

(L'article 20 est adopté.)

Article 21—*Commerce interprovincial et commerce d'exportation du poisson.*

M. Ritchie: Si un pêcheur prend du poisson et le transporte d'une province à une autre pour le vendre, est-ce qu'il commet une infraction? Et dans le cas, qu'est-ce qu'il lui arrive?

M. Lang: Je crois que l'article 30 traite de ce point.

M. Ritchie: Est-ce qu'il y aura des règlements analogues sur le plan provincial?

M. Lang: Oui.

M. Davis: Chaque année, les provinces préparent de nouveaux règlements pour la pêche en eau douce. Ces règlements sont soumis au gouvernement fédéral pour qu'il en fasse la revision, s'il y a lieu, et pour qu'ils soient approuvés aux termes de la *Loi sur les pêcheries*, car il s'agit d'un domaine de juridiction fédérale. Mais, en vertu de la Loi, les pouvoirs sur la pêche en eau douce ont été délégués aux provinces, qui les appliquent.

Les provinces rédigent les règlements et les remanient à l'occasion, mais à cause de cette délégation de pouvoirs, il est nécessaire qu'ils soient révisés et approuvés par le gouvernement fédéral. Par conséquent, le gouvernement fédéral participe même à l'établissement du règlement. Mais ce sont les provinces qui le rédige et qui l'administre.

[Texte]

and this includes writing the regulations as well.

Mr. Ritchie: Mr. Minister, am I correct then that, under this, a province could allow fishing to be carried on as before, resulting in a complete industry being in private hands within the province?

Mr. Lang: Mr. Chairman, the answer to that question really is that to be a participating province or area of a province under clause 26 the province agrees to do certain things, and that includes enacting the necessary legislation so that the intra-provincial fishing of the specified kind is regulated and is within the power of the corporation. This is the agreement with the provinces that is basic to us proceeding at all at this point, and the specific agreements with the provinces will involve that before the province is in fact an area within the ambit of the act.

Mr. Ritchie: Then the amount of flexibility within the province could vary considerably at that time.

Mr. Lang: The federal government must decide that the participation, as far as the province is concerned, is adequate. In other words, the province cannot write its own terms of entering into the operation; it must write terms which are acceptable to the federal government.

Mr. Osler: I am perhaps being naive, Mr. Chairman, but there is the definition of "fish" under clause 20 and then the prohibitions in clause 21. "Fished for commercial purposes" is what worries me, and it probably should not. In northwestern Ontario, for instance, tourist places have literally been turned into commercial fishing camps, the reason being that these waters are heavily stocked to bring on the tourists. I understand it is quite a viable industry. In such a situation, if a fellow went from Manitoba to northwestern Ontario and brought home 12 trout would there be any danger of his being prosecuted?

Mr. Harvey: This is a simple question, Mr. Chairman. This really refers to the form of licence under which the fish are caught. If you are fishing with a sporting licence you are not fishing for commercial purposes.

Mr. Osler: Thank you.

• 1705

Mr. Noble: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask one question.

[Interprétation]

M. Ritchie: Ai-je raison de croire, monsieur le ministre, qu'en vertu de cet article une province pourrait permettre que la pêche se poursuive comme autrefois, et ainsi laisser la pêche aux mains de l'industrie privée à l'intérieur de la province.

M. Lang: Pour participer aux termes de l'article 25, à l'application de la Loi, la province convient de faire certaines choses, dont l'adoption des lois nécessaires pour que la pêche intra-provinciale en cause soit réglementée et tombe sous la juridiction de l'Office.

C'est l'accord qui a été conclu entre les provinces et nous. Et la province doit adopter ses lois avant de pouvoir tomber sous le coup de la Loi.

M. Ritchie: Par conséquent, la latitude qu'on laisse à la province peut varier considérablement.

M. Lang: Le gouvernement fédéral décidera si la participation de la province est suffisante. La province ne peut pas poser ses propres conditions de participation. Ses conditions doivent être acceptables au gouvernement fédéral.

M. Osler: Ma question peut être naïve, monsieur le président, mais nous avons la définition du mot «poisson», à l'article 20, et ensuite les interdictions à l'article 21. Les «poissons pêchés à des fins commerciales», voilà une expression qui m'inquiète, peut-être sans raison. Dans le nord-ouest de l'Ontario, où il y a toutes sortes de camps de pêche sportive, qui ont littéralement été transformés en camps de pêche commerciale parce que ces endroits ont été empoisonnés pour attirer les touristes. On dit que c'est une industrie lucrative. Mais dans une telle situation, si quelqu'un passe du Manitoba au nord-ouest de l'Ontario et rapporte une douzaine de truites, est-ce qu'il court le risque d'être poursuivi?

M. Harvey: Tout dépend du permis de pêche que détient le pêcheur. Si vous avez un permis pour faire de la pêche sportive, vous ne faites pas de la pêche commerciale.

M. Osler: Merci.

M. Noble: Une question, monsieur le président. Si je comprends bien, ce serait une

[Text]

As I understand it, it would be an infraction of the law if a fisherman sold a fish to his neighbour. Is this true?

Mr. Lang: Not quite. Clause 22 allows the Governor in Council by regulation to exempt certain types of sales, yet the present intention is that purely local sales will in fact be exempted. I said in my statement in the House that it was expected that sales to local milk ranchers, to local smoke houses, to local restaurants, for instance, would be exempted. "Local" in each of those cases means where the product itself is used locally. So the smoke house which sold abroad would not be treated as a local smoke house.

Clauses 21 to 26 inclusive agreed to.

On Clause 27—*Powers of inspector.*

Mr. McQuaid: Is clause 27 framed broadly enough to allow an inspector to search the premises without a search warrant?

Mr. Lang: Yes, it is. I believe it is exactly parallel to the inspector's provisions in five or six other statutes, from the Food and Drugs Act through to the Dairy Commission Act and so on.

Mr. McQuaid: I just have one observation on that, Mr. Chairman. Two wrongs do not make a right. I am very much opposed to this encroachment on the lives of our people. I think that the least the inspector could be required to do is to have a search warrant when he enters, say, a place of business. Subclause (a) is all right. I do not mind him having the right to enter a premises. However, subclause (b) reads:

open any container found therein or examine anything found therein that he reasonably believes contains any such fish, and take samples thereof

If that can be interpreted widely enough to allow him to make the search without a warrant, I take exception to that. I think he should be required, like many other police officers, to have a warrant. Even under our Excise Act, and I think this is about as stringent an act as we can find, a search cannot be made without a warrant.

Mr. Davis: Mr. Chairman, I believe this comes under the Fish Inspection Act. Mr. Dempsey is here from the Fisheries Inspection Service and he could certainly amplify or answer any specific question in this connection. I imagine that the administration carried out now by the fisheries' inspection people

[Interpretation]

infraction pour un pêcheur de vendre du poisson à son voisin? Est-ce exact?

M. Lang: Pas tout à fait. L'article 22 permet au gouverneur en conseil d'exempter certaines ventes par un règlement. Pour le moment, il semble que les ventes purement locales seront exemptées. J'ai dit à la Chambre que les ventes aux éleveurs de visons locaux, aux fumoirs et aux restaurants locaux seront exemptes. On entend par «locaux» ici l'emploi sur place du produit lui-même. Par conséquent, les fumoirs qui exportent à l'étranger ne sont pas considérés comme des fumoirs locaux.

(Les articles 21 à 26 inclusivement sont adoptés.)

Article 27—*Pouvoirs de l'inspecteur.*

M. McQuaid: Est-ce que la portée de cet article permettra à un inspecteur de faire une perquisition sans mandat?

M. Lang: Oui, je le pense. Il correspond aux dispositions sur l'inspection de cinq ou six autres lois, comme la *Loi sur les Aliments et drogues*, la *Loi de l'industrie laitière*, et ainsi de suite.

M. McQuaid: J'aurais un commentaire à faire à ce sujet, monsieur le président. Deux noirs ne font pas un blanc. Je m'oppose à cet empiètement sur la liberté des gens. On pourrait au moins exiger de l'inspecteur de se présenter avec un mandat, lorsqu'il veut faire une perquisition. Le paragraphe (a) doit être maintenu. Je comprends qu'il peut avoir le droit de pénétrer sur les lieux. Mais le paragraphe (b) dit:

«ouvrir tout récipient qui s'y trouve ou examiner toute chose qui s'y trouve lorsqu'il a des raisons de croire qu'ils contiennent du poisson pour le marché, et il peut en prélever des échantillons».

Si la portée de cet article lui permet de faire une perquisition sans mandat, je m'y oppose. Comme tout autre officier de la loi, il devrait être tenu d'avoir un mandat. Même dans la *Loi sur l'accise*, l'une de nos lois les plus rigoureuses, il faut un mandat pour faire une perquisition.

M. Davis: Je crois que cela relève de la *Loi sur l'inspection du poisson*. M. Dempsey est ici, du Service de l'inspection du ministère des Pêcheries. Il pourrait certainement donner plus de détails à ce sujet. J'imagine que le travail de ce service ne sera pas affecté considérablement.

[Texte]

[Interprétation]

would continue much as it has done in the past.

Mr. H. V. Dempsey (Director, Inspection Service, Department of Fisheries): Yes, the wording is very similar to the wording of section 4 of the Fish Inspection Act which was revised and passed in 1967 where inspectors, for the purposes of fish inspection, may enter any place or premises, open any container and in general perform the same actions as those contemplated in the present bill.

Mr. McQuaid: Mr. Chairman, is that considered necessary? Is there any reason that these men should not be required to have a search warrant. It seems to me you are putting a considerable amount of power in the hands of men who we are not absolutely sure will exercise it judiciously. Is it necessary that they be able to do this without a warrant?

• 1710

Mr. Dempsey: Mr. Chairman, if I may comment, the circumstances, which, fortunately, happen infrequently, are usually such that it would be impossible or difficult to go through the process of obtaining a search warrant when you are involved with trucks which are on the move or vehicles which are on the move or perhaps you are in a very remote part of the country where search warrants are not readily obtainable. I figure it is for this reason that the Fish Inspection Act does not contain a provision that a search warrant should be obtained.

Mr. Lang: Mr. Chairman, I myself have pursued this matter of whether such a provision might be necessary because it concerned me in another context. The explanation which in the end persuaded me was that in the normal process in cases like this the inspector is, in fact, in a close and informal relationship with most of the people concerned in the industry and he is visiting their places from time to time, simply entering, really, with their consent at all times and so on, and there is no difficulty; that to bring him into the position where he would have to have a warrant on all of these occasions would be a very great difficulty.

The alternative, that only when there was an objection would he get a warrant, would be really to give the person with whom he was dealing adequate time to make the warrant completely useless. In other words, the difficulty is that your easy administration simply disappears if, at that crucial point

M. H. V. Dempsey (Directeur, Service de l'inspection du ministère des Pêcheries): Cet article ressemble beaucoup à l'article 4 de la *Loi de l'inspection des poissons* qui a été révisé et adopté en 1967, d'après laquelle les inspecteurs peuvent, à des fins d'inspection, entrer dans n'importe quel endroit, ouvrir n'importe quel récipient, et procéder en général ainsi que prévu aux termes du présent projet.

M. McQuaid: Monsieur le président, est-ce que l'on considère que c'est nécessaire? Y a-t-il une raison pour laquelle ces inspecteurs ne sont pas requis d'avoir un mandat de perquisition? Il me semble que vous donnez énormément de pouvoirs à des hommes et on ne peut pas être certains qu'ils exerceront ces pouvoirs de façon judicieuse.

Est-il essentiel qu'ils fassent ces inspections sans mandat?

M. Dempsey: Monsieur le président, les circonstances sont telles qu'il serait impossible ou difficile d'obtenir un mandat de perquisition quand des camions sont en marche ou que vous vous trouvez dans une partie éloignée du pays où on ne peut pas obtenir aisément des mandats. C'est pour ces raisons que la *Loi d'inspection des pêcheries* n'a pas exigé qu'on obtienne un mandat de perquisition.

M. Lang: Permettez-moi. J'avais étudié cette question aussi, à savoir si une telle disposition était nécessaire. Les explications qu'on m'a données portent à croire que dans des conditions normales, concernant des cas de ce genre, l'inspecteur a des rapports assez intimes avec les gens travaillant dans cette industrie et il leur rend visite à leurs lieux de travail de temps à autre, d'habitude sur leur propre consentement à chacune de ces occasions et son travail serait rendu difficile s'il avait à obtenir un mandat dans chacun de ces cas.

Ce serait que lorsqu'il y aurait une objection possible et qu'il lui faudrait un mandat, cela donnerait le temps à la personne dont les locaux sont inspectés de faire disparaître les preuves. En d'autres mots, l'administration facile de la Loi disparaît simplement, si, au moment crucial où une personne s'objecte à

[Text]

when someone is objecting to his looking at a particular sample or product he stops him from doing it and is given an opportunity to withdraw. I may say that if you or anyone else in your ingenuity could produce a solution which would satisfy the ease of administration and, at the same time, guard against the possibility of an inspector's overstepping his bounds, apart from the normal civil law, I would be delighted.

Mr. McQuaid: Mr. Chairman, why should this inspector be in any more favourable position, for example, than a police officer searching under the Excise Act? This man requires a warrant. I think we must be careful here that we do not allow ourselves to develop into a police state, where these men are given very wide powers and can more or less run roughshod over everybody. I do not think that it would be putting too much of a burden on these inspectors to require them to have a warrant before they are able to search my car or my truck.

Mr. Hogarth: Mr. Chairman, in that regard I have not reviewed the law with regard to search warrants, but as I have always understood it, you never have to have a search warrant to search a car or an aircraft or a vessel. The only thing you have to have a search warrant for is premises. My recollection is, and I may be wrong, but I have a suspicion that that may be confined to a dwelling house; but I would not want to be confined to that view because I would like to have a look at the law first. But it appears to me, Mr. Minister, that surely we could except dwelling houses from this clause because after all the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have to have a search warrant to get into a dwelling house to find stolen goods and many other things, pursuant to the Criminal Code.

I do concur to a certain extent in the hon. member's suggestion that surely dwelling houses should have some protection. Whether or not we should take it and extend it from there to locked premises as opposed to premises that he can go into by implied invitation is another matter, but may I suggest that we consider that when we are bringing the bill back at the report stage. In the meantime I will look up the Criminal Code on search warrants.

The Chairman: Shall Clause 27 carry?

Mr. McQuaid: Mr. Chairman, is it allowed to stand until the Minister lets us know whether or not dwelling houses can be exempt from this?

[Interpretation]

l'inspection d'un échantillon ou d'un produit particulier, on donne à cette personne le droit de s'opposer à cette inspection et la chance de s'y soustraire.

Si vous ou n'importe qui d'autre pouvait trouver une solution à ce dilemme, c'est-à-dire satisfaire à l'administration aisée de la Loi et voir à ce qu'un inspecteur ne dépasse pas les limites de son pouvoir, et en même temps lui permettre de faire son travail, j'en serais satisfait.

M. McQuaid: Alors, pourquoi est-ce que cet inspecteur, aurait davantage de pouvoirs qu'un agent de la Sûreté enquêtant en vertu de la Loi d'accise. Cet homme a besoin d'un mandat. Il me semble que nous devons prendre garde de ne pas encourager le développement d'un État policier, en donnant de très larges pouvoirs à ces inspecteurs qui peuvent alors plus ou moins faire la loi envers quiconque. Je ne crois pas qu'il est exagéré de demander que ces inspecteurs obtiennent des mandats, avant qu'ils fouillent ma voiture ou mon camion.

M. Hogarth: Je n'ai pas étudié la Loi quant au mandat de perquisition, mais j'ai toujours constaté qu'il ne faut pas de mandat pour inspecter un vaisseau, une voiture ou un avion. Vous n'avez besoin d'un mandat que lorsqu'il s'agit d'une maison, et si je ne me trompe pas il se peut que ce soit uniquement pour un logement. Il me faudrait consulter la loi, mais il me semble qu'assurément on pourrait excepter les logements, parce qu'après tout la Gendarmerie royale a besoin d'un mandat de perquisition pour pénétrer dans une maison habitée lorsqu'ils sont à la recherche d'objets volés et d'autres objets relevant du Code criminel.

Je suis d'accord jusqu'à un certain point avec les députés qui voulaient protéger au moins les logements. Si on devrait peut-être excepter les locaux qui sont fermés à clé par opposition aux locaux où il peut entrer sans autre invitation serait un autre problème, mais je pense qu'il nous faudra étudier cette question au moment du rapport. Entre temps, je consulterai le Code criminel au sujet des mandats de perquisition.

Le président: L'article 27 est-il adopté?

M. McQuaid: Non, il est réservé jusqu'au moment où le ministre nous dira si les logements seront exemptés ou non.

[Texte]

The Chairman: Is it the wish of the Committee that we stand Clause 27?

Mr. Lang: Certainly, Mr. Chairman, I think the suggestion is a reasonable one and I am not sure that there would be any difficulty at all in exempting dwelling houses because certainly my general argument would not cover that. I would certainly be glad to look into this matter.

• 1715

The Chairman: Shall we stand Clause 27?

Mr. Hogarth: Mr. Chairman, I do not think we have any other clauses standing, have we? It would appear to me that on the basis of the representations made by the Minister we should go ahead and carry this clause. It can be the subject of debate at the report stage should the occasion arise. It is not that important that we should hold up this Bill and have another meeting merely for that point.

Clauses 27, 28 and 29, inclusive, agreed to.

On Clause 30—*Punishment*.

Mr. Murphy: Mr. Chairman, in Clause 30, subclause (2) there is a provision:

In any prosecution for an offence under this Part, it is sufficient proof of the offence to establish that it was committed by an employee or agent of the accused whether or not the employee or agent is identified or has been prosecuted for the offence,...

Then the subclause goes on and puts the onus on the accused to establish that the offence was committed without his knowledge. I think that onus is sufficient in itself. It is a reversal of the usual onus without going on to say that a man could be charged for something done by someone else, without imposing the requirement on the prosecutor, as it were, to name the person who actually committed the offence. I think it would be very difficult to defend oneself against a charge committed by someone who is not identified and who does not have to be identified. With the onus already on the accused to establish his innocence, as it were, under subclause (2), I do

[Interprétation]

Le président: Le Comité désire-t-il réserver l'article 27?

M. Lang: Certainement, monsieur le président, je pense que la suggestion est tout à fait raisonnable. Je ne crois pas qu'il y ait des difficultés à exempter les logements, car le principe général de la Loi ne touche pas ces cas. Je serai très heureux d'approfondir cette question.

Le président: Alors, nous réservons l'article 27?

M. Hogarth: Monsieur le président, je ne pense pas qu'il y ait d'autres articles réservés, n'est-ce pas? Alors, il me semble qu'à la suite des déclarations du ministre, nous devrions adopter l'article. Ce dernier pourrait faire l'objet d'un débat au moment du rapport si l'occasion se présente. Il n'est pas absolument nécessaire de retenir ce projet de loi et de tenir une autre réunion sur ce sujet particulier.

Les articles 27, 28 et 29 inclusivement sont adoptés.

L'article 30—*Infractions et peines*.

M. Murphy: Monsieur le président, à l'article 30 paragraphe (2) il y a la disposition suivante:

(2) Dans la poursuite d'une infraction prévue par la présente Partie, il suffit, pour établir l'infraction, de démontrer qu'elle a été commise par un employé ou un mandataire de l'accusé, que cet employé ou mandataire soit ou non identifié ou qu'il ait été poursuivi ou non pour cette infraction, à moins que cette personne n'établisse d'une part que la contravention a été commise sans qu'elle le sache ou y consente et d'autre part qu'elle s'est dûment appliquée à en prévenir sa commission.

Ainsi ce paragraphe reporte sur l'accusé la preuve à faire que le délit a été commis sans intention. Je pense que la constitution de la preuve est en elle-même suffisante. C'est le contraire de la charge de la preuve habituelle, sans dire cependant qu'un homme peut être accusé pour un acte commis par quelqu'un d'autre sans imposer à la poursuite de nommer la personne qui a commis réellement l'infraction. Il me semble qu'il serait très difficile de défendre quelqu'un contre une accusation visant quelqu'un qui n'est pas identifié et qui n'a pas à être identifié. Lorsque l'accusé doit déjà établir qu'il est innocent, tel qu'il est mentionné dans cet article,

[Text]

not think I can support that clause while the words "whether or not the employee or agent is identified or has been prosecuted for the offence", remain.

Mr. Lang: Mr. Chairman, you will notice that it is the first burden on the Crown to establish that the offence was committed by the employee or agent. Having done that, they will surely have had to establish enough evidence so that the employer would be in a good position to know who his employee or agent was. This subclause is really meant to guard against the proposition that the Crown cannot establish the actual identity, yet has to establish that the person was an employee. It seems to me reasonable there to leave that burden upon the employer, who should be in a position to know, if it is relevant to him, which of his employees it was.

Mr. Murphy: Surely, Mr. Chairman, if the Crown is in a position to establish that individual "x" is an employee or agent of accused "y" it must have the name of the individual or be able to identify the individual in order to prove that. If that is the case, what objection is there to making that information known to the accused?

Mr. Lang: Well, I can imagine situations where the Crown could establish to the satisfaction of the court that it was an employee who committed the offence and yet not be able to supply the actual name, but the circumstances may indicate that it was an employee without its being apparent what the name is. What you have said about the difficulty of doing the two indicates how narrow the ambit of the clause is and therefore how narrow the danger is.

Mr. Murphy: Mr. Chairman, I cannot see how a person can establish that person "x" did something without his knowledge if he does not know who person "x" is.

• 1720

Mr. Lang: Well, let us assume that in the circumstances the Crown can show to the satisfaction of the court, for instance, that it was one of three employees who did the thing on which the charge is now based. This subclause would allow the Crown to proceed against the employer without having to establish which of the three it was. I think this would be exactly the kind of problem which the clause is intended to cover. Again, this clause is parallel to similar sections in other statutes. I know that is not a defence if the clause is wrong but I think it does indicate

[Interpretation]

je ne peux pas donner mon appui à un tel article tant que les mots «que cet employé ou mandataire soit ou non identifié ou qu'il ait été poursuivi»... sont conservés.

M. Lang: Monsieur le président, mais vous noterez que la première charge de la Couronne est d'établir que l'infraction fut commise par l'employé ou le mandataire.

Avant établi cela, la Couronne a dû certainement établir suffisamment de preuves pour faire connaître à l'employeur, lequel de ses employés ou mandataires est coupable. Ce paragraphe consiste à protéger la Couronne, lorsqu'elle ne peut pas identifier le coupable, mais peut établir cependant que ce dernier est un employé. Il me semble raisonnable de laisser la charge à l'employeur, qui lui connaît la situation, de déterminer le coupable parmi son personnel.

M. Murphy: Mais il me semble que si la Couronne se trouve dans une situation telle qu'elle peut établir que X est un mandataire ou employé de l'accusé Y, il faut que la Couronne ait identifié l'individu afin de prouver cela. Si tel est le cas, quelle objection y a-t-il à ce que l'accusé soit au courant?

M. Lang: J'imagine qu'il existe des situations où la Couronne pourrait établir que la personne responsable était un employé et pourtant ne pourrait pas donner le nom véritable de l'employé ou de l'accusé. Mais les circonstances peuvent démontrer qu'il s'agit bien d'un employé, sans qu'on puisse le nommer. Ce que vous dites au sujet des difficultés de faire la double preuve démontre combien est étroite l'ambiguïté de l'article, et combien le danger est restreint.

M. Murphy: Monsieur le président, je ne peux pas entrevoir comment une personne peut prouver qu'une personne X a commis un délit sans qu'elle le sache, quand il ne sait justement pas qui est la personne X.

M. Lang: Présignons que la Couronne peut prouver à la satisfaction du tribunal par exemple, que ce fut l'un des trois employés qui a commis l'acte sur lequel se base l'accusation. Cet article permet à la Couronne de poursuivre l'employeur sans établir lequel des trois employés est responsable. C'est exactement le genre de situation que l'article est supposé couvrir.

Encore une fois cet article est le pendant d'article semblables se trouvant dans d'autres statuts. Je sais que ce n'est pas une raison, si l'article s'avère fautif mais c'est la

[Texte]

that a certain amount of legal procedure and thinking has gone on.

Mr. Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi): I had a question on subclause (1) (a) of Clause 30. It reads:

...is guilty of (a) an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for two years,

Does that mean two years or does it mean up to two years?

Mr. Lang: Up to two years.

Mr. Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi): Is it worded that way in the Code?

Mr. Lang: Yes.

Mr. Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi): On the second part:

...or (b) an offence punishable on summary conviction.

I think that we all realize that for the accused person the information would read in the very same words except that at the end it would say contrary to Clause 30, subclause (1), paragraph (a) or it could be paragraph (b). Now, that one little letter means quite a difference. Actually, to the accused the penalty might be the same, a \$50 fine.

However, the accused, if he is a fisherman and is not represented by counsel, may not realize the great difference between the (a) and the (b), particularly where the penalty very likely might be the same. Under (a), if it is under (a) that he is guilty of an indictable offence, he is fingerprinted, he is barred from entry to the United States. I know that this occurs in other statutes, notably the Criminal Code, but I hate to think of some young constable typing an (a) instead of a (b), possibly mistakenly, or perhaps with some feeling of malice towards the accused. The accused, as I say, unrepresented by counsel would not in many cases, on a plea of guilty, realize the difference until later on.

My question is; who is going to decide whether it is going to be (a) or (b), indictable or summary conviction?

Mr. Lang: Mr. Chairman, this is a matter that is under the jurisdiction of the law enforcement agencies and in this case, therefore, the provincial department of the Attorney General.

[Interprétation]

preuve qu'un certain montant de réflexion a été dépensé à ce sujet.

Mr. Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi): J'ai une question concernant le paragraphe (1) (a) de l'article 30.

Il se lit ainsi:

a) d'un acte criminel est passible d'un emprisonnement de deux ans, ou

Est-ce que cela veut dire deux ans, ou jusqu'à deux ans?

Mr. Lang: Jusqu'à deux ans.

Mr. Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi): Est-ce mentionné ainsi dans le Code?

Mr. Lang: Oui.

Mr. Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi): Bon, à la deuxième partie de l'article 30, on dit:

(1) b) d'une infraction punissable sur déclaration sommaire de culpabilité.

Nous réalisons tous que, pour l'accusé, la loi semble identique, excepté qu'à la fin, que l'article 30, paragraphe (1) alinéa a) est loin d'être semblable à l'alinéa b). Ainsi une petite lettre peut faire toute la différence. Pour l'accusé, la peine peut paraître la même, une amende de \$50.

Cependant, le prévenu, si c'est un pêcheur et qu'il n'est pas représenté par son avocat, ne se rendra peut-être pas compte de la grande différence entre a) et le b), même si la peine semble identique. En vertu de a) il est coupable d'un vrai délit, on prend ses empreintes digitales, il ne peut plus pénétrer aux États-Unis. Je sais que cela arrive aussi dans d'autres statuts, notamment dans le Code criminel. Mais je n'aime pas penser qu'un jeune agent de police pourrait, par exemple, mettre par erreur un a) plutôt qu'un b) ou qui pourrait avoir à l'endroit du prévenu des sentiments hostiles. L'accusé n'étant pas toujours représenté par son avocat, lorsqu'il plaide coupable, il ne se rendrait compte de la différence que lorsqu'il sera trop tard.

Voici ma question. Qui va décider si la poursuite se fera selon a) ou selon b), s'il s'agit d'un délit criminel, ou d'une infraction punissable sur déclaration sommaire de culpabilité.

Mr. Lang: Cela dépend évidemment des forces de l'ordre, et, dans ce cas, des procureurs généraux des provinces.

[Text]

Mr. Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi): I do not think so. I hate to disagree with the Minister, but the Minister of Justice would appoint an agent and would presume that he would keep an eye on it and see that it was...

Mr. Hogarth: This is provided for in the Omnibus Bill, Clause 2, which we are having a great argument about. With respect, Mr. Minister, I cannot understand why we are putting indictable offences into statutes other than the Criminal Code. I realize that there could be serious offences committed against this act but I cannot see—and I join the hon. member in his remarks—I really cannot see why we should have any provisions for indictable offences in this type of statute. It is a regulatory statute; it is not a criminal one. I respectfully suggest that there is really no room for indictable offences in this type of statute. You could even proceed by way of summary conviction and make the punishment more than the \$500 fine or, alternatively, six months. You could even extend the summary conviction penalty. I think, with respect, it would be the more appropriate way.

• 1725

Mr. Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi): I think, Mr. Chairman, it might be noted that under the Fisheries Act itself there is a summary conviction offence of obstructing a police officer whereas under the Criminal Code this offence is wholly indictable; it cannot be tried with a summary conviction. I am just giving you an example that under the Fisheries Act there is a summary conviction offence of obstructing a peace officer, whereas under the Criminal Code that offence is indictable—it has to be indictable. I think I am correct on that. This indicates that the Fisheries Act itself is inclined towards summary conviction offences rather than indictable.

Mr. Lang: Mr. Chairman, I do not see offhand any fundamental reason for having to retain the indictable offence procedure here so long as the available punishment is adequate and perhaps more flexible than it would be under (b) alone. The matter involved—the possible profit by an offender—is of some significance and therefore a fairly sizeable punishment may be required in certain cases.

Mr. Hogarth: I concur with what my hon. friend has said. You see, if a police officer or an inspector decided that he was not happy with the performance of an individual and he was going to really hit him as hard as he could, he would lay an information and he

[Interpretation]

M. Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi): Je ne pense pas. Je ne veux pas contredire le ministre mais si le ministre de la Justice nomme un agent, nous présumons qu'il surveillera la situation de près.

M. Hogarth: Je ne veux pas parler de l'article 2 du bill fourre-tout qui fait l'objet de belles discussions en ce moment. Mais avec votre respect, monsieur le ministre, je ne vois pas pourquoi nous incluons des délits criminels dans des lois autres que le Code criminel. Je me rends parfaitement compte que l'on peut commettre des délits sérieux contre cette Loi, mais je ne vois pas—et je rejoins là la remarque de M. le député—pourquoi on inclut des dispositions visant des délits criminels dans ce genre de loi; c'est une loi administrative; il ne s'agit pas d'une loi répressive. Je dirais respectueusement qu'il n'y a pas de place pour des délits criminels dans ce genre de loi. Vous pourriez même majorer l'amende de \$500 ou la peine de prison de six mois. Je pense que ce serait préférable.

M. Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi) Aux termes de la *Loi sur les pêcheries*, il y a un délit punissable sur déclaration sommaire de culpabilité si un agent de la paix est gêné dans l'exercice de ses fonctions alors qu'aux termes du Code pénal, il s'agit d'un crime de sorte qu'il est impossible de procéder par voie de déclaration sommaire de culpabilité. Ce qui indique que la *Loi sur les pêcheries* penche plutôt du côté des délits punissables sur déclaration sommaire de culpabilité.

M. Lang: Je ne vois pas de raison particulière d'avoir inscrit ici ce type de procédure aussi longtemps que les sanctions sont adéquates. L'avantage éventuel que pourrait retirer un prévenu d'une infraction à la loi est tel cependant, qu'il faut prévoir des sanctions d'importance.

M. Hogarth: Mais si un inspecteur ou un agent de police décide qu'il n'est pas content de la façon dont se comporte tel individu et s'il décide de le frapper aussi durement que possible, il n'a qu'à décider qu'il s'agit d'un délit criminel. Le procès se déroulerait auto-

[Texte]

would announce that he is proceeding by way of an indictment. It is an automatic jury trial. A man does not even have the rights that he gets under such other offences as breaking and entering and being tried forthwith before the magistrate or before a county court judge, he has to go right to a jury. With respect, I think it is perhaps going much too far than is necessary for the regulation of this industry.

The Chairman: Shall we stand Clause 30 or—

Mr. Hogarth: I think we should take the same course as we did with the others and carry them subject to the comments that were made.

Mr. McQuaid: Mr. Chairman, this is the second time today that a suggestion put forward by a member of this Committee supporting the government has been taken under advisement. I agree that both the suggestions are worth while; yet, that we consider to be just as worth while a suggestion has been ruled out. I am just wondering whether this is the form of procedure that is going to continue in this Committee. If it is, I feel that I will have to join with Mr. Lundrigan and depart.

Mr. Hogarth: With respect, Mr. Chairman, Clause 27 was put forward by Mr. McQuaid, on search warrants. It was you, sir, who brought up the question of search warrants.

Mr. McQuaid: I raised the question of search warrants, but it happened to be concurred in by the government supporters. I think we have to get this Committee down to a more practical working basis.

Clauses 30 to 34 inclusive agreed to.

The Chairman: Shall the amendment proposed as an addition to the Schedule carry?

Mr. Hogarth: Mr. Minister, in dealing with the Schedule, why were rainbow trout not included? They are marketed extensively, are they not?

Mr. Harvey: Mr. Chairman I could answer that. The list of species here which are covered are those specified by the provincial fisheries departments and also examined and agreed to by the federal Department of Fisheries. The significance or insignificance of rainbow—at the present moment it is a species commercially fished and traded in the Prairie Provinces—is such, obviously, that they disregarded it. It is recognized that rainbow might very well become a commercial

[Interprétation]

matiquement devant un jury. Un individu ne jouirait même pas des privilèges qui sont accordés à celui qui est accusé de vol par effraction et dont la cause est entendue sur-le-champ par un magistrat; son procès se déroule automatiquement devant un jury. Je crois que nous allons un petit peu trop loin.

Le président: Vous réservez l'article 30?

M. Hogarth: Pourquoi ne pas adopter la même attitude que pour les autres?

M. McQuaid: Pour la deuxième fois aujourd'hui, une suggestion est présentée par un membre de ce comité, qui appuie le gouvernement, est prise en délibéré. Je conviens que les deux idées sont bonnes et pourtant, une suggestion que nous jugeons tout aussi utile a été rejetée. Je me demande si cette façon de procéder se poursuivra. Si tel est le cas, je suivrai l'exemple de M. Lundrigan et quitterai les lieux.

M. Hogarth: L'article 27 sur les perquisitions, a été mis de l'avant par M. McQuaid. C'est vous qui avez soulevé la question.

M. McQuaid: En effet, c'est moi qui ai soulevé la question des mandats de perquisition, mais la chose a été reprise par les amis du gouvernement. Il faudrait que le comité soit un peu plus pratique dans ses travaux.

Les article 30 à 34 inclusivement sont adoptés.

Le président: L'amendement ajouté à l'annexe est-il adopté?

M. Hogarth: Pourquoi n'est-il pas question des truites arc-en-ciel, ne sont-elles pas vendues en quantité importante?

M. Harvey: Les cas prévus ici sont les cas prévus par les ministères provinciaux des Pêcheries qui ont fait l'objet d'une approbation ultérieure par le ministère fédéral. L'importance ou la non-importance, de la truite arc-en-ciel (il s'agit d'un poisson pêché et vendu dans les provinces des Prairies) est telle qu'on n'a pas voulu en tenir compte. Il est possible que la truite arc-en-ciel prenne de l'importance au point de vue commercial.

[Text]

species in the course of time, particularly with fish farming, and provision is included in the bill for any addenda to the Schedule to be approved by Order in Council.

• 1730

Mr. Murphy: I move that the Schedule in Bill C-148 be amended by adding thereto the following species of fish: Carp (*Cyprinus carpio*); Quillback (*Carpodes cyprinus*) white carp; Mooneye (*Hiodon tergisus*); Channel catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus*)—catfish; Black bullhead (*Ictalurus melas*)—bullhead; Brown bullhead (*Ictalurus nebulosus*)—bullhead.

Schedule as amended agreed to.

Clause 1 agreed to.

Title agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: Shall I report the Bill as amended to the House?

Some hon. Members: Agreed.

The Chairman: Thank you, gentlemen.

Mr. Lang: Thank you, very much.

[Interpretation]

C'est pourquoi le bill permet les additions en annexe.

M. Murphy: Je propose que l'annexe au bill C-148 soit modifiée pour ajouter les espèces suivantes: carpe (*cyprinus carpio*); brème (*carpiodes cyprinus*); laquaiche argentée (*hiodon tergisus*); barbue (*ictalurus punctatus*); barbotte noire (*ictalurus melas*); barbotte (*ictalurus nebulosus*).

L'annexe modifiée est adoptée.

L'article 1 est adopté.

Le titre est adopté.

Le président: Dois-je faire rapport du Bill, à la Chambre, tel que modifié?

Des voix: D'accord.

Le président: Merci, messieurs.

M. Lang: Merci beaucoup.

OFFICIAL BILINGUAL ISSUE

FASCICULE BILINGUE OFFICIEL

HOUSE OF COMMONS

CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES

First Session

Première session de la

Twenty-eighth Parliament, 1968-69

vingt-huitième législature, 1968-1969

STANDING COMMITTEE

COMITÉ PERMANENT

ON

FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

DES PÊCHES ET DES FORÊTS

Chairman

Mr. Guy Crossman

Président

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS
AND EVIDENCE

PROCÈS-VERBAUX ET
TÉMOIGNAGES

No. 12

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1969

LE JEUDI 6 FÉVRIER 1969

Respecting

Concernant

BILL C-151,

BILL C-151,

An Act to amend the Fisheries
Improvement Loans Act.

Loi modifiant la Loi sur les prêts aidant
aux opérations de pêche.

Appearing:

A comparu:

The Honourable Jack Davis,
Improvement Loans Act.

L'honorable Jack Davis, ministre
des Pêcheries.

WITNESSES—TÉMOINS

(See *Minutes of Proceedings*)

(Voir *Procès-verbal*)

STANDING COMMITTEE ON
FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

COMITÉ PERMANENT
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Vice-Chairman

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Lundrigan
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⁶ Moores (*Bonavista-
Trinity-Conception*)
Noble
Osler

⁷ Perrault
¹ Rose
² St. Pierre
Smith (*Northumberland-
Miramichi*)
Turner (*London East*)
⁵ Whelan—(20).

Secrétaire du Comité

J. H. Bennett

Clerk of the Committee

Pursuant to S.O. 65(4) (b)

Conformément à l'article 65(4) (b) du
Règlement

- | | |
|---|---|
| ¹ Replaced Mr. Harding January 29, 1969. | ¹ Remplace M. Harding le 29 janvier 1969. |
| ² Replaced Mr. Smerchanski February 4, 1969. | ² Remplace M. Smerchanski le 4 février 1969. |
| ³ Replaced Mr. Murphy February 4, 1969. | ³ Remplace M. Murphy le 4 février 1969. |
| ⁴ Replaced Mr. Stafford February 4, 1969. | ⁴ Remplace M. Stafford le 4 février 1969. |
| ⁵ Replaced Mr. Penner February 4, 1969. | ⁵ Remplace M. Penner le 4 février 1969. |
| ⁶ Replaced Mr. Ritchie February 5, 1969. | ⁶ Remplace M. Ritchie le 5 février 1969. |
| ⁷ Replaced Mr. Breau February 6, 1969. | ⁷ Remplace M. Breau le 6 février 1969. |

(Text)

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

THURSDAY, February 6, 1969.
(13)

The Standing Committee on Fisheries and Forestry met this day at 10:20 a.m., the Chairman, Mr. Crossman, presiding.

Members present: Messrs. Anderson, Borrie, Comeau, Crossman, Crouse, Goode, Hogarth, Lundrigan, McQuaid, Noble, Osler, Smith (*Northumberland-Miramichi*), St. Pierre, Perrault, Turner (*London East*), Whelan—(16).

Also present: The Honourable Jack Davis, Minister of Fisheries, and Mr. Ritchie, M.P.

In attendance: From the Department of Finance: Mr. A. Renwick, Government Financing and Capital Markets Branch.

The Committee proceeded to a clause by clause consideration of Bill C-151, An Act to amend the Fisheries Improvement Loans Act.

On clause 1

The Minister of Fisheries, the Honourable Jack Davis, introduced his associates, Mr. John Proskie, Research Economist from the Department of Fisheries and Mr. Renwick from the Department of Finance and then read a statement and was questioned thereon, assisted by Mr. Renwick.

It was agreed that two sets of tables be attached to today's Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence (*See Appendix "D"*).

Debate arose thereon and Mr. Crouse "That Paragraphs (d) and (e) of Subsection (1) of Section 3 of the Fisheries Improvement Loans Act are repealed and the following substituted therefor: (d) The sum of the principal amount of the loan and the amount that (1) is owing in respect of previous guaranteed loans that were made to the borrower, and all other fishermen with whom the borrower is associated in the same primary fishing enterprise if made in respect of that primary fishing enterprise, and (2) is

(Traduction)

PROCÈS-VERBAUX

JEUDI 6 février 1969.
(13)

Le Comité permanent des pêches et forêts se réunit ce matin à 10 h. 20, sous la présidence de M. Crossman, président.

Présents: MM. Anderson, Borrie, Comeau, Crossman, Crouse, Goode, Hogarth, Lundrigan, McQuaid, Noble, Osler, Smith, (*Northumberland - Miramichi*), Saint-Pierre, Perrault, Turner (*London-Est*), Whelan—(16).

De même que: L'honorable Jack Davis, ministre des Pêcheries, et M. Ritchie, député.

Aussi présents: Du ministère des Finances: M. A. Renwick, de la Direction des finances de l'État et des marchés financiers.

Le Comité passe à l'examen article par article du Bill C-151—Loi modifiant la Loi sur les prêts aidant aux opérations de pêche.

Sur l'article 1

Le ministre des Pêcheries, l'honorable Jack Davis, présente ses associés, M. John Proskie, économiste du service de recherche du ministère des Pêcheries, et M. Renwick, du ministère des Finances. Il lit ensuite une déclaration, puis aidé de M. Renwick, il répond aux questions que lui posent les membres du Comité.

On décide d'annexer deux séries de tableaux aux Procès-verbaux et Témoignages d'aujourd'hui. (*Voir Appendice "D"*).

On délibère sur l'article 1, et M. Crouse propose la modification suivante:

Que les alinéas d) et e) du paragraphe (1) de l'article 3 de la Loi sur les prêts aidant aux opérations de pêche soient abrogés et remplacés par ce qui suit: d) la somme du principal du prêt et du montant qui (i) reste dû à l'égard de prêts garantis faits précédemment à l'emprunteur, et à tous les autres pêcheurs avec lesquels l'emprunteur est associé dans la même entreprise primaire de pêche si les prêts ont été faits à l'égard de cette entre-

disclosed in the application, or of which the lender had knowledge, did not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars; (e) The loan was repayable in full by the terms thereof in not more than fifteen years.

The said motion was ruled out of order by the Chairman on the grounds that it involved an expenditure of public money. (Beauchesnes (4) 249).

After further debate clause 1 carried.

On clause 2

Debate arose thereon and Mr. Crouse moved "That paragraphs (f) and (g) of subsection (1) of the said Act are repealed and the following substituted therefor: (f) no fee, service charge or charge of any kind other than simple interest at the rate prescribed, and shall not be more than one per cent of the cost of money to the federal government, and a prescribed charge for insurance was by the terms of the loan, payable to the lender in respect of the loan, so long as the fisherman was not in default on the loan;"

After further debate thereon, the question being put on the said amendment, it was resolved in the negative. YEAS 3, NAYS 9.

Then Mr. Lundrigan moved "That this Committee do now adjourn.

The question being put on the said motion, it was resolved in the negative. YEAS 3. NAYS 8.

And debate continuing, Mr. Crouse moved that Bill C-151, An Act to amend the Fisheries Improvement Loans Act, be amended by renumbering clause 2 thereof as subclause (2) of clause 2 and by adding as subclause (1) of clause 2 the following:

"2. (1) All that portion of paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 3 of the said Act following subparagraph (ii) thereof is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

prise primaire de pêche, et (ii) est déclaré dans la demande comme ne dépassant pas, ou que le prêteur savait ne pas dépasser, vingt-cinq mille dollars; e) le prêt était remboursable dans sa totalité, selon les conditions y afférentes, en quinze ans au maximum.

Le président déclare ladite motion irrecevable, parce que comportant la dépense de deniers publics. (Beauchesne (4), 249).

Le débat se poursuit, puis l'article 1 est adopté.

Sur l'article 2

On délibère sur l'article 2, et M. Crouse propose la modification suivante:

Que les alinéas f) et g) du paragraphe (1) de l'article 3 de ladite loi soient abrogés et remplacés par ce qui suit: f) nuls honoraires, nuls frais de service, nulle rétribution de quelque espèce autre que l'intérêt simple au taux prescrit, et qui ne doit pas dépasser un pour cent du coût de cet argent pour le gouvernement fédéral, et une rétribution prescrite pour l'assurance, n'ont été payables au prêteur, selon les conditions du prêt, relativement à ce dernier, tant que le pêcheur n'a pas été en défaut à l'égard du prêt.

Le débat se poursuit, puis la modification, mise aux voix, est rejetée par 9 voix contre 3.

Puis M. Lundrigan propose:
Que la séance soit levée.

La motion, mise aux voix, est rejetée par 8 voix contre 3.

Le débat se poursuit, et M. Crouse propose que l'on modifie le Bill C-151—Loi modifiant la Loi sur les prêts aidant aux opérations de pêche, en renumérotant l'article 2, qui deviendrait alors le paragraphe (2) de l'article 2, et en y ajoutant, en tant que paragraphe (1) de l'article 2, la disposition suivante:

2. (1) Toute la section de l'alinéa d) du paragraphe (1) de l'article 3 de ladite loi qui suit le sous-alinéa (ii) est abrogée et remplacée par ce qui suit:

“did not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars;”

The said motion was ruled out of order by the Chairman on the grounds that it involved an expenditure of public money. Beauchesne's 4 (249).

Clause 2 carried on division.

On clause 3

After debate, clause 3 carried.

The title carried.

Bill C-151 carried.

After debate, the Chairman was instructed to report Bill C-151 to the House without amendment.

At 12:55 p.m. the Committee adjourned to the call of the Chair.

J. H. Bennett,
Clerk of the Committee.

«ne dépassait pas vingt-cinq mille dollars».

Le président déclare ladite motion irrecevable, parce que comportant la dépense de deniers publics. (Beauchesne (4), 249).

L'article 2 est adopté à la majorité des voix.

Sur l'article 3

Après débat, l'article 3 est adopté.

Le titre est adopté.

Le Bill C-151 est adopté.

Après débat, on demande au président de faire rapport à la Chambre du Bill C-151 sans modification.

A midi 55, le Comité s'ajourne jusqu'à nouvelle convocation du président.

Le secrétaire du Comité,
J. H. Bennett.

[Texte]

EVIDENCE

(Recorded by Electronic Apparatus)

Thursday, February 6, 1969.

• 1018

The Chairman: Gentlemen, I see a quorum.

This Committee has had referred to it Bill C-151, an Act to amend the Fisheries Improvement Loans Act.

We will now proceed to a clause by clause consideration of this bill and I will now call Clause 1, and invite the Honourable Jack Davis, Minister of Fisheries, to introduce his associates and to answer questions by the members, following his statement.

Mr. Jack Davis (Minister of Fisheries): Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I have with me Mr. Alexander Renwick of the Department of Finance and Mr. John Proskie of the Department of Fisheries, both of whom have knowledge of the details of this legislation and the manner in which it has been administered in the past. You may wish, from time to time, to ask them questions, or to ask me questions which I will refer to them, about the detail of this legislation and the regulations which have been written pursuant to it.

When I moved second reading of Bill C-151 in the House, which is an Act to amend the Fisheries Improvement Loans Act, I outlined the main changes to this legislation which are proposed at the present time. I also reviewed in some detail the background and principal provisions of the Fisheries Improvement Loans Act and some of the experiences which the government has had in its administration in recent years.

Basically, this Act lends the credit of the people of Canada to individual fishermen and thereby improves the rate of interest at which they can borrow money. It lends security, in other words, to the lending institutions which, in turn, will make money available on long-term bases to fishermen under terms more favourable than they would otherwise obtain.

[Interprétation]

TÉMOIGNAGES

(Enregistrement électronique)

Le jeudi 6 février 1969

Le président: Messieurs, nous sommes en nombre.

On a renvoyé à ce Comité le Bill. C-151—Loi modifiant la Loi sur les prêts aidant aux opérations de pêche.

Nous allons maintenant examiner le Bill article par article. Je mets en délibération l'article 1, et je vais demander à l'honorable Jack Davis, ministre des Pêcheries, de nous présenter ses associés, puis de faire sa déclaration. Les membres du Comité pourront ensuite poser des questions.

L'hon. M. Jack Davis (ministre des Pêcheries): Merci beaucoup, monsieur le président. J'ai avec moi aujourd'hui M. Alexander Renwick, du ministère des Finances, et M. John Proskie, du ministère des Pêcheries. Tous deux connaissent les détails de ce projet de loi et la façon dont la Loi a été exécutée par le passé.

Vous voudrez peut-être, de temps à autre, leur poser des questions, ou me poser des questions que je leur renverrai, sur les détails de ce Bill et sur les règlements qui y ont trait.

Quand j'ai proposé la deuxième lecture à la Chambre du Bill C-151—Loi modifiant la Loi sur les prêts aidant aux opérations de pêche—j'ai exposé les principales modifications que nous proposons actuellement d'apporter à la loi.

J'ai aussi passé en revue de façon assez détaillée l'historique et les dispositions principales de la Loi sur les prêts aidant aux opérations de pêche, ainsi que certaines des expériences qu'a eues le gouvernement, au cours des dernières années, dans l'exécution de cette Loi.

Essentiellement, cette Loi prévoit que l'on prête l'argent de la population canadienne à des pêcheurs individuels, et améliore ainsi le taux d'intérêt auquel ces derniers peuvent emprunter de l'argent. En d'autres termes, elle garantit une certaine sécurité aux établissements de prêts qui, à leur tour, mettront à la disposition des pêcheurs de l'argent à long terme, et à des conditions meilleures qu'ils ne pourraient autrement en obtenir.

[Text]

• 1020

During the course of the debate several members expressed their views on the legislation and offered suggestions for the improvement of Bill C-151. I welcome these suggestions and will later propose an amendment dealing with the maximum loan available under the Fisheries Improvement Loans Act. I suggested in the House that the present ceiling of \$10,000 be raised to \$25,000, and we will be hearing evidence later during our deliberations today, or next week, about the appropriate level of these maximum loans.

The proposed changes to the Fisheries Improvement Loans Act as encompassed in Bill C-151 are as follows: First, the number and variety of lenders is extended from banks and credit unions and caisses populaires, as set forth in the original legislation in 1955, to include trust and loan companies and insurance companies.

In other words, trust and loan companies and insurance companies will also become eligible lenders under this legislation.

It is hoped that these new lenders will participate in the program and make available to fishermen additional sources of loans, and that fishermen will find it more convenient to go to branch offices of these companies than heretofore in respect to the banks, credit unions and caisses populaires.

The second main change relates to the rate of interest chargeable on these loans. Previously there has been a 5 per cent provision. This 5 per cent provision will be removed from the Act and a new rate, which will vary from time to time, will be established by Order in Council. This new arrangement is similar to the arrangement which has been proposed and passed relative to the Farm Improvement Loans Act.

In effect, the new rate of interest will be the borrowing rate of the federal government for a previous period plus 1 per cent.

For example, if the federal government is borrowing, as it has been recently, at 6½ per cent then the cost of money to fishermen on new loans under the Fisheries Improvements Loans Act would be 7½ per cent. If, in the future, the borrowing rate of the federal government goes down to 5 per cent, the interest rate chargeable under this legislation would be 6 per cent to fishermen; and if it went down to 3 per cent, as has been the borrowing rate to the federal government within the last three years, then the cost of money to the individual fisherman would be 4 per cent.

[Interpretation]

Au cours du débat, plusieurs députés ont exprimé leur opinion sur ce projet de loi et ont fait quelques propositions en vue d'améliorer le Bill C-151. Je les accueille de grand cœur et moi-même je proposerais un amendement ayant trait aux prêts maximum que nous pouvons mettre à la disposition, en vertu de la mesure. J'ai proposé à la Chambre que le plafond qui est présentement de \$10,000 soit élevé à \$25,000. Et, au cours de nos délibérations, nous entendrons les propositions quant au niveau approprié de ces prêts maximum.

Maintenant, les changements que nous proposons dans le Bill C-151 à la *Loi sur les prêts aidant aux opérations de pêche* sont, d'abord, d'étendre le nombre ou la variété des prêteurs. Il va au-delà des banques, des caisses populaires, et des caisses d'économie, ainsi que le contenait la mesure de 1955 et va maintenant comprendre les compagnies de fiducie, les compagnies de prêts et les compagnies d'assurances.

En d'autres mots, toutes sociétés seront admissibles au terme de cette mesure et nous espérons que ces prêteurs vont participer à ce programme et rendront disponibles des prêts aux pêcheurs. Ces derniers trouveront plus facile de s'adresser aux filiales de ces compagnies plutôt que d'aller aux banques, aux caisses populaires et aux caisses d'économie, comme ils le faisaient auparavant.

Le deuxième changement a trait aux taux chargés pour ces prêts. Auparavant il y avait une disposition fixant le taux à 5 p. 100 qui sera maintenant supprimée de la loi. Et un nouveau taux, variant de temps à autre, sera établi en vertu d'un décret ministériel. Ce nouvel arrangement est semblable à l'arrangement qui a été proposé dans le passé au sujet de la *Loi sur les prêts pour les améliorations agricoles*. Le nouveau taux d'intérêt sera le taux payé par le gouvernement pour un emprunt fait à une période précédente, plus 1 p. 100.

En d'autres mots, si le gouvernement emprunte au taux de 6½ p. 100, le nouveau taux aux pêcheurs sera de 7½ p. 100. Si, à l'avenir, le taux d'emprunt du gouvernement fédéral passe à 5 p. 100, le taux d'intérêt, en vertu de la loi, sera de 6 p. 100 pour les pêcheurs. Si cela descend à 3 p. 100, qui était le taux d'emprunt au cours des trois dernières années pour le gouvernement fédéral, cela coûterait 4 p. 100 aux pêcheurs commerciaux. Le taux sera calculé après le 1^{er} octobre de chaque année, au taux de 1 p. 100 de plus que le taux d'emprunt du gouvernement pour les

[Texte]

The actual rate will be computed on April 1 and October 1 of each year at a rate of 1 per cent above the government's borrowing rate on intermediate term loans over the immediately preceding six-month period.

Of course, the rate of interest which fishermen will have to pay will vary according to the rate which the Government of Canada has to pay for its money. It will vary in the sense only that the date of the loan will determine the rate which obtains over the whole period of the loan. In other words, the rate of interest will not go up and down on any given loan; it will be set at the time the loan is negotiated, and will remain fixed throughout the term of the loan.

I might point out that this rate of interest, which is 1 per cent above the federal government's intermediate loan borrowing rate, is a favourable rate. It is a lower rate, for example, than large corporations would be paying for new money. At the present time I understand that the largest fishing companies in Canada are paying somewhere between 8 per cent and 8½ per cent for their new money, so that if these changes in the Act were in effect at the present time fishermen would be negotiating loans at 7½ per cent, which is a rate lower than the rates available to the big corporations.

● 1025

The third change is to increase the federal government's liability relative to these loans. The total amount of loans guaranteed by the government is extended to cover 90 per cent of the first \$125,000 of loans made by a lender, to 50 per cent of the amount between \$125,000 and \$250,000 and to 10 per cent of the amount in excess of \$250,000.

This extension of the liability of the federal government will provide greater protection and security to the lending institutions, and, in particular, to the small-volume lenders. It is hoped that this provision will encourage more of these institutions to lend money to fishermen.

When the Bill is reported back to the House, Mr. Chairman, I propose to make a further amendment, which I mentioned previously, to section 3 of the Act, which will raise the maximum individual loan to \$25,000. When this Act was first passed in 1955, the maximum loan was established at \$4,000. Three years ago, in 1965, the \$4,000 figure was increased to \$10,000. During the second reading of Bill C-151 I indicated that we should consider a higher maximum figure, and this was concurred in by several members speaking in the House of Commons recently.

[Interprétation]

prêts à moyen terme pendant la période de six mois qui précède immédiatement.

Cela va varier selon le taux que devra payer le gouvernement pour son argent. Le taux va varier dans le sens que la date de l'emprunt va déterminer le taux d'intérêt pour toute sa durée. En d'autres mots, le taux d'intérêt ne variera pas mais sera fixé au moment où le prêt est négocié et restera à ce taux pendant toute la durée du prêt.

Je pourrais signaler ici que ce taux d'intérêt qui est 1 p. 100 de plus que le taux payé par le gouvernement, lorsqu'il doit emprunter, est un taux intéressant. Il est inférieur au taux d'intérêt payé par les grandes sociétés pour obtenir de l'argent. Je crois que les plus grandes compagnies de pêche commerciale au Canada paient entre 8 et 8½ p. 100 pour leur argent. Donc, à l'heure actuelle, les pêcheurs obtiennent des prêts à 7½ p. 100, taux inférieur au taux consenti aux grandes sociétés.

Le troisième changement consiste à augmenter la responsabilité du gouvernement relativement à ces prêts. Le montant total garanti de l'ensemble des prêts consentis par le gouvernement, couvrira 90 p. 100 des premiers \$125,000 prêtés, 50 p. 100 entre \$125,000 et \$250,000 et 10 p. 100 pour les montants qui excèdent \$250,000. Cette modification, ce prolongement de la responsabilité du gouvernement donnera une plus grande garantie aux sociétés prêteuses, et surtout pour les petits prêteurs. Et, nous espérons que cela va encourager ces institutions à consentir des prêts aux pêcheurs.

Lorsque le bill sera référé de nouveau à la Chambre, monsieur le président, j'ai l'intention de proposer une autre modification dont j'ai déjà parlé, à l'article 3, qui va augmenter le prêt maximum individuel à \$25,000. Quand la loi a été mise en vigueur, en 1955, le prêt maximum était établi à \$4,000. Il y a 3 ans, en 1965, ce chiffre de \$4,000 a été porté à \$10,000. Et, au cours de la deuxième lecture du Bill C-151 j'ai dit qu'il faudrait songer à un montant maximum plus élevé et plusieurs députés abondaient dans le même sens.

[Text]

I think it may be of interest to you to know about submissions we have received about the average cost of new vessels, new equipment and new shore installations. The evidence I have received from the West Coast, for example, under the new Indian Fishermen's Assistance Program, is that the lowest cost gill net boat, built in a yard, would be available for approximately \$18,000. That is the cheapest boat available on the West Coast. There are, of course, many vessels, especially fully equipped vessels, which would run up into the \$30,000, \$40,000 or \$50,000 bracket.

The Fishing Vessel Owners Association on the West Coast would like to see the ceiling raised above \$25,000. They say that new vessels bought by most of their members cost \$40,000 or \$50,000.

The Pacific Trawlers Association would like to see the ceiling raised to \$30,000 because, similarly, vessels in their case cost \$30,000, \$40,000 or \$50,000.

We in the Department have details of the cost of new vessels on the Atlantic Coast, and, similarly, the figures we have received range anywhere from a low of several thousand dollars for lobster boats to figures up in the order of a hundred thousand dollars for some of the medium-sized fishing vessels used in the maritime provinces and Newfoundland.

We have circulated some tables, Mr. Chairman, which perhaps I can refer to as Appendix "A", which indicate some of these costs. Mr. Proskie, of the Department of Fisheries, who compiled this data is here today, should you wish to ask him about these figures later.

You will note that the capital costs of selected Atlantic Coast fishing vessels range all the way from a low of \$13,000 for a wooden longliner, which I understand would be built by the individual fisherman in his own time, to figures as high as \$190,000 for a wooden herring seiner in Nova Scotia. There is not too much available for less than \$25,000 all up price, so you can see that there is a good case for raising the maximum loan available under this legislation to \$25,000.

● 1030

As this legislation is aimed at individual fishermen and not companies or corporations we are concerned with boats and equipment of the character which would normally be bought by individuals rather than larger groups of people and companies. So we are focussing at the lower end of the scale.

On the east coast, particularly, many fishermen have been converting from the traditional fisheries into some of the newer and more profitable lines—fishing—for crab and

[Interpretation]

Je crois que cela vous intéressera peut-être d'entendre parler des coûts des nouvelles embarcations de pêche, par exemple, de la côte Ouest. Au terme du programme de l'assistance aux Indiens, le coût d'une embarcation, conçue dans un chantier, coûterait \$18,000 environ sur la côte Ouest. Il y a beaucoup de navires complètement équipés qui iraient chercher jusqu'à trente ou quarante ou cinquante mille dollars. L'Association des propriétaires d'embarcations de pêche de la côte Ouest voudrait voir le plafond supérieur à \$25,000, parce que les nouveaux navires achetés par ses membres coûtent \$40,000 ou \$50,000. Et l'Association des chalutiers du Pacifique aimerait voir le même plafond fixé à \$30,000 car des bateaux semblables, dans leur cas, coûtent de \$30,000 à \$40,000.

Nous avons aussi une idée du coût des navires sur la côte Atlantique. Et, les chiffres que nous avons reçus vont de \$7,000 pour des bateaux destinés à la pêche aux homards jusqu'à \$100,000 pour certaines embarcations de grandeur moyenne que l'on utilise dans les Provinces Maritimes et Terre-Neuve.

Nous avons fait circuler certains tableaux que je pourrais peut-être désigner comme annexe A, et qui indiquent certains prix, et M. Proskie, du ministère des Pêcheries, qui a rassemblé toutes ces données est ici présent. Alors, si vous voulez lui poser des questions au sujet de ces chiffres, il pourra vous répondre.

Vous noterez que le prix coûtant pour un navire sélectionné de la côte Atlantique ira de \$13,000 pour une embarcation en bois construite par le pêcheur lui-même jusqu'à \$190,000 pour un bateau destiné à la pêche au hareng dans la province de la Nouvelle-Écosse. Toutes ces embarcations, tous ces navires coûtent au moins \$25,000. De sorte que vous pouvez voir qu'il y a ici bonne cause pour augmenter le maximum de prêt disponible aux termes de cette loi à \$25,000.

Cette loi intéresse les pêcheurs et non pas les sociétés ou les corporations. Il s'agit donc de navires et d'outillage qui pourraient être achetés par des groupes d'individus plutôt que par des sociétés. Nous nous intéressons donc particulièrement au bas de l'échelle. Le long de la côte Est, en particulier, beaucoup de pêcheurs se sont orientés vers des domaines plus nouveaux, comme la pêche au crabe et au pétoncle. Un tel transfert, et il est possible de transformer les navires qui existent à

[Texte]

scallops. Such a conversion—and conversions are possible on existing vessels as well as the purchase of new vessels—frequently requires an expenditure ranging from a low of \$15,000 to a high of \$50,000, the actual figure depending on the size of the boat and the equipment required. As conversions are desirable it is necessary that sufficient credit facilities also be available to help effect these changes, thereby improving the income of fishermen who are prepared to switch from one sector in the fishery to another.

The fisheries department, through its various programs, has encouraged the movement of fishermen towards larger and more efficient fishing vessels in an effort to improve their capacity and income. These vessels of course require more expensive gear and equipment, including navigational and fishing aids and more expensive catching gear. All of these items contribute to the fishermen's need for expanded credit facilities from the Federal Government.

Now the Federal Government has participated in various ways in the financing of the capital requirements of fishermen. It has subsidized and continues to subsidize the construction of fishing vessels. This perhaps has been the largest single item of assistance which the fisherman has received in respect of new boats, new equipment and new gear. The Federal Government began its subsidies back in 1947 and these have continued up to the present time. The rate of subsidy—and this is an outright grant—has changed over the years. At the present time wooden vessels 35 to 55 feet in length are eligible for a subsidy of 25 per cent of approved cost—in other words there is an outright grant in that amount. Vessels 55 feet up to 100 gross tons receive a subsidy of 30 per cent and vessels in excess of 100 gross tons a subsidy of 40 per cent.

In total 1,481 fishing vessels have been built with this federal aid and over the years this had added up to \$15,209,000. Of these 1,481 vessels 856, or more than half, have been built in the last three fiscal years—1965-66, 1967-68—and over \$10 million of the total subsidy was paid out during this latest three-year period. The proportion of cost represented by subsidy over the years has varied because the arrangements themselves have changed but on the average the subsidy has amounted roughly to 20 per cent of total construction costs of vessels built by fishermen.

A further 178 steel fishing vessels—these are the larger vessels built in commercial yards—and 87 larger wooden vessels also qualified for subsidy under the steel vessel construction subsidy program during the peri-

[Interprétation]

l'heure actuelle, ces transformations nécessitent des sommes d'argent qui peuvent s'échelonner entre 15 et 50 milles dollars. Le chiffre réel varie selon la grosseur du navire et de l'outillage requis. Les transferts sont souhaitables et il est nécessaire qu'on puisse offrir du crédit suffisant, afin de permettre aux pêcheurs de changer de domaine et d'améliorer leurs revenus.

Le ministère des Pêcheries par ses multiples programmes a encouragé les pêcheurs à se procurer des navires de pêche plus considérables et plus efficaces, afin d'améliorer leurs revenus. Ces navires nécessitent un grément plus complet, y compris certaines aides de la navigation. C'est la raison pour laquelle ils ont besoin d'un appui particulier de la part du gouvernement fédéral.

Le gouvernement fédéral a participé, de plusieurs façons, au financement des opérations de pêche. Il a subventionné et continue de subventionner la construction de navires de pêche. C'est peut-être là le domaine où l'aide la plus considérable a été accordée, en ce qui concerne l'achat de nouveaux gréments et de nouveaux navires. En 1947, le gouvernement fédéral a commencé à accorder ces subventions et il l'a fait jusqu'à maintenant. Il s'agit d'une subvention pure et simple. Le taux s'est modifié au cours des années. A présent, les navires en bois longs de 35 à 55 pieds peuvent faire l'objet d'une subvention de 25 p. 100 du coût approuvé. En d'autres termes, c'est une subvention directe établie à ce montant. Les navires de pêche de 55 pieds jusqu'à 100 tonnes reçoivent une subvention de 40 p. 100.

Au total, 1,481 navires ont été construits avec cette aide du gouvernement fédéral et cette aide fédérale au cours des années s'établit à \$15,209,000. De ces 1,481 navires, 856, ou plus de la moitié de ces navires, ont été construits depuis les trois dernières années financières, et plus de 10 millions de dollars ont été versés pendant cette période de 3 ans. La proportion des coûts consacrée aux subventions au cours des années a varié du fait que les dispositions elles-mêmes ont changé, mais s'établit à environ 20 p. 100 du total des coûts des navires construits par les pêcheurs.

Il y a également 178 navires d'acier construits dans des chantiers maritimes, et 87 navires de bois plus gros ont aussi reçu des subventions en vertu du programme conçu pour aider à la construction des navires de

[Text]

od 1961 to 1967. This program was initially administered by the Canadian Maritime Commission of the Department of Transport and more recently by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. The total amount of federal subsidy to fishing vessels under this program—and this is in addition to the earlier program I mentioned—has been \$72,336,000. This amount represents roughly 50 per cent of the total cost of the 265 fishing vessels which were built during this period.

In other words, the 50 per cent subsidy has been available on larger vessels and the total number of tax dollars being paid out has been much larger than in respect to the smaller vessels mentioned earlier. This program, up to the end of 1967, has cost \$72,336,000 and in addition we have the \$15,209,000 spent in respect to smaller vessels, many of which were made of wood. Total federal assistance then amounts to \$87 million over the last decade or two.

In addition to this direct federal support or subsidy, which is varied according to the size of the vessel and the materials from which vessels are built, there are the loan programs. We are dealing today with the Fisheries Improvement Loans Act, which is federal legislation. As I said in the House, it is background legislation and is supplementary in many ways to loans made available by the provincial governments. You have also received a tabulation of the various loan arrangements made by the provincial governments. You will see that in some cases these involve terms which are highly desirable. Often the terms are preferable to the loans available under the Federal Government's Fisheries Improvement Loans Act. This is one of the reasons that in the Atlantic region in particular much greater use has been made of provincial legislation than the federal legislation. By contrast, in British Columbia, there is no provincial government loan board in existence and consequently much greater use has been made of the Fisheries Improvement Loans Act.

Mr. Chairman, I think this broadly covers the subject and concludes my preliminary remarks. No doubt there are a number of questions. As I said before, we have two people here, Mr. Renwick and Mr. Proskie, who will help me answer some of the queries.

The Chairman: Mr. Minister, perhaps we should have these incorporated as Appendix A and Appendix B.

Mr. Davis: Yes, I would like to have the capital cost information re selected Atlantic coast fishing vessels included as Appendix A to today's proceedings and the other tabula-

[Interpretation]

métal de 1961 à 1967. Ce programme est maintenant sous l'égide de la Commission canadienne des transports maritimes du ministère des Transports, et plus récemment du ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce. Les sommes totales des subventions, dans le cadre de ce programme, en plus du programme précédent, s'établissent à \$72,336,000. Cette somme représente environ 50 p. 100 du coût total des 265 navires de pêche qui ont été construits pendant cette période.

En d'autres mots, la subvention de 50 p. 100 a été consacrée à la construction de navires plus considérables et la somme déboursée est beaucoup plus considérable que dans le cas des plus petits navires. Jusqu'à la fin de 1967, ce programme a coûté \$72,336,000, en plus des \$15,209,000 qui ont été consacrés à la construction de petits navires, mais dont la plupart étaient faits de bois. La somme totale de l'assistance fédérale accordée s'établit à 87 millions de dollars depuis environ 10 ans.

En plus de cette aide directe fédérale, qui varie d'après les dimensions du navire et des matériaux, il y a également les programmes de prêts. Nous sommes à étudier aujourd'hui la Loi sur les prêts aidant aux opérations de pêche, une loi fédérale. Comme je l'ai dit en Chambre, il s'agit d'une loi de base et d'un supplément qui s'ajoute de plusieurs façons aux prêts fournis par le gouvernement provincial. Vous avez également reçu un tableau des divers genres de prêts fournis par les gouvernements provinciaux. Vous verrez que les conditions sont tout à fait intéressantes. Elles sont certainement plus intéressantes que les conditions des prêts consentis par le gouvernement fédéral aux termes de la Loi sur les prêts aidant aux opérations de pêche. C'est la raison pour laquelle dans la région de l'atlantique, en particulier, on a plus souvent recours à la loi provinciale qu'à la loi fédérale. En Colombie-Britannique, toutefois, il n'y a pas de commission de prêts du gouvernement provincial et on a eu beaucoup plus recours à la Loi sur les prêts aidant aux opérations de pêche.

Je crois, monsieur le président, que ceci décrit assez bien la situation. Ceci termine donc mon exposé préliminaire. J'ai avec moi M. Renwick et M. Proskie qui m'aideront à répondre à certaines des questions.

Le président: Monsieur le ministre, vous pourriez peut-être introduire ces documents comme annexe A et annexe B.

M. Davis: Je voudrais que les renseignements sur les frais d'immobilisation, au sujet des navires de pêche de l'Atlantique, soient ajoutés comme annexe A au compte rendu de

[Texte]

tion entitled Principal Features of Assistance Schemes to Fishermen by the Five Atlantic Provincial Governments included as Appendix B, if that is agreeable to the Committee.

The Chairman: Is it agreed that these be appended to today's proceedings?

Some hon. Members: Agreed.

(See Appendix A and Appendix B attached)

The Chairman: Shall Clause 1 carry?

• 1040

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, I must first apologize for my delay in arriving at this Committee. It came about as a result of two committees being scheduled to sit at practically the same time—the Public Accounts Committee and the Committee on Fisheries and Forestry. It is impossible to be in two places at one time.

I know that all of us listened with interest to the Minister's statement this morning. We welcome his statement as well as the views of the material which he has provided to the Committee. However, I am just a bit concerned over our manner of procedure.

The Fisheries Improvement Loans Act was introduced in the House by the Minister on January 21, 1969—which is the bill we presently have before us—and at that time the Minister stated that he hoped he would hear submissions with regard to raising the maximum amount of the loans which may be made. We were subsequently informed by way of a release from his Department that he made a speech in Vancouver on Saturday, February 1, at which time he stated:

This Act, which has recently been updated, is geared to finance loans of up to \$25,000. You can borrow up to 75% of the cost of a new boat, or new gear, or a new shore installation. You can borrow up to \$25,000 from any bank, or credit union, or insurance company. And you will be able to borrow this money at a lower rate of interest than is available to anyone else in Canada—anyone that is except the Government of Canada itself.

Mr. Chairman, I think you will agree there is some reason for my confusion because the Minister's statement to the fishermen in Vancouver would imply that this is already a *fait*

[Interprétation]

la réunion d'aujourd'hui. Et, les autres calculs intitulés Caractéristiques de l'aide accordée aux pêcheurs par les cinq gouvernements provinciaux de l'Atlantique soient ajoutés comme annexe B, si le Comité est d'accord.

Le président: Êtes-vous d'accord que ces documents soient placés en annexe aux délibérations de la séance d'aujourd'hui?

Des voix: D'accord.

(Voir les annexes A et B ci-après)

Le président: L'article 1 est-il adopté?

M. Crouse: Monsieur le président, je veux d'abord m'excuser d'être arrivé en retard au Comité. Il y avait deux comités qui devaient siéger à peu près en même temps, le Comité des comptes publics et le Comité des pêches et des forêts. Il est impossible d'être à deux endroits à la fois.

Je sais que nous avons tous écouté avec beaucoup d'intérêt la déclaration du ministre ce matin. Nous sommes très heureux de sa déclaration. Nous sommes également satisfaits des renseignements qu'il a donnés au Comité. Je puis dire toutefois que je suis quelque peu inquiet de voir la façon dont nous procédons. La *Loi sur les prêts aidant aux opérations de pêche* a été soumise aux Communes par le ministre le 21 janvier 1969, (c'est ce bill que nous étudions présentement) et le ministre a déclaré, à ce moment-là, qu'il espérait recevoir des propositions en vue de hausser le maximum des prêts qui peuvent être accordés. Nous avons appris par la suite, par un communiqué de presse de son ministère, qu'il avait fait un discours à Vancouver le 10 février, discours dans lequel il a déclaré, et je cite:

« Cette loi qui a été modifiée dernièrement a pour but de financer des prêts allant jusqu'à 25 mille dollars. Vous pouvez emprunter jusqu'à 75 p. 100 du coût total d'un nouveau bateau, d'un nouvel équipement ou de nouvelles installations riveraines. Vous pouvez emprunter jusqu'à 25 mille dollars de n'importe quelle banque, caisse populaire ou compagnie d'assurance. Et vous pourrez emprunter cet argent à un taux d'intérêt inférieur à celui que paierait n'importe qui d'autre au Canada, n'importe qui, sauf le gouvernement du Canada lui-même. »

Vous comprendrez mon étonnement, Monsieur le président, puisque la déclaration du ministre, à Vancouver, semble faire état d'un fait accompli. Nous ne nous opposons pas à

[Text]

accompli. We are not objecting to increasing it to \$25,000, which is the amount that may be made available under the loan. In fact, if it is in order I am prepared to move that amendment this morning. However, I do take issue with the Minister's statement that this has already been done. If the Minister had this point of view in mind—a most desirable point of view—then why did he not include it in the bill when it was presented to the House on January 21. In the same speech he said this to the fishermen:

You will be able, within the next month or two, to borrow this money from a wide range of commercial sources at a lower interest rate than the rate paid by the biggest corporation in the country. In a month or two you will be able to borrow money at 7½%. This is less than the 8 to 8½% which B.C. Packers has to pay for new money. It is only 1% more than the "cost of money" to the Federal Government itself—to the Government of Canada which will be guaranteeing every loan made under our new Federal Fisheries Improvement Loans Act.

Mr. Chairman, this is also a most desirable inclusion in the bill. The recommendation in the bill which was prepared by the Minister and his departmental officials reads as follows:

to substitute for the 5% rate of interest on guaranteed loans made under the Act such rate or rates of interest as may be prescribed by the Governor in Council;

I again ask the question that if this was the government's and the Minister's intention—and, quite frankly, I think he obviously has the interests of the fishermen at heart—why did he not incorporate in the bill the words he used in his speech in Vancouver so that a fisherman when he went to the bank would not be confused by double talk or by someone charging him more than he was supposed to pay. Under the terms of this legislation he would automatically know that he was only required to pay, as the Minister has stated, 1 per cent—and I do not want to misquote him—more than the cost of borrowing to the Canadian government. These questions disturb me and, as a matter of fact, the Minister did give an example of this. He stated on page 11 of his speech:

If Ottawa pays 6 per cent on its new borrowings, then you will be asked to pay 7 per cent. If the federal borrowing rate falls to 5 per cent, then you will pay 6 per cent.

[Interpretation]

cette majoration jusqu'à 25 mille dollars. Je suis même prêt à soumettre un amendement en ce sens, mais je n'aime pas que le ministre laisse entendre qu'il s'agit d'un fait accompli. Si c'est ce que voulait le ministre, c'est évidemment un point de vue très souhaitable, je me demande pourquoi il ne l'a pas inclus dans le bill lorsqu'il l'a présenté à la Chambre le 21 janvier. Au cours du même discours, il a dit aux pêcheurs:

«Vous pourrez d'ici un mois ou deux, emprunter cet argent à un taux inférieur à celui qui accompagne les prêts consentis à la plus grande entreprise du pays. D'ici un mois ou deux vous pourrez emprunter à un taux de 7½ p. 100. La B.C. Packers doit payer de 8 à 8½ p. 100. Ce taux, que vous paierez, est de 1 p. 100 plus élevé seulement que ce que paye le gouvernement fédéral qui garantit chacun de ces prêts.»

Il serait souhaitable d'inclure ceci dans le bill. La recommandation faite par le ministre et ses fonctionnaires et incluse dans le bill se lit comme suit:

... en vue de substituer au taux d'intérêt de 5 p. 100 sur les prêts garantis consentis en vertu de la loi le ou les taux d'intérêt que peut prescrire le gouverneur en conseil ...

Si c'était l'intention du gouvernement et du ministre—et je sais que le ministre a l'intérêt des pêcheurs bien à cœur—pourquoi n'a-t-il pas dit dans le bill ce qu'il a dit aux pêcheurs à Vancouver pour que les pêcheurs qui iront s'adresser à la banque ne soient pas induits en erreur? Le pêcheur saurait automatiquement en vertu des conditions de la Loi, qu'il n'a à payer, comme l'a dit le ministre, que 1 pour 100 de plus—et je ne veux pas mal le citer—1 pour 100 de plus que ce qu'il en coûte au gouvernement canadien. Ce sont des questions qui m'inquiètent. Le ministre a donné un exemple. Il a dit, à la page 11 de son discours:

«Si Ottawa paie 6 p. 100 sur ses nouveaux emprunts, vous serez obligés de payer 7 p. 100; si le gouvernement emprunte à 5 p. 100 vous devrez payer 6 p. 100.»

[Texte]

In other words, 1 per cent more than the amount paid by the federal government. Mr. Chairman, why were these words not included in the proposed Act when it was presented to us in the House?

• 1045

My last comment on this matter at this time is that I agree with the Minister's thoughts in so far as increasing the amount of the loan which may be secured by a fisherman. We are prepared to support this. In fact, if it is in order—and I am in the hands of the Committee here—we are prepared to move that the amount of the loan would not be required to be repaid for 15 years. We could use these words, "the loan was repayable in full by the terms thereof in not more than fifteen years". In other words, we would increase the repayment period from 10 to 15 years. I am prepared to move that type of an amendment this morning but I want to be in order and I would like the direction of the Chairman in this regard because we are primarily dealing with loans that will be made on wooden fishing boats and equipment. Speaking from personal experience, if a wooden ship is properly refitted each year it will have a minimum of 20 years' usage, and if the loan period were increased from 10 to 15 years it would enable a fisherman to spread out his payments and this would be most helpful to him.

Those are the only comments I have to make at the present time. Perhaps the Minister or his officials would answer some of those questions.

The Chairman: Are you moving the amendment?

Mr. Crouse: If it is in order, Mr. Chairman, I would be prepared to move the following amendment.

Paragraphs (d) and (e) of subsection (1) of Section 3 of the Fisheries Improvement Loans Act are repealed and the following substituted therefor:

(d) the sum of the principal amount of the loan and the amount that

(i) is owing in respect of previous guaranteed loans that were made to the borrower, or to the borrower and all other fishermen with whom the borrower is associated in the same primary fishing enterprise, if made in respect of that primary fishing enterprise, and

(ii) is disclosed in the application, or of which the lender had knowledge, did not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars;

[Interprétation]

c'est-à-dire 1 p. 100 de plus que le gouvernement fédéral. Pourquoi n'a-t-on pas ajouté ces mots lorsque le projet a été présenté à la Chambre?

Je veux donc faire l'observation suivante: je suis d'accord avec le ministre pour ce qui est de hausser le maximum du prêt. Nous sommes prêts à appuyer cette mesure. Nous sommes prêts à proposer que cette somme d'argent puisse n'être remboursée que sur une période de 15 ans. Nous pourrions ajouter les mots «le prêt sera remboursé au complet, à ces conditions, en un maximum de 15 ans». Ainsi, le prêt serait remboursé en 15 ans au lieu de 10. Je suis prêt à proposer un tel amendement mais je désire demeurer dans les règles et c'est pourquoi je demanderais au président de m'indiquer la façon de procéder. Il s'agit, essentiellement, de prêt qui seront consentis pour l'acquisition de navires de pêche en bois. Un navire de bois, s'il est bien entretenu chaque année, a une durée utile d'au moins 20 ans. Si la période de remboursement est prolongée de 10 à 15 ans, ceci permettra au pêcheur de mieux répartir ses paiements et ceci l'aidera certainement. Voilà donc les seules observations que j'ai à formuler à ce moment-ci. Le ministre voudra peut-être répondre à ce que je viens de dire.

Le président: Avez-vous l'intention de proposer l'amendement?

M. Crouse: Oui, monsieur le président, si c'est recevable. Cet amendement serait le suivant:

Les alinéas d) et e) du paragraphe (1) de l'article 3 de la *Loi sur les prêts aidant aux opérations de pêche* sont abrogés et remplacés par ce qui suit:

d) la somme du principal du prêt et le montant

(i) qui est dû en raison d'emprunts garantis préalables effectués par l'emprunteur, ou par l'emprunteur et tous les autres pêcheurs avec lesquels l'emprunteur est associé dans une entreprise de pêche, si le prêt est consenti à cette entreprise de pêche, et

(ii) qui est indiqué dans la demande ou dont le prêteur a connaissance, ne doivent pas dépasser vingt-cinq mille dollars,

[Text]

(e) the loan was repayable in full by the terms thereof in not more than fifteen years.

The Chairman: Mr. Crouse, paragraph 674 of the third edition of Beauchesne's Parliamentary Rules and Forms reads as follows:

The Committee cannot agree to any clauses involving payments out of the public funds, or imposing any tax or charge upon the people unless such clauses have been previously considered by resolution in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, as I understand it this type of amendment does not deal with public funds. These funds are to be loaned by banks and by lending institutions. As they are not public funds, under this type of amendment we would merely be extending the period of repayment to these organizations.

The Chairman: Do you not think it is apt to be an expenditure of public funds?

I will read from Beauchesne's Parliamentary Rules and Forms, paragraph 249:

• 1050

249. (1) "No cases can be found of any private member in the Canadian Commons receiving the authority of the Crown, through a minister, to propose a motion involving the expenditure of public money. No principle is better understood than the constitutional obligation that rests upon the executive government, of alone initiating measures imposing charges upon the public exchequer. On one occasion, in the English Commons, the consent of the Crown was given to certain formal resolutions proposed by a private member with reference to charges in courts of law to be defrayed out of the consolidated fund. It was thought, however, that any resolution placing a charge on the consolidated fund should be moved by a minister of the Crown, and the more regular procedure was thereupon carried out. It was distinctly affirmed, however, that the member who proposed the motion involving the charge was within his right when he had the sanction of the Crown, but it was generally admitted at the same time that it was better, as a matter of policy, that the proposition should emanate from a responsible adviser of the sovereign." B.407.

[Interpretation]

e) le prêt sera remboursé au complet, à ces conditions en un maximum de 15 ans.

Le président: L'article 674 de la 3^e édition du *Précis de procédure parlementaire* de Beauchesne, monsieur Crouse, se lit comme suit:

Le Comité ne peut accepter aucune clause qui entraîne le paiement de certaines sommes d'argent provenant des fonds publics ou l'imposition de toute taxe ou charge à moins que ces clauses n'aient été étudiées au préalable par le comité plénier.

M. Crouse: Monsieur le président, ce genre d'amendement ne porte pas sur la dépense de fonds publics. Ces prêts seront consentis par les banques et par les institutions de prêts. Ce ne sont pas des fonds publics. Nous ne ferions que prolonger la période de remboursement.

Le président: Ne croyez-vous pas que ceci pourrait entraîner une dépense de fonds publics? Je vous citerai l'article 249 du *Précis de procédure parlementaire* de Beauchesne:

249. (1) «Jamais, à ce qu'on ait pu voir, un simple député, à la Chambre des communes du Canada, n'a obtenu de la Couronne, par l'entremise d'un ministre, le pouvoir de présenter une motion entraînant la dépense de deniers publics. Aucun principe n'est mieux compris que l'obligation constitutionnelle qui fait reposer sur le gouvernement exécutif seul le soin de présenter des mesures qui imposent des charges au trésor public. Une fois, aux Communes anglaises, le gouvernement a donné son consentement à certaines propositions de résolutions présentées par un simple député au sujet de frais de tribunaux à mettre à la charge du fonds du revenu consolidé. On considéra néanmoins qu'une proposition de résolution comportant une charge sur le fonds du revenu consolidé devrait être présentée par un ministre de la couronne et on s'en tient à la procédure régulière. Toutefois, il fut positivement affirmé que le député qui avait présenté la motion comportant la dépense en question avait agi légalement parce qu'il avait eu l'autorisation de la couronne, mais l'on reconnut tout de même qu'il valait mieux, comme question de règle, de réserver l'initiative de la proposition à un conseiller responsable du souverain.»—B. 407

[Texte]

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, if I may be permitted to comment on what you have just read, my action is really only an attempt to legalize that which has already been stated as a *fait accompli* by the Minister in his speech.

I repeat, he states this Act, which has recently been updated, is geared to finance loans of up to \$25,000. This is not a correct statement at the present time. This Act has not been geared up to finance loans of up to \$25,000. This Act is geared to finance loans up to \$10,000, and no more.

Mr. Davis: Yes. As the member knows, I mentioned this in the House of Commons. He asked why an amendment raising the \$10,000 figure to the \$25,000 figure was not contained in the bill as originally drafted. My answer to him on that has to be that it was still under discussion with the Minister of Finance, from whom I have since received authority to raise it to \$25,000. As I have said in my statement this morning, I will either move on third reading, or arrange to have moved in this Committee, an amendment to that effect.

When I was discussing this subject with the fishermen on the West Coast, I was trying to interest them in the greater use of this loan, and I did say that the legislation was currently being updated, and I did say in several places, certainly on several occasions, that the loans under the new provisions hopefully would be available within the next month or two. I may be pushing it a bit. Perhaps it will be two or three months before this legislation is passed and proclaimed, but I would certainly expect that the ceiling would be at least \$25,000.

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, I accept the Minister's explanation. But it would appear that his statement was, in fact, premature, although it is acceptable to our members. It is a strange manner in which to proceed, especially in view of the fact that the bill was introduced only at so late a date as January 21. And in order to eliminate this type of confusion, it might well be more desirable if the Minister and his colleague, the Minister of Finance, were to get together and prepare the legislation in a manner in which they intend us to deal with it, so that we are not faced with this type of confusion in the future.

The Minister mentioned the amount of money that was expended on subsidies and on loans, and he has provided us with material which will require some time for us to study. But I am sure that it would be most desirable if we had some indication of the plans of the Department, provided he could

[Interprétation]

M. Crouse: Monsieur le président, si on me permet de formuler des observations au sujet de ce que vous venez de dire, je veux simplement rendre légal ce qui a déjà été exposé par le ministre comme un fait accompli dans son discours.

Il a dit que cette loi qui venait d'être modifiée avait pour but d'assurer le financement de prêts jusqu'à une somme de 25,000 dollars. Or, ce n'est pas une déclaration exacte, car cette loi a pour but de financer des prêts jusqu'à une somme de 10,000 dollars et pas plus.

M. Davis: Comme le député le sait, j'ai mentionné cela à la Chambre des communes. Il a demandé pourquoi un amendement en vue de hausser cette somme de 10,000 dollars jusqu'à 25,000 dollars n'a pas été présenté. Je dois lui répondre que la question est à l'étude par le ministre des Finances qui m'a, depuis lors, dit qu'il était possible d'augmenter ce taux à 25,000 dollars. Je vais présenter soit au Comité ou lors de la troisième lecture un amendement en ce sens.

Lorsque je discutais de la question avec les pêcheurs de l'Ouest, je voulais les encourager à avoir recours à cette loi. J'ai dit que la loi était en voie de modification, j'ai dit à plusieurs reprises qu'en vertu des nouvelles dispositions, j'espérais que ces prêts seraient mis à leur disposition d'ici un ou deux mois. J'ai peut-être été trop vite. Cela prendra peut-être deux ou trois mois avant d'adopter la loi, mais je m'attends à ce que le maximum soit établi à au moins 25,000 dollars.

M. Crouse: Monsieur le président, j'accepte les explications du ministre mais il semble que sa déclaration était prématurée même si elle est acceptable pour les députés, c'est une façon un peu étrange de procéder, surtout si on tient compte du fait que le bill a été présenté à la Chambre le 21 janvier. Afin d'éliminer ce genre de confusion, il serait peut-être souhaitable que le ministre et ses collègues se rencontrassent pour préparer ensemble la loi et la présenter de façon que nous n'ayons plus à faire face à ce genre de problème plus tard.

Le ministre a parlé des frais entraînés par des subventions et nous avons ici ces chiffres, nous pourrions les étudier plus tard, mais je suis certain qu'il serait très souhaitable que nous puissions savoir quels sont les projets du ministère à la condition qu'il puisse nous faire part de ces renseignements. Quant aux pro-

[Text]

give us this information at the present time, with regard to extending this subsidy program, because obviously the present percentage of subsidy payment is not meeting with the over-all acceptance of the fishermen on the Atlantic Coast at the present time. Can the Minister give us an indication of the plans of his Department with regard to wooden shipbuilding subsidies and so on?

Mr. Davis: This is a subject which we have under very active discussion with the Department of Industry and the Department of Defence Production, which is really the purchasing department. It is a separate subject, a separate matter to the matter which is central to this particular bill. I merely referred to the direct federal grants, and the order of magnitude, in order to try to set this particular legislation in some perspective. As I said, the direct grants in the form of a subsidy are perhaps the largest single, most effective contribution which all levels of government make in respect of fishing vessels.

In addition to those grants or subsidies, there are the various loan programs which both the federal and the provincial governments have. I thought it also useful to the Committee to have a brief description of the provincial loan programs here, a number of which are more advantageous to the fishermen than the Fisheries Improvement Loans Act, in order to cast it into the right perspective for your discussion.

• 1055

Mr. Crouse: Could I have a reply, Mr. Chairman, on the amendment that was moved. What do you wish to do with this type of procedure? If my amendment is out of order, would it be the wish of the Minister to move something similar, so that we could legalize his proceedings in the West Coast and give some factual direction to individual fishermen who may wish to plan their spring construction programs?

The Chairman: Mr. Crouse, I consider that the amendment would be out of order, due to the fact that the loan would be guaranteed by the government, and in guaranteeing a loan they would become responsible for increased expenditures. As far as the Minister moving in committee, that would also be out of order because he is not a member of this committee, but it would be the prerogative of the Minister to move his amendment in the House.

Mr. Crouse: As we stand then, Mr. Chairman, this statement that the Minister has made on the West Coast is not factual.

[Interpretation]

jets du ministère, dis-je, en ce qui concerne le prolongement de ce programme de subventions car il semble que ce programme de subventions n'est pas accepté par tous les pêcheurs de la Côte Atlantique, le ministre pourrait-il nous faire part des intentions de son ministère en ce qui concerne la construction de bateaux en bois?

M. Davis: C'est un sujet qui fait l'objet d'entretiens entre le ministère de la Production de défense et le ministère de l'Industrie.

C'est un sujet bien distinct du sujet de ce bill, je n'ai mentionné que la subvention fédérale directe afin de placer cette loi dans sa propre perspective. Les subventions directes sont peut-être la contribution la plus importante faite par un gouvernement en ce qui concerne la construction de navires de pêche.

En plus de ces subventions, il y a également des programmes de prêts entrepris par les gouvernements provinciaux et fédéral, et j'ai cru qu'il serait peut-être bon de dresser un tableau de la situation provinciale surtout dans le cas où les prêts sont plus avantageux que les prêts offerts par le gouvernement fédéral pour placer la discussion dans une perspective plus juste.

M. Crouse: Puis-je avoir votre réponse au sujet de l'amendement que j'ai proposé? Qu'est-ce que vous voulez faire en ce sens si mon amendement n'est pas recevable? Le ministre voudrait-il présenter un amendement semblable pour que nous puissions légaliser en somme ce qu'il a dit dans l'Ouest et donner des directives plus précises aux pêcheurs qui voudront entreprendre leur programme de pêche?

Le président: Monsieur Crouse, j'ai jugé que l'amendement ne serait pas recevable étant donné que le prêt serait garanti par le gouvernement, et cela pourrait entraîner une augmentation des dépenses.

Si le ministre veut proposer une modification au Comité, ceci ne serait pas recevable également car il n'est pas membre du Comité. Toutefois, le ministre pourrait présenter cette modification à la Chambre.

M. Crouse: A l'heure actuelle, cette déclaration que le ministre a faite dans l'Ouest n'est pas conforme à la réalité.

[Texte]

Mr. Anderson: Could I have a point of order on this? I am confused on this. I have seen the speech. I was not present when the Minister gave it. In a number of places he did mention—in a text that I have—“in a month or two”. I think the future tense was used throughout. When talking to the fishermen he said “You will be able to do this”. I have a text here and I will read it if you like. In the middle of page 11 it reads:

You will be able, within the next month or two, to borrow this money from a wide range of commercial sources... In a month or two you will be able to borrow money at 7½ per cent.

I can go on. The future tense is used on page 12.

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, right on that point that has been made by the member. This also is not correct. This statement is not factual according to the bill. The bill does not state, Mr. Chairman, that you will be able to borrow money at 1 per cent more than the cost of money to the federal government itself. The bill states that the amount of interest payable will be at rates of interest as prescribed by the Governor in Council. I am sorry but I cannot agree with the statement that has just been made.

Mr. Anderson: Mr. Chairman, may I have my point of order back? I think it is clear from the speech that I have. I hope we are talking about the same speech. This is the one:

Notes for an Address at the Annual Meeting of the United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union, Union Hall, Vancouver. Saturday, February 1st, 1969.

Is that the same one you are referring to?

Mr. Crouse: That is the one.

Mr. Anderson: In that, I must say I am still confused, sir. The future tense is used throughout, and it is “in a month or two”; “will”, in the future, “be able to borrow”.

Mr. Crouse: Yes, read it properly.

Mr. Anderson: I can read the whole thing if you want. I see no problem here, as you have raised, about confusion as to when this thing comes into force.

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, on that point of order. I am not questioning the desirable features which the Minister enunciated at that meeting. These are most desirable, and we endorse them. What I am questioning is the legality of the Minister going forth before a public meeting and stating that these things

[Interprétation]

M. Anderson: J'évoque le règlement. Je suis quelque peu embarrassé, même sans avoir été présent, je sais que le ministre a dit, en différents endroits, qu'il s'agissait de quelque chose qui serait mis à leur disposition dans un ou deux mois. J'ai en main le texte du discours. Le ministre s'est servi du futur à chaque fois en parlant aux pêcheurs. Il dit:

«Vous pourrez», au cours des prochains mois emprunter cet argent de plusieurs prêteurs spécialisés. Dans un mois ou deux, vous pourrez emprunter de l'argent à 7½ p. 100 d'intérêt.

Il s'est servi du futur encore plus loin.

M. Crouse: Cette déclaration ne tient pas compte des faits en vertu de la loi. Le bill ne prévoit pas qu'il sera possible d'emprunter de l'argent à un taux de un p. 100 de plus que le taux d'intérêt que doit payer le gouvernement fédéral. Le Bill prévoit simplement que les taux d'intérêt seront fixés par le gouverneur en conseil. Je suis désolé mais je ne puis pas accepter la déclaration qui vient d'être faite.

M. Anderson: Rappel au Règlement. Je crois qu'il est clair, à la lecture du discours que j'ai en main—j'espère qu'il s'agit du même discours—il s'agit des:

Notes for an Address at the Annual Meeting of the United Fishermen and Allied Workers Union, Union Hall, Vancouver, Saturday, February 1st, 1969

C'est bien de celui-là que vous parliez?

M. Crouse: C'est exact.

M. Anderson: Je suis toujours perdu. On s'est servi du futur constamment.

M. Crouse: Lisez le correctement.

M. Anderson: Je peux vous lire tout le texte si vous voulez. Je ne vois vraiment pas de contradiction ici, rien ne prête à confusion.

M. Crouse: Pour ce qui est du rappel au Règlement, monsieur le président, je ne mets pas en doute les mesures que le ministre a exposées au cours de la réunion. Je me demande toutefois pourquoi le ministre s'est adressé en public à un groupe de gens et a exposé ou promis des modifications qui n'ont

[Text]

are a *fait accompli* before they have been approved and passed by the House. He has stated in effect that this Act, which has recently been updated, is geared to finance loans up to \$25,000. This is not a fact. He has stated that the amount at which money may be borrowed will be 1 per cent more than the cost of money to the federal government itself. This is not a fact as outlined in this bill.

The Chairman: Mr. Perrault, on a point of order.

Mr. Perrault: Mr. Chairman, surely this speech was anticipatory in nature. This is a procedure adopted by politicians and those in public life from time immemorial. He was merely giving an indication, Mr. Chairman, that he believed that this would be the situation in a month or two, and I think we are spending far too much time on this point. There is nothing alarming or scandalous about this kind of speech.

• 1100

Indeed the Minister on many occasions has expressed his support for an increase of these limits. He made reference to it in the House during his initial comments on this bill, and it is a purely normal thing and the member has stated very correctly that he talked about this program being in effect in the future.

Mr. Crouse: No, Mr. Chairman, this is not correct.

Mr. Perrault: Certainly it was.

Mr. Crouse: This is not correct. If the member who just finished speaking will get a copy of the speech which he does not have in front of him, and about which he is just speaking from a memory—he has perhaps not even read the speech. I question if he has even read the speech or heard it, but I am reading, Mr. Chairman, from the speech.

Mr. Perrault: It was an excellent speech.

Mr. Crouse: I am not quarrelling. . .

The Chairman: Order, order.

Mr. Crouse: I am not quarrelling, Mr. Chairman, with the contents of the speech. I stated that explicitly. I am saying, and I said originally, that the members of this Committee are confused by the procedure which has been adopted at the present time by the Minister in introducing legislation as early as January 21, and not including these desirable features and then going forth and saying that they are a *fait accompli*.

[Interpretation]

pas été adoptées par la Chambre. Il a dit que la loi qui vient d'être modifiée a pour but de financer des prêts jusqu'à une somme de 25,000 dollars. Ce n'est pas le cas. Il a dit également que le taux d'intérêt serait fixé à 1 p. 100 de plus que le taux payé par le gouvernement fédéral. Ce n'est pas le cas non plus.

Le président: M. Perrault?

M. Perrault: Il est certain que c'était un discours qui prévoyait certaines choses à l'avance. Il est certain que les politiciens, depuis toujours, procèdent de cette façon. Il ne donnait qu'un indice, monsieur le président, que ce serait la situation dans un mois ou deux, et je pense que nous passons beaucoup trop de temps à ce sujet. Il n'y a rien de scandaleux là-dedans.

Bien souvent le ministre a exprimé son appui quant à l'augmentation du plafond. Il l'a mentionné à la Chambre dans ses préliminaires sur le bill et je crois que c'est tout à fait normal et le député le dit d'une façon très juste qu'il a parlé du programme à l'avenir.

M. Crouse: Non, monsieur le président, ce n'est pas exact.

M. Perrault: Ce l'est certainement.

M. Crouse: Non, ce n'est pas juste. Si le député qui vient de finir de parler obtient un exemplaire du discours qu'il n'a pas sous la main, il parle sans doute de mémoire, peut-être qu'il n'a pas même lu ce discours; mais moi, monsieur le président, je lis du texte.

M. Perrault: C'était un excellent discours.

M. Crouse: Je n'ai pas de querelle. . .

Le président: A l'ordre.

M. Crouse: Monsieur le président, je n'ai pas de querelle avec ce qui est contenu dans le discours. Je l'ai dit explicitement. Je l'ai dit et je le répète, les membres du comité ont été induits en erreur par la procédure adoptée par le ministre lorsqu'il a présenté la mesure au mois de janvier, qu'il n'a pas inclus ces dispositions et qu'ensuite il a laissé entendre qu'il s'agit d'un fait accompli.

[Texte]

The Chairman: Mr. Borrie.

Mr. Borrie: Mr. Chairman, I would like to know what we are accomplishing by this repartee between individuals here. I thought the purpose of the Committee was to examine the bill. If you have made a ruling with regards to an amendment that has been proposed, I would suggest that we get on with the business of the Committee. We can sit and we can argue this point for another three hours if we wish.

The Chairman: I would be very happy if this was possible. Mr. Lundrigan.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, there is a very important principle at stake, and I think this is the purpose of the point of order, or the debate on the point of order. As a member of the Committee I raised certain objections last week to a number of points and my feeling about the inability of our Committee to work effectively unless we have some general understandings of what our role is and what our purpose is as a committee. And I personally feel the same as the member for South Shore.

These amendments are desirable. There is no doubt about that. They are the type of things that we want to see. In fact we have indicated our intention of moving these amendments, but it came rather as a surprise to me when I did read the Minister's speech to find that this was all done without any knowledge of the members of the Committee.

I would like to see these things at least thought about and talked about at the committee stage before statements are made such as these, and intentions at least of the Committee to have this kind of thing included in the legislation. This is all the member from South Shore is talking about. As a member of a committee I feel that I should be privileged to this kind of information, and have my say on it and talk on the desirability of it.

This is the only point. Perhaps the Minister might have been a little bit hasty in voicing his suggestions for improvements in the legislation and indicating perhaps that they would become part of the legislation. It sort of makes the work of the Committee unnecessary, because it gives the impression that this is already decided and consequently the Committee is not going to do any more than to ratify something which has already been decided. This is the only reason I speak on the point of order, that I would like to see this brought up in committee first, talked about at the committee stage, and then the Minister can be speaking on behalf of the Committee as well.

[Interprétation]

Le président: Monsieur Borrie.

M. Borrie: Monsieur le président, j'aimerais savoir ce que nous réalisons avec cet échange entre les individus. Je croyais que l'objectif du Comité était d'étudier le bill. Si vous avez rendu une décision au sujet d'un amendement proposé, permettez-moi de suggérer que nous procédions aux affaires du Comité. Nous pouvons siéger et discuter ce point pendant trois heures encore, si nous le désirons.

Le président: Cela me ferait plaisir si c'était possible. Monsieur Lundrigan.

M. Lundrigan: Monsieur le président, il s'agit d'un point très important et je crois que c'est le but du rappel au règlement et du débat à ce sujet. A certaines demandes du comité j'ai soulevé quelques objections la semaine dernière, nous en étions à l'impossibilité du comité de régler la situation à moins que nous sachions, au juste, ce qu'est notre rôle et j'ai la même question que le député de South Shore.

Les amendements sont souhaitables, nul doute. Ce sont des choses que nous voulons voir. Nous avons même dit notre intention de les proposer, mais j'ai été étonné de voir dans le discours du ministre que tout cela avait été fait à l'insu des membres du Comité.

Je crois que nous devrions en discuter à la table du Comité avant de voir exprimer ses intentions. C'est ainsi que le député de South Shore voit les choses et comme membre du comité, je crois que je dois vraiment être au courant de ces renseignements et de pouvoir en discuter.

Peut-être que le ministre a parlé trop vite dans son discours en indiquant que ces dispositions feraient parti de la mesure. Cela rend le travail du Comité peut nécessaire parce qu'il laisse entendre que c'est déjà un fait accompli et que le Comité ne fera que ratifier de nouveau quelque chose qui a déjà été discutée et c'est pour cela que je parle au sujet du rappel au Règlement, je crois que toutes les choses doivent être présentées au Comité et alors le ministre pourra parler au nom du Comité également.

[Text]

The Chairman: Mr. Osler.

Mr. Osler: Mr. Chairman, I was not confused until quite recently on this subject, but it seems to me that if Beauchesne says that if it is the accepted fact that no alteration to financial matters can be incorporated by anybody but Cabinet spokesmen, and this is a fact, then this argument becomes pretty extraneous. Because no matter how many good ideas these gentlemen might have had, they would not have been able to bring them in anyway. They would have been ruled out of order had they been brought in and had you not opened your mouth.

We are talking about a completely futile situation. If they have any other good ideas, perhaps we can get on with them and hear them, rather than argue about something that is in essence impossible in the first place.

• 1105

Mr. Davis: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I could say a word. My approach to this has been that I was looking certainly for information and really for suggestions, particularly in respect of the ceiling on the loan. I have had to discuss this at some length with the Minister of Finance to convince him that the ceiling should be raised at all. I have succeeded in getting an understanding of a \$25,000 limit.

I think it is true that only a member of the government can move an amendment to do with the financial aspects of a bill of this kind, but I think also that a Minister in the position that I find myself in should take proposals from the Committee and if he is persuaded, endeavour to reach an understanding with his colleagues in the Cabinet. Surely these committees can effect changes, but there has to be an orderly way in which they come about.

The member from the South Shore appears really to be using a tactic to try and freeze me into a position where I cannot make any more changes, and the member for Gander-Twillingate really wants this Committee to in effect legislate. The two are taking opposite positions, really. I want to get the best possible legislation through. I am circumscribed by arrangements with the Minister of Finance and I must have the full concurrence of not the Minister of Finance, but also the rest of the Cabinet to make some of these substantial changes. But I do not think we should go away from this particular meeting feeling that a committee cannot affect any changes. I think it can.

The Chairman: Mr. Comeau.

Mr. Crouse: I am sorry, but I must disagree with the Minister's statement. We are not cir-

[Interpretation]

Le président: Monsieur Osler.

M. Osler: Monsieur le président, je n'étais pas dérouté jusqu'à très dernièrement à ce sujet, mais il me semble que si Beauchesne dit qu'un changement aux questions financières ne peut être proposé que par des membres du conseil des ministres, et si c'est un fait, notre argument devient superflu. Parce que les députés n'ayant pu présenter des modifications, alors nous parlons de choses tout à fait futiles. Peut-être que si nous avons d'autres bonnes idées, nous pourrions peut-être les présenter et faire un bon travail, mais pourquoi passer notre temps à quelque chose d'impossible.

M. Davis: Puis-je dire un mot, monsieur le président. Mon approche est celle-ci. Je cherchais des renseignements, je cherchais des suggestions surtout par rapport au plafond des prêts. J'ai dû en discuter avec le ministre des Finances pour le convaincre d'élever le plafond. J'ai réussi à obtenir de lui l'entente d'une limite de \$25,000.

Je crois qu'il est vrai que seul un membre du gouvernement peut proposer une modification ayant trait aux aspects financiers d'un bill de ce genre, mais, quand même, je crois que le ministre devrait pouvoir prendre les propositions du Comité et, s'il en est persuadé, chercher à obtenir de l'entente avec ses collègues du Conseil des ministres. Les Comités, certainement, peuvent effectuer des changements, mais il doit y avoir un ordre suivi.

Je crois que le député de South Shore tente de m'acculer au pied du mur, jusqu'au point où je ne puisse faire d'autres changements, et le député de Gander-Twillingate veut, à tout prix, que le Comité légifère. Il s'agit là de deux positions contraires. J'aimerais moi-même que la meilleure mesure législative soit adoptée. Je suis restreint par mes ententes avec le ministre des Finances et je dois non seulement avoir son accord complet, mais aussi le consentement du Conseil des ministres. Mais je ne crois pas que nous devrions quitter cette séance du Comité en pensant que nous ne pouvons pas effectuer des changements. Je crois qu'il peut en faire.

Le président: Monsieur Comeau.

M. Crouse: Je m'excuse, mais je ne suis pas d'accord avec la déclaration du ministre.

[Texte]

cumscribing him so that he cannot make any more changes.

The Chairman: Mr. Crouse, I think Mr. Comeau has indicated. . .

Mr. Comeau: Mr. Chairman, how can we approve this bill in Committee, or disapprove of it, when the intentions of the government are not as stated in this bill. As far as the interest rate is concerned, this apparently will be amended by the Minister according to his example that he gave in Vancouver and similarly the amount of the loan. The amount of the loan, this is further, this could be amended. This could be done in the House, and I would accept this because this would be an addition to the bill. But as far as the interest rate is concerned, this would not be an addition to the bill. It is in this bill now. We are asked to approve this bill with this interest rate, but the interest rate apparently will be changed to another. . .

Mr. Davis: Mr. Chairman, could I say a word on this. There is no proposal, at least emanating from myself as Minister of Fisheries and Forestry, to change the provisions with regard to interest from those which have already been incorporated in the Farm Improvement Loans Act. And I did during my submission in the House on second reading outline the manner in which the regulations were drafted under the Farm Improvement Loans Act to establish the rate of interest.

And in my speech in Vancouver I was really paraphrasing what has already appeared in *Hansard* as my statement with regards to the manner in which the interest rate would in fact be administered, namely 1 per cent above the rate charged to the federal government by lenders on loans of similar lengths of time in an immediate preceding period.

Mr. Comeau: Mr. Chairman, I have one more question for the Minister.

The Chairman: Mr. Comeau.

Mr. Comeau: Last week we were faced with a situation where the Minister said something in the House and outside the House, and people believed him and the members of the Committee believed what he was saying. But he did not want to include it in this bill.

This week we are faced with the same situation. We have a certain intention. We have the word of the Minister. He said it, and yet we do not want to include it in this bill. I am wondering whether there is any reason for this type of thing.

[Interprétation]

Nous ne le restreignons pas de sorte qu'il ne puisse pas faire de changements.

Le président: Monsieur Crouse, je crois que M. Comeau a indiqué. . .

M. Comeau: Monsieur le président, comment pouvons-nous appuyer ce bill en Comité ou même le désapprouver quand des intentions du gouvernement ne sont pas telles qu'elles sont précisées dans le bill. En ce qui concerne le taux d'intérêt, il pourra être modifié par le ministre selon l'exemple qu'il a donné à Vancouver et le montant du prêt pourra également être modifié à la Chambre. Ce serait un ajout au bill. Mais quant au taux d'intérêts ce ne serait pas quelque chose d'ajouter au bill parce qu'il s'y trouve maintenant. On nous demande d'approuver le bill avec le taux d'intérêt qui apparemment sera changé à un autre. . .

M. Davis: Monsieur le président, il n'y a pas de proposition de ma part, à titre de ministre de Pêches et Forêts, de changer les dispositions par rapport aux taux d'intérêt qui ont déjà été incorporés à la Loi sur les prêts destinés aux améliorations agricoles. Dans mon exposé à la Chambre, en deuxième lecture, j'ai décrit la façon par laquelle, on avait rédigé les règlements aux termes de la Loi sur les prêts destinés aux améliorations agricoles pour adopter les taux d'intérêt.

Et dans mon discours à Vancouver, vraiment, je ne faisais que dire ce qui avait déjà été dit dans le *Hansard* au cours de mon exposé, je décrivais la façon qu'on utiliserait pour administrer les taux d'intérêt, à savoir 1 p. 100 de plus que devait payer le gouvernement pour obtenir les fonds nécessaires pour consentir ces prêts.

M. Comeau: Monsieur le président, une autre question à poser au ministre.

Le président: Monsieur Comeau.

M. Comeau: La semaine dernière nous étions pris avec une certaine situation où le ministre a dit quelque chose à la Chambre et à l'extérieur de la Chambre; les gens l'ont cru, les membres du Comité l'ont cru. Mais il ne voulait pas l'inclure dans le bill.

Cette semaine nous sommes au prise avec une certaine situation. Nous avons la parole du ministre, et pourtant nous ne voulons pas l'écrire en toutes lettres dans le bill. Alors je me demande est-ce qu'il y a une raison pour ce genre de chose, pour cette situation?

[Text]

Mr. Davis: I will repeat. I have now got the support of the Minister of Finance to make an amendment with regards to the ceiling on loans, and my understanding also is that I can arrange for someone to make a motion to that effect in this Committee, or I can move it on third reading in the House. There may be other amendments. Those are for the Committee to dispose of as it sees fit.

• 1110

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, while we are thinking over that question, might I make another point?

The Chairman: Mr. Lundrigan?

Mr. Lundrigan: First of all, the Minister indicated that it was my intention that the Committee have legislative powers and that I was at loggerheads with the member from south shore as to procedure, and that he wanted to stymie any amendments to be made or any changes to be made.

Mr. Davis: I did not use the word "stymie".

Mr. Lundrigan: I am sorry if I misquoted the Minister but he did indicate to place a freeze—I think that was the word he used, was it not—on any changes that might materialize, or something of that nature, indicating that perhaps the member from the South Shore was not willing to allow the Minister to negotiate changes outside Committee.

I think the only question has been whether the Committee should be involved in discussions of this nature. It is not my intention that the Committee have legislative powers, but I am sure all will agree that it certainly is the purpose of the Committee to make recommendations for improvements in legislation. I would like to see any recommendations which the Committee might deem necessary, if not actually made through amendments here, at least recommended to the House.

If we can not, taking Bill C-151 as an example, make recommendations for amendments, then our Committee has to rise because there is practically no provisions there which are not financial in nature.

It was going to be my suggestion based on your position, Mr. Chairman, about the ruling in Beauchesne, that if we cannot make amendments to proposed legislation, amendments such as we attempted to make on Bill C-148, then we certainly should be able to recommend that such amendments be made in the House; in other words, that our Committee

[Interpretation]

M. Davis: Bien, je vais répéter. J'ai maintenant l'appui du ministre des Finances à l'égard d'un amendement au sujet du plafond des prêts et je puis également obtenir que quelqu'un puisse proposer cet amendement en Comité ou bien je le proposerai moi-même à la Chambre. Il y aura peut-être d'autres amendements. Le Comité peut en disposer.

M. Lundrigan: Monsieur le président, pendant que nous songeons à cette question, puis-je soulever un autre point?

Le président: Monsieur Lundrigan?

M. Lundrigan: Le ministre a laissé entendre que je désirais que le comité ait des pouvoirs législatifs, que je ne m'entendais pas avec le député de South Shore au sujet de la procédure et qu'il voulait bloquer toute tentative d'amendement.

M. Davis: Je n'ai pas utilisé le mot «bloquer».

M. Lundrigan: Je crois que vous avez utilisé le terme «geler ou empêcher» pour indiquer que le député de South Shore ne voulait que le ministre négocie des changements à l'extérieur du Comité. Est-ce que le comité devrait être impliqué dans des discussions de ce genre? Je ne dis pas que le comité devrait avoir des pouvoirs législatifs, mais je crois qu'il appartient au Comité de faire des recommandations en vue de l'amélioration des lois en vigueur. J'aimerais que tout changement que le Comité juge nécessaire soit fait, sinon au moyen d'amendement, du moins par des recommandations faites à la Chambre.

Si nous ne pouvons pas faire de recommandations en vue d'amender, par exemple, le bill C-151, le Comité n'a qu'à s'ajourner parce qu'il n'y a aucune disposition qui ne soit de nature financière.

Et j'allais suggérer, que si nous ne pouvons proposer des amendements à une mesure proposée, tel que l'amendement que nous avons tenté de faire au sujet du Bill C-148, que nous pouvons certes recommander que de tels amendements soient apportés en Chambre; en d'autres mots, que notre Comité s'accorde pour recommander que ces amende-

[Texte]

agree to recommend that these amendments be brought up at the appropriate time when the Bill is referred back to the House for third reading.

In other words, even though we have not decided on the amendment, nevertheless we have agreed to recommend it as a Committee. I think this will overcome the restriction imposed on us by the particular ruling in Beauséjour or the rules of the House, or the rules under which committees operate.

My suggestion is that we can at least recommend amendments that we deem necessary, and I am sure the member from south shore was saying and agrees with me that this is the purpose of a committee. We should be able to recommend any amendments we think necessary, such as the one on the ceiling and, hopefully, the one on the interest rate. As Mr. Comeau has indicated, perhaps this could be brought in and made more definitive, rather than open as it is in the present legislation.

The Chairman: I think, Mr. Lundrigan, that recommendations would be in order, but in the event that a recommendation is in the form of a motion it would not be in order if it involves the expenditure of money.

Mr. Comeau: Mr. Chairman, what do you want us to do this morning with this Bill?

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, how can we pass this Bill section by section, which is entirely a money bill, in view of the Minister's statement made on the West Coast? It would appear to us that it is his intention to change this particular bill. He is going to bring in changes raising the amount of money that may be borrowed—a most desirable change—and I repeat it is not my purpose to circumscribe the Minister into a narrow corner where he cannot make changes.

I take issue with his statement there. I feel that any changes made which would be beneficial to the over-all industry are most desirable, but we are being asked to approve this Bill in the amount of \$10,000 being loaned to a fisherman; we are being asked to approve the words that the interest rate may be prescribed by the Governor in Council when the Minister himself has stated that it would be more in keeping with the Act that money be borrowed at 1 per cent more than the cost of money to the federal government.

If this is the type of wording the Minister proposes to put into the Bill I will be happy to endorse it, but if he is to be so, frankly I cannot see how we can go ahead and approve this Bill. This would be a retrograde step at

[Interprétation]

ments soient proposés au moment approprié, lorsque le bill sera déféré à la Chambre, en troisième lecture.

Ainsi, même si nous ne sommes pas d'accord sur l'amendement, nous pouvons nous entendre, en tant que comité, pour le recommander. Nous pouvons de cette façon, contourner cette restriction que nous impose Beauséjour, ou le règlement de la Chambre ou les règlements qui régissent les comités. Je crois que nous pouvons recommander les amendements que nous croyons nécessaires et je crois que le député de South Shore est d'accord avec moi, que c'est là l'objectif du Comité. Nous devrions pouvoir suggérer tout changement que nous croyons nécessaire, tel que l'amendement au sujet des prêts maximums qu'il est possible d'accorder et du taux d'intérêt. Comme l'a indiqué M. Comeau, nous pourrions peut-être préciser davantage, ce que le projet de loi ne fait pas.

Le président: Je crois, monsieur Lundrigan, qu'il serait permis de faire des recommandations, mais si cette recommandation prend la forme d'une résolution nous ne pourrions la faire advenant qu'elle implique une dépense d'argent.

M. Comeau: Monsieur le président, que désirez-vous que nous fassions de ce bill?

M. Crouse: Monsieur le président, comment pouvons-nous adopter, article par article, ce bill qui implique des dépenses, prenant en considération les déclarations que le ministre a faites sur la côte du Pacifique? Il semble que c'est son intention de changer ce bill. Il va proposer des changements, pour élever le plafond des prêts, et ce n'est certes pas mon intention de coincer le ministre de sorte sorte qu'il ne puisse proposer de changements.

Je crois que tout changement, dont va bénéficier l'industrie en général, est souhaitable. Mais, on nous demande d'approuver ce bill qui traite de prêts aux pêcheurs; on nous demande d'approuver un texte qui dit que le taux d'intérêt sera spécifié par le gouverneur en conseil, quand le ministre lui-même dit qu'il serait plus approprié de dire que l'argent coûterait un p. 100 de plus qu'il n'en coûte au gouvernement pour emprunter. Si c'est cela le libellé que le ministre veut insérer dans le bill, je serai enchanté de l'appuyer mais je ne vois pas comment nous pouvons approuver le bill que nous avons sous les yeux. Ce serait une mesure rétrograde. Je crois que nous devons demander que le bill soit déféré de nouveau à la Chambre, sans

[Text]

the present time. We should ask that this Bill be brought back into the House without report until the Minister has reworded it along the lines he has suggested in his speech.

The Chairman: We will hear Mr. Hogarth.

• 1115

Mr. Hogarth: Mr. Chairman, it was my understanding that we came here today to deal with the provisions of Bill C-151. That Bill has three clauses. In the first one it sets out what a lender is, the second clause as I understand it deals with fees and service charges and so on, and the third clause deals with the extent of the government guarantee.

Surely that is what we are here to consider, and if the Minister wishes further to amend the Bill when it is referred back to the House, the time to talk about that is then. Surely we can pass Bill C-151 and if any other hon. members wish to make further amendments when it goes back to the House, or if they wish to make amendments to this Bill now, we can vote on them accordingly provided they do not affect the public purse, because then they would be out of order.

Surely we should pass this Bill and have it reported back to the House. If the Minister has an amendment he makes an amendment, and I cannot see why it should be delayed in any way.

The Chairman: Mr. Perrault?

Mr. Perrault: Mr. Chairman, I would like to reiterate the remarks made by Mr. Hogarth. If we are going to do a section by section study, it is irrelevant to be discussing certain aspects of Clause 3 when we have not even dealt with Clause 1 or 2 as yet. Furthermore, the Minister has given us assurance today that at the appropriate stage he is going to move an amendment to this measure. Obviously he has been successful in negotiating higher limits, and the government is not prepared to support that. Surely it should not deter our taking action on Clauses 1 or 2 this morning instead of just talking these irrelevancies.

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, might I ask the honourable member who just finished speaking, under Clause 2 the words state:

"(f) no fee, service charge or charge of any kind other than simple interest..."

The Chairman: We are not on Clause 2, Mr. Crouse.

Mr. Crouse: I am sorry. He was referring to Clause 2 because he was saying we could pass this Bill. It deals with the amount of interest

[Interpretation]

rapport, jusqu'à ce que le ministre l'ait rédigé conformément à sa déclaration faite dans l'Ouest du pays.

Le président: Monsieur Hogarth.

M. Hogarth: Je croyais, monsieur le président, que nous étions venus ici pour étudier le bill C-151. Il contient trois articles. Le premier article définit ce qu'est un prêteur, le deuxième parle de redevances et le troisième de l'étendue de la garantie gouvernementale.

N'est-ce pas là ce que nous avons à faire. Si le ministre veut changer le bill une fois qu'il sera déposé de nouveau à la Chambre, il devrait attendre ce moment-là pour en parler. Je crois que nous pouvons quand même étudier le Bill C-151. Si quelqu'un a des modifications à proposer, qu'il le fasse, pourvu qu'elles n'aient pas trait aux deniers publics. Il me semble que nous devons approuver ce bill et faire rapport à la Chambre. Si le ministre veut apporter un amendement qu'il le fasse, car je ne vois pas pourquoi il devrait attendre.

Le président: Monsieur Perrault?

M. Perrault: Monsieur le président, j'aimerais répéter les commentaires de M. Hogarth. Si nous devons étudier ce bill article par article, rien ne sert de traiter de l'article 3 si nous n'avons pas encore étudié les articles 1 et 2. Le ministre nous a assurés, qu'au moment opportun, il soumettrait un amendement. Il semble avoir réussi à obtenir que soient repoussées les limites maximums, ce que le gouvernement n'est pas prêt à appuyer. Tout ceci ne devrait quand même pas nous empêcher d'étudier les articles 1 et 2 dès maintenant.

M. Crouse: Monsieur le président, puis-je demander à l'honorable député qui vient de parler, au sujet de l'article 2 où se trouvent les mots suivants:

f) nuls honoraires, nuls frais de service, nulle rétribution...

Le président: Nous n'en sommes pas à l'article 2, Monsieur Crouse.

M. Crouse: Je m'excuse, mais il parlait de l'article 2 lorsqu'il a dit que nous pourrions adopter ce bill. Il y est question du taux

[Texte]

to be charged so if I am out of order he was out of order in his comments, Mr. Chairman. You did not call him to order.

The Chairman: I would suggest that...

Mr. Perrault: Mr. Chairman, I am simply saying, let us get down to a section by section study of this Bill. That is all I am suggesting. I am saying, let us make the appropriate comments when the Clauses come up for review.

The Chairman: I was just going to mention that we will now come to Clause 1 and deal with it.

Mr. Perrault: I move that Clause 1 carry.

The Chairman: Mr. Lundrigan?

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, I still want to know what we can do as a Committee. Again, I am not going to indulge in worthless debate and conversation unless we can come to some understanding about how we can effect changes in this legislation. The Minister has already suggested that he wants to bring in certain changes. Does our Committee have authority to recommend to the House that these changes be brought in?

Mr. Chairman, it is my understanding that regardless of what changes a Committee proposes to make in proposed legislation, these have to be brought into the House and ratified by the whole House. Is this not correct? For example, let us take Clause 1 or any clause in any bill. Can we actually make an amendment which is carried by committee and have that amendment stand as an amendment, or does it have to be referred to the House as an amendment to be ratified by the whole House?

The Chairman: What we do here is to make recommendations.

Mr. Lundrigan: On any bill?

The Chairman: On any bill.

Mr. Lundrigan: Is it not in order that we make recommendations as agreed on by this Committee to the House in our report that certain amendments be made, even though they might affect financing? They have to be approved by the House anyway.

The Chairman: We have to adhere to the order of reference. If it is a recommendation that does not involve increased expenditures, I think it would be in order.

Mr. Whelan: I think the whole thing amounts to this: that the members who have spoken

[Interprétation]

d'intérêt. Si j'étais hors-d'ordre, il l'était également, Monsieur le président, et vous ne l'avez pas rappelé à l'ordre.

Le président: Je suggérerais que...

M. Perrault: J'ai tout simplement dit, monsieur le président, que nous devrions faire l'étude, article par article, du bill. Je crois que nous devrions garder nos commentaires jusqu'à ce que soit étudié l'article auquel ils se rapportent.

Le président: Je m'apprêtais justement à dire que nous allions entreprendre l'étude de l'article 1.

M. Perrault: Je propose que l'article 1 soit adopté.

Le président: Monsieur Lundrigan?

M. Lundrigan: Monsieur le président, j'aimerais savoir ce que nous pouvons faire en tant que comité. Je ne vais pas entreprendre un débat inutile à moins que nous puissions nous entendre sur la méthode à suivre pour modifier ce projet. Le ministre a déjà dit qu'il voulait proposer certains changements. Notre comité a-t-il l'autorisation nécessaire pour recommander à la Chambre que ces changements soient proposés? Si je comprends bien, monsieur le président, quels que soient les changements que propose un comité ces changements doivent être soumis à la Chambre et ratifiés par elle. C'est bien cela, n'est-ce pas? Prenons, par exemple, l'article 1, de ce bill, ou de n'importe quel bill. Pouvons-nous adopter un amendement qui demeurera adopté ou devons-nous le soumettre à la Chambre pour qu'elle le ratifie?

Le président: Tout ce que nous pouvons faire, ce sont des recommandations.

M. Lundrigan: Quel que soit le bill?

Le président: Quel que soit le bill.

M. Lundrigan: Est-ce que nous ne pouvons pas nous entendre pour soumettre des recommandations à la Chambre, même si elles devaient impliquer des dépenses, puisqu'elles doivent être, ensuite, approuvées par la Chambre?

Le président: Il faut suivre notre mandat. Alors toute recommandation qui n'a pas trait à l'augmentation des dépenses, serait recevable.

M. Whelan: Je crois que les députés qui en ont parlé sont d'accord avec le discours du

[Text]

about this speech that the Minister has made agree with it but disagree with the Minister's having made this speech, so it is obvious to me that if the bill is brought in with the amendment for \$25,000 it will be approved, and also that the interest qualifications that are the same as in the Farm Improvement Loans Act will be approved. All I can say from my knowledge of committees is that you have an order of reference that the committee has to follow. We cannot go outside that order of reference, and our order of reference, if I understand correctly, is to study this bill that is before us at this time. Am I not right?

The Chairman: That is right.

Mr. Whelan: And when you can meander all over the place, it seems nothing but an effort to go along with the Minister and get some publicity for having been those sponsoring \$25,000 loans for fishermen. They think it is a terrific thing and want to get credit for it themselves. And this is not new. It was discussed in the House at that time, and any member who says that this is brand new out of a speech made on the Coast is not correct as far as I am concerned.

The Chairman: Mr. Perrault.

Mr. Perrault: The Minister invited suggestions from the opposition in the House when he gave his own personal view that these limits should be increased. The member from Burnaby-Richmond made a suggestion about increasing these limits, so there is nothing new about this at all. The speech was purely anticipatory in nature, and is a purely normal procedure.

Mr. Lundrigan: I thought we had finished all this. I think the point was made a long time ago, and I do not see the purpose of the two honourable members going into all kinds of detail about the original remarks which came to an end some time ago. My only question to you, Mr. Chairman, was: to what extent can we recommend changes in this legislation? And the second last member who spoke indicated that our order of reference is that we study the bill. And if we cannot make recommendations on changes that we would like to see in there, I wasted five hours last week in the same Committee.

The Chairman: I think it was made clear that recommendations could be made by the members here if they did not entail increased expenditures. I would appreciate it very much if we could now deal with Clause 1.

[Interpretation]

ministre, mais ils disent qu'il n'aurait pas dû le faire. Alors il me semble clair que l'amendement visant le 25,000 dollars serait approuvé si on le propose en Chambre, ainsi que les changements apportés au taux d'intérêt.

Tout ce que je puis dire c'est que le Comité doit suivre son mandat. Nous ne pouvons pas nous éloigner de notre mandat qui est d'étudier la mesure proposée. N'est-ce pas?

Le président: C'est exact.

M. Whelan: Alors comment peut-on perdre notre temps. Il semble qu'ils soient à la recherche de publicité. Ils veulent recevoir le crédit des prêts consentis aux pêcheurs.

Le président: Monsieur Perrault.

M. Perrault: Je crois que le ministre a demandé l'opinion de l'opposition à la Chambre, il a exprimé son propre point de vue. Je crois que le député de Burnaby-Richmond a fait une suggestion au sujet de l'augmentation des prêts il n'y a donc là rien de nouveau. Le discours anticipait, mais la procédure est tout à fait normale.

M. Lundrigan: Monsieur le président, je croyais que nous en avions fini de cette question. Je ne vois pas ce que les deux députés ont à discuter. La question que je veux poser, c'est dans quelle mesure pouvons-nous recommander des changements au projet de loi? L'avant-dernier orateur a dit que notre mandat veut que nous fassions l'étude du bill. Et si nous ne pouvons pas faire de recommandations quant aux changements que nous souhaitons, j'ai perdu cinq heures au sein du même Comité la semaine dernière.

Le président: Je crois qu'on a tiré au clair que nous pouvons faire des recommandations au sein du Comité, si elles n'ont pas trait aux augmentations des dépenses. Alors je vous saurais gré si nous pouvions passer à l'article n° 1.

[Texte]

Mr. Hogarth: Mr. Chairman, this is just what I was going to suggest. If our hon. friend wants to make some changes in Clause 1, what are they? We are here to consider Bill C-151, not the whole Act. If my hon. friend has some changes he wants made in Clause 1, what are they?

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, that is not the question. I think it is a procedural point, and I would like to see what Beauchesne actually says about that. I thought the ruling was that we were not allowed to make amendments to proposed legislation that comes under the purview of finances. This is what I understood but my recommendation was not necessarily that we make amendments to a piece of legislation, but rather that we recommend in our report to the House that these changes be wrought. In other words, we do not make any decision but only a recommendation, and the Minister could make his recommendation on the increased ceiling.

Mr. Davis: My understanding is that this Committee can change provisions in a bill with the exception of increasing financial liability. Is that not true?

Mr. Anderson: Could we call then for any suggested changes in clause 1? I think this is perhaps the best method of operation.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, I still do not have an answer to my question.

Mr. Anderson: Well, what is your recommendation in connection with clause 1?

• 1125

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, my question is not on a recommendation for a change in Clause 1. My question is whether this Committee as a whole can make recommendations to the House for changes relating to finance—to make recommendations, not to make amendments. If we cannot do this, how can we proceed effectively? Mr. Chairman, the purpose of the Committee and the increased emphasis on committees was to enable them to have a favourable and constructive effect on proposed legislation. This was the purpose, so that we do not have to go back to the House and wait for the whole House to come up with recommendations, to propose amendments and so on and go through the whole procedure again. The purpose was that the Committee either propose certain amendments or recommend certain changes, so that we should be able to first make amendments—I am not sure to what extent the amendments could go—and secondly, make recommendations in our reports to the House that these

[Interprétation]

M. Hogarth: C'est ce que j'allais proposer. Si le député veut apporter des changements à l'article 1, quels sont-ils? Nous sommes ici pour étudier le bill C-151 et non toute la loi. Quels sont les changements qu'il veut apporter à l'article 1?

M. Lundrigan: La question n'est pas là. C'est une question de procédure. Je croyais que selon le règlement nous ne sommes pas censés faire des modifications aux mesures d'aspect financier. Mais ma recommandation est que nous ne proposons pas nécessairement des amendements à une mesure, mais que nous fassions plutôt des recommandations à la Chambre sur la mise en œuvre des changements; voilà ma suggestion. Que nous ne présentions pas une décision, tout simplement une recommandation. Alors, le ministre pourrait recommander de hausser le plafond.

M. Davis: Monsieur le président, si je comprends bien, le Comité peut changer les dispositions d'un bill sauf s'il s'agit d'augmenter les dépenses. Ai-je raison?

M. Anderson: Alors, nous pourrions peut-être suggérer les modifications que nous désirons apporter à l'article 1.

M. Lundrigan: On n'a toujours pas répondu à ma question.

M. Anderson: Quelles sont vos recommandations au sujet de l'article 1?

M. Lundrigan: Je ne veux pas recommander un changement à l'article 1. Ma question est de savoir si nous pouvons faire des recommandations à la Chambre, en vue d'apporter des changements qui vont toucher au financement. Si nous ne pouvons pas le faire, comment pouvons-nous procéder? Monsieur le président, l'objectif du Comité et l'accent placé sur les Comités, était d'en faire un moyen efficace de traiter les mesures législatives afin qu'il ne soit pas nécessaire de retourner à la Chambre et d'attendre que l'ensemble de la Chambre propose des modifications, et répéter toute la procédure. Je crois que le but était que le Comité recommande certains changements, et, deuxièmement, de faire des recommandations à la Chambre dans nos rapports pour que ces amendements soient mis en œuvre même si nous ne pouvons pas le faire nous-mêmes au Comité.

[Text]

amendments be brought about, even though we have not necessarily made the amendments ourselves as a Committee.

When the report is made to the House, we are indicating to the House that we would like to see these changes brought about. We have not made any changes here; we are not empowered, as you have indicated, to make changes affecting financing. But certainly we can recommend to the House, I can recommend as a private member in the House that changes be brought about. As a matter of fact I can make the amendment. So what I am suggesting is that we, in actual fact, are giving notice to the House, if you wish, to bring about certain amendments.

If we cannot do this, then most of the provisions in much of the legislation are outside our terms of discussion and I cannot see how we can talk about interest rates, ceiling, terms of loans and so on. These are three changes that we are talking about, that we would all like to see. The Minister has indicated it, the member from South Shore has indicated these changes; one of his recommendations is that the years be extended; that affects financing.

The Chairman: I think that all recommendations or amendments here, as far as we are concerned, are only recommendations to the House. We recommend in our report to the House, and I think that to remain within our order or reference, anything dealing with increased expenditures would be not in order.

Mr. Lundrigan: We can, as a party caucus, decide to recommend an amendment; we can go from there to drafting an amendment and presenting it to the House with due notice, and on Third Reading it will be debated and the House will make a decision. I can do it as a private member. Do you not think that we should be able to do the same thing as a Committee? This is going to be the burden of our discussion; finances are the burden of our discussion of any proposed legislation. I think Beauchesne indicates, although I cannot remember the exact quotation that you gave us, that we cannot make amendments. This is quite natural. How can we make amendments committing the government to greater or lesser expenditure? It is not in our power to do this. But certainly we can recommend to the House. I can do it as a private member, so why cannot we do it as a Committee? I think this is a point which has to be resolved.

• 1130

Mr. Whelan: Mr. Chairman, if I understand correctly, we can make recommendations on anything that pertains to this Bill. Outside the scope of this Bill I do not know what powers

[Interpretation]

Lorsque le rapport est fait à la Chambre, nous indiquons ainsi que nous voulons que ces changements soient apportés. Vous venez de dire que nous n'avons pas l'autorisation ici de faire des changements qui intéressent les finances. Mais, à titre de simple député, je puis moi-même proposer des amendements.

Alors si nous ne pouvons pas procéder de la sorte, la plus grande partie des mesures législatives sont au-delà de notre mandat, et je ne vois pas comment nous pouvons parler du plafonnement du taux d'intérêt, de la durée des prêts, le nombre d'années, et ainsi de suite. Nous parlons de trois modifications. Le ministre en a parlé et le député de South Shore les a indiquées également; une de ses recommandations a trait au prolongement de la durée, ce qui touche aux finances.

Le président: Je crois que les recommandations que nous faisons ici ne sont que des recommandations à la Chambre. Nous recommandons des changements à la Chambre. Je dois dire que, pour respecter notre mandat, tout ce qui a trait à l'augmentation des dépenses du gouvernement n'est pas recevable.

M. Lundrigan: A titre de caucus de parti, nous pouvons décider de recommander un amendement. A partir de là nous pouvons rédiger une modification et la présenter à la Chambre, moyennant avis, et en troisième lecture, elle sera débattue et une décision sera prise. Si je puis le faire à titre de simple député, ne croyez-vous pas que le comité puisse le faire? Je crois que les finances vont constituer l'essence de notre discussion, elles le sont toujours. Je crois que Beauchesne indique, bien que je ne me souviens pas de la citation exacte, que nous ne pouvons pas faire d'amendements qui engagent le gouvernement. Mais nous pouvons faire des recommandations à la Chambre. Si je peux le faire à titre de simple député, pourquoi le Comité ne peut-il pas le faire. Je crois que c'est un point qu'il faudra régler.

M. Whelan: Nous pouvons faire des recommandations au sujet de tout ce qui a trait au projet de loi. Si l'on s'éloigne de la portée du bill, je me demande quels seront nos pou-

[Texte]

we have. I do not think we have any powers other than dealing with what is in this Bill. If we are going to recommend a change in this Bill we are in order. But if we go outside of something in this Bill we are not in order, if I understand the procedure correctly. I think we are wasting a lot of time.

The fishermen need these amendments to the Act. The Minister has intimated to us that he is prepared to go much further in view of the representations made in the House when this Bill was given Second Reading. I think this should satisfy the Committee that this will be done on behalf of the fishermen who need this money. If we want a lecture on procedure we should get that before we come in here; if we want to find out the rules it is not in this Committee that we should get our training in the new procedures of committees. We should have that before we come here.

Mr. Noble: Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that this whole thing is an exercise in futility. I sat in committee here last week and we talked in the same way as we are talking this morning. And it has been my experience that when we came into committee we made suggestions. I would not say that we moved motions or made amendments but we made recommendations and if I remember correctly, when they were agreed on the Chairman of the Committee went into the House and made these recommendations.

Therefore, it seems to me that we should be getting on with the work here. We have these new rules to save time, and these matters are to be brought up in committees to save time, but unless we can do something better than we have done so far I cannot see any point to the new rules in sending material to the Committees for discussion to try to come up with something to save time in the House.

Mr. Goode: Mr. Chairman, I have to agree, which is rather unusual, with Mr. Lundrigan's suggestion. As I understand the Committee work, we are allowed to make recommendations, even though they deal with financial matters. I think his point is valid.

Mr. Hogarth: Mr. Chairman, the point is that the ceiling on loans is not the subject matter of this Bill. Perhaps someone wants to bring in a further act to amend the Fisheries Improvement Loans Act or perhaps the Minister may be able to do that on third reading in the House. However, the ceiling on loans is not the subject matter of this Bill. Our terms of reference are the subject matter of Bill No. C-151, not the provisions of the

[Interprétation]

voirs. Nous sommes recevables si nous recommandons un amendement au bill, mais non pas si nous nous en éloignons.

Toutefois, certains changements qui ne touchent pas au bill ne sont pas recevables et je ne crois pas qu'il faille perdre notre temps.

Les pêcheurs ont besoin de ces modifications. Le ministre a laissé entendre qu'il était prêt à aller beaucoup plus loin, à la suite des recommandations qui ont été formulées en Chambre lors de la deuxième lecture. Que le comité soit donc satisfait de constater que ceci sera fait pour les pêcheurs. Je ne crois pas que nous ayons besoin d'un discours sur la procédure. Si nous voulons apprendre les règlements, ce n'est pas l'endroit pour le faire.

M. Noble: Monsieur le président, je crois que cette discussion est absolument futile. J'ai assisté à la séance du Comité la semaine dernière, et ce fut exactement la même chose qu'aujourd'hui. Normalement lorsque nous commençons une réunion de Comité, nous formulons des propositions. Il ne s'agit pas de formuler des amendements ou des motions, mais lorsque nous proposons des amendements, le président du Comité les propose à la Chambre.

Je crois que nous devrions maintenant poursuivre notre travail. Les nouveaux règlements ont été adoptés afin d'épargner du temps. Ces questions sont renvoyées au Comité afin d'épargner du temps et à moins d'en arriver à faire un travail plus fructueux, je ne vois vraiment pas pourquoi on enverrait ces règlements au Comité pour en discuter.

M. Goode: Monsieur le président, je dois exprimer mon accord avec M. Lundrigan. Nous pouvons formuler des recommandations, même si elles portent sur des questions financières. Je crois que l'observation est valable.

M. Hogarth: Le problème, c'est que le maximum des prêts n'est pas l'objectif du bill en question. Si quelqu'un veut modifier la Loi sur les prêts aidant aux opérations de pêche, ou si le ministre veut proposer une modification à la Chambre, il peut le faire, mais il est certain que le maximum des prêts n'est pas le sujet du bill. Notre mandat est d'étudier le bill C-151 et non les dispositions de la Loi, sauf les modifications apportées par

[Text]

Fisheries Improvement Loans Act, except in so far as it is amended by this Bill.

It is my respectful suggestion that we should proceed clause by clause and accept or reject it. Now, we cannot amend it in so far as it affects the public purse but we can, if we wish, reject it. Our terms are right there; we either accept or reject it. If it does not concern the public purse, and Clause 1 does not appear to me to concern the public purse, we can amend that clause and it goes back to the House as amended.

However, to get into the other aspect of the Fisheries Improvement Loans Act in this Committee is, I would respectfully suggest, out of order, because it is beyond our terms of reference, even though the Minister has made suggestions as to what he proposes to do later.

The Chairman: I would suggest, then, that we deal with Clause 1.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, could I make a recommendation? First of all, if some hon. members' minds were as open as their mouths I think we would have a lot better chance of getting through with some of these things. I recommend that members consult their House Leader concerning the terms of reference of our Committee so that we can get a clear understanding as to what our powers are.

A number of hon. members have indicated that we cannot make any kind of recommendation. Anything which is an amendment, or a suggested amendment or a recommendation for a change you can say is outside this Bill. Therefore, if we cannot make any suggestions for changes, we might as well not continue. It is not the purpose of our Committee to continue and say: "We are in favour or against Clause 1." That is not the purpose of our Committee.

The Chairman: Mr. Lundrigan, my understanding is anything that does not deal with an increased expenditure is permissible. If we could proceed with Clause 1, which I think does not deal with anything like that, I believe it would be in order.

Clause 1 agreed to.

On Clause 2...

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, on Clause 2, paragraph (f) states:

[Interpretation]

le présent bill. Je propose donc que nous procédions article par article, pour les accepter ou les rejeter. Nous ne pouvons pas apporter de modifications dans la mesure où cela entraîne la dépense de fonds publics, mais nous pouvons ou bien les accepter ou les rejeter.

L'article 1 ne touche pas à la dépense d'un fonds public. Nous pouvons l'accepter ou le rejeter ou nous pouvons y apporter des modifications, puis le renvoyer à la Chambre.

Je soumets respectueusement que ce Comité ne s'en est pas tenu à son mandat, même si le ministre a fait des propositions sur ce qu'il a l'intention de faire, plus tard.

Le président: Je propose donc que nous étudions l'article 1.

M. Lundrigan: Puis-je formuler une recommandation? Tout d'abord, si certains députés se servaient de leur tête au lieu de se servir de leur bouche, nous pourrions aller beaucoup plus vite. Je recommande que les députés consultent le leader de leur parti afin de déterminer le mandat du Comité, pour que nous sachions vraiment jusqu'où vont nos pouvoirs.

Certains députés semblent dire que nous ne pouvons pas formuler des recommandations, de quelque genre que ce soit. On pourrait toujours prétendre que ces amendements dépassent le cadre de ce bill. Et nous pourrions tout aussi bien nous arrêter là. Le Comité n'a pas pour but de dire: «Nous sommes en faveur ou contre l'article 1».

Le président: A mon point de vue, tout ce qui ne porte pas sur une augmentation des dépenses est acceptable. On a formulé une proposition au sujet de l'article 1 qui est recevable à mon avis.

L'article 1 est adopté.

L'article 2...

M. Crouse: Monsieur le président, au sujet de l'article 2, alinéa d):

[Texte]

"(f) no fee, service charge or charge of any kind other than simple interest at the rate prescribed...

Is it the Minister's intention in that section to make a recommendation, "and the rate prescribed shall be 1 per cent more than the cost of money to the federal government"?

If this were added to that particular clause it would be definitive, it would be in keeping with his statement made on the West Coast and would be acceptable to the members of the official opposition.

Mr. Hogarth: Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. member how to determine the cost of money to the federal government on a given day when a loan is signed? Surely, the cost of money to the federal government varies daily does it not?

Mr. Crouse: One per cent more than the cost of money, that is all.

Mr. Hogarth: I appreciate that, but my concern, Mr. Chairman, is how do you determine it? Now, here is a bank and a fisherman has come into the bank to take out a loan. The bank wants to put a rate of interest on the loan. Now, how does the bank know that day what the cost of money is to the federal government?

• 1135

Mr. Crouse: You should direct your question to the Minister of Fisheries because that is his statement, not mine.

Mr. Hogarth: I appreciate that, but what surely is done is that the Governor in Council passes a regulation—and the Minister could, perhaps, correct me if I am wrong—that the rate of interest on loans under this act shall be such and such, and periodically that is probably reviewed. To put in the legislation that the bank, when it is lending the money to the fisherman, has to put in a rate of interest that is prescribed by calculating what the cost of money is to the federal government on that day is an impossibility.

Mr. Crouse: In other words, what the Minister stated, then, on the West Coast is actually an impossibility.

Mr. Hogarth: No, because they take a general average.

The Chairman: Order, please. Mr. Anderson.

Mr. Anderson: The speech the Minister made on the West Coast made it quite clear that these things are extremely difficult to

[Interprétation]

f) nuls honoraires, nuls frais de service, nulle rétribution de quelque espèce autre que l'intérêt simple au taux prescrit...

Le ministre veut-il faire une recommandation en vue d'établir que le taux prescrit sera 1 p. 100 de plus que le taux que doit verser le gouvernement?

Si on voulait adopter cette modification, ce serait conforme à la déclaration qu'il a faite sur le côté ouest et ce serait acceptable pour les membres de l'Opposition.

M. Hogarth: Comment peut-on déterminer le coût de l'argent que doit payer le gouvernement un jour ou l'autre? Le coût de l'argent varie d'un jour à l'autre, n'est-ce pas?

M. Crouse: Un pour cent de plus que le coût de l'argent.

M. Hogarth: Très bien, mais comment peut-on le déterminer? Un pêcheur, par exemple, se rend à la banque pour emprunter de l'argent. La banque veut fixer un taux d'intérêt. Comment la banque peut-elle savoir quel est le coût que doit payer le gouvernement pour son argent, ce jour-là?

M. Crouse: Il faudrait poser cette question au ministre des Pêcheries, car c'est sa déclaration et non pas la mienne.

M. Hogarth: Ce qui se produit, c'est que le gouvernement conseille et adopte un règlement, et (le ministre pourra peut-être corriger ce que je dis) le gouverneur en conseil déclare que le taux d'intérêt en vertu de la loi sera fixé à tant ou à tant, et il y a des modifications périodiques. Mais inscrire dans la loi que la banque, lorsqu'elle prête l'argent aux pêcheurs, doit fixer un taux d'intérêt prescrit en calculant le taux d'intérêt que doit payer le gouvernement ce jour-là, est absolument impossible.

M. Crouse: Ce qui a été déclaré par le ministre sur la côte ouest est impossible, donc.

M. Hogarth: Non, car on fait une moyenne générale.

Le président: A l'ordre! Monsieur Anderson.

M. Anderson: La déclaration que le ministre a faite dans l'Ouest exposait bien que ce coût serait calculé à tous les six mois, car ces

[Text]

calculate day by day, and therefore they are calculated every six months which presumably is some weighted average or something like that. It is extremely difficult to do every day of the year, so they do it on two days of the year six months apart to give some framework on which things like this can operate.

The Chairman: Yes, Mr. Davis?

Mr. Davis: Could I explain the regulations, regulations which will be very similar to those introduced in respect of the Farm Improvement Loans Act. In respect of the latter I read certain clauses from the regulations as promulgated under the Farm Improvement Loans Act on November 15, 1968 regarding the rate of interest. The regulations read:

...the rate of interest per annum payable to a bank in respect of a guaranteed farm improvement loan made on or after the coming into force of this section is the aggregate of one per cent per annum and the base rate calculated pursuant to subsection (2) for the interest period in which the loan is made. The base rate for each interest period shall be equal to the simple arithmetic mean of the Wednesday closing mid-market yields for all Wednesdays in the averaging period immediately preceding the interest period as computed from the yields as published by the Bank of Canada on all Government of Canada bonds payable in Canadian currency and due to mature...

In other words, and as I said in my preamble today, the rate of interest which the bank, the credit union or the caisse populaire, and so on, can charge is 1 per cent more than the borrowing rate of the Government of Canada as established in a preceding six-month period. We said in the House, and I will say again, that the regulations drafted under this act will be strictly in parallel with those under the Farm Improvement Loans Act.

On the West Coast when I was endeavouring to describe this system and put numbers on my calculations instead of just generalizing, I was trying to get a message across about the way this system would work. I did say that the increment over and above the Canadian government borrowing rate would be 1 per cent. It is 1 per cent in respect of the Farm Improvement Loans Act and it is the government's intention to draft wording for the regulations under this Fisheries Improvement Loans Act using the figure of 1 per cent.

[Interpretation]

chiffres sont très difficiles à établir chaque jour de l'année. On le fait donc à deux reprises au cours de l'année, ce qui permet d'en arriver à une façon de procéder raisonnable.

Le président: Monsieur Davis?

M. Davis: Je voudrais expliquer les règlements, semblables à ceux de la *Loi sur les prêts destinés aux améliorations agricoles*.

J'ai lu certaines dispositions adoptées dans le cadre de la Loi, le 15 novembre 1968, au sujet du taux d'intérêt. Les règlements se lisaient comme suit:

Le taux d'intérêt payable chaque année à une banque, à la suite d'un prêt garanti consenti en vertu de la *Loi sur les prêts destinés aux améliorations agricoles* correspond à 1 p. 100 de plus par an et sera calculé en conformité du paragraphe 2) pour la période d'intérêt où se fait le prêt. Le taux de base de chaque période d'intérêt doit être égal à la moyenne arithmétique des cours, à la fermeture du marché, tous les mercredis de la période moyenne précédant immédiatement la période d'intérêt calculée d'après les cours publiés par la Banque du Canada pour toutes les obligations du gouvernement canadien payables en monnaie canadienne et venant bientôt à échéance...

En d'autres mots, comme je l'ai dit aujourd'hui dans mon exposé, le taux d'intérêt chargé par les banques et les caisses populaires s'établit à 1 p. 100 de plus que le taux d'emprunt du gouvernement canadien, établi pendant une période de six mois. Nous avons dit à la Chambre, et je le répète, que les règlements établis en vertu de cette loi seront parallèles à ceux qui ont été établis en vertu de la *Loi sur les prêts destinés aux améliorations agricoles*.

Dans l'Ouest, j'ai tenté de généraliser, de donner une idée d'ensemble de ce qui va se produire; j'ai dit que l'augmentation par rapport au taux d'emprunt du gouvernement canadien sera de 1 p. 100 et le gouvernement veut formuler les règlements qui seront établis en vertu de cette *Loi sur les prêts aidant aux opérations de pêche* pour tenir compte du un pour cent.

[Texte]

Mr. Crouse: Will they be added to this section of the Bill?

Mr. Davis: Well, it was not in the Farm Improvement Loans Act in the main bill itself. The wording in the main bill of the Farm Improvement Loans Act, as perhaps the honourable member will recall, is identical to the wording which you see before you for the Fisheries Improvement Loans Act, but this qualification involving the 1 per cent and the base period for the Canadian government borrowing rate, and so on, is spelled out in the regulations which are issued and revised from time to time under the Act itself.

Mr. Osler: May I observe that I think the key there is "revised from time to time" because, as has been pointed out to these hon. gentlemen, I think that while they are trying very hard to protect the fishermen, which is a great thing to try to do, we are in a rising interest rate period. Therefore it seems obvious that if he were to spell it out and nail it down it could not do any harm to the fishermen.

However, the worm always turns, Mr. Chairman, and when we are in a falling interest rate situation—which will ultimately come, we hope—if you prescribed this and nailed it down as they are suggesting we do you could have a situation where the government felt that these people were being diddled by 1 or 2 per cent and, they can amend their regulations which I think is what you are after—something to make the situation fluid, so that they are not going to be hung with a high interest rate when interest rates finally fall and they would have to ride it out for six months, according to this act, unless you could call parliament to discuss it. . .

• 1140

Mr. Lundrigan: The Minister has indicated that the intention of the Government is to write this kind of provision into the regulations pertaining to the Act itself. He also indicated that there was no provision in the Farm Improvement Loans Act specifying interest rate; that was just about the same as. . .

Mr. Davis: Identical wording, as in this Act now.

Mr. Lundrigan: I think the recommendation of the amendment is possibly to improve this Act over the Farm Improvement Loans Act.

I cannot see any argument about our specifying a maximum of 1 per cent more than the cost of money to government. The Minister has already indicated that when the monies

[Interprétation]

Mr. Crouse: On les ajoutera à cet article du bill?

Mr. Davis: Ceci n'était pas dans la *Loi sur les prêts destinés aux améliorations agricoles*.

Les députés se souviendront que la façon dont la loi a été formulée était identique à cette loi-ci, mais le règlement au sujet de la somme de 1 p. 100 et la stipulation au sujet du droit d'intérêt du gouvernement canadien sont exposés en détail dans les règlements qu'on revise de temps à autre en vertu de la loi.

M. Osler: Ce chiffre doit être modifié de temps à autre, car il est à souligner que nous sommes dans une période où les taux d'intérêt montent si nous fixons un taux précis, et cela ne peut pas faire de tort aux pêcheurs à l'heure actuelle.

Mais si les taux d'intérêt baissent, ce que nous espérons, si nous fixons un chiffre défini, il se peut que dans certains cas le gouvernement imposerait un taux trop élevé à ces personnes lors d'une chute des taux d'intérêt, et il est important de prévoir une certaine souplesse en vertu des règlements et qu'ils aient à supporter ce taux durant six mois, selon la loi, à moins que l'on puisse en appeler au Parlement à ce sujet.

M. Lundrigan: Le ministre a dit que le gouvernement a l'intention d'inscrire ces dispositions dans les règlements qui se rapportent à la loi. Il a dit que rien dans la loi sur les améliorations agricoles ne fixait les taux d'intérêt. Nous nous sommes servis exactement des mêmes termes que dans cette loi.

M. Davis: Il s'agit des mêmes termes.

M. Lundrigan: La recommandation de l'amendement aurait pour but d'améliorer la loi par rapport à la Loi sur les prêts aux améliorations agricoles. Je ne vois pas pourquoi, si nous établissons une façon bien précise qui s'agit d'un maximum de 1 p. 100 de plus que le taux d'intérêt auquel emprunte le gouver-

[Text]

are borrowed by an individual the interest rate will not increase, assuming that the interest rate does increase on the market. The interest rate will not increase to the borrowing agent. In other words, if a person borrows \$25,000 at an interest rate of 7 per cent and next year it is 14 per cent he still has his money for the 7 per cent. This was my understanding.

I cannot see how we are doing any injustice to a fisherman by specifying that there will be a maximum of 1 per cent difference between the cost of his borrowing monies and the government's borrowing monies. Although the interest rate may change from time to time, we are only guaranteeing that he is not going to be paying more than the 1 per cent difference.

As the Bill is presently written it could mean that the interest rate could vary any number of percentage points. To give confidence to the individual fisherman borrowing, I think it would be well to spell it out. If we intend to do this, if it is going to be written into the regulations and if it is the government's intention, there must be some way of amending our proposed legislation so as to give a guarantee, and I do not see why we cannot spell it out.

I would like to see people aware that we have the interest of the fishermen at heart, and we could say it here by specifying a variation in interest rates of no more than 1 per cent.

I am delighted with this kind of commitment on the part of the government, but I would like to see it in the legislation.

Mr. Osler: Mr. Chairman, I do not know too much about administration but I suspect that if you have a large number of small banks and other lending agencies in relatively small unsophisticated places it would, in the first place, probably be mechanically impossible for them to get in touch with the source of authority on a day-to-day basis.

The only way it could work equitably would be if you laid down that on a daily basis the interest rate would be 1 per cent more than that paid by the government.

You have to use a relatively rough instrument when you are dealing with this kind of situation. In my opinion, six months is a fairly sensible type of working approach to it. This is what the government proposes to do and is, in fact, doing with the Farm Improvement Loans Act, but with the key words "amended from time to time", which mean that if, during that six-month period, it appears that an injustice is being perpetrated

[Interpretation]

nement, que cela puisse faire de tort. Le ministre a bien dit que l'intérêt ne va pas augmenter. Si le taux d'intérêt augmente sur le marché, le prêteur n'aura pas à payer un surplus d'intérêt. Si une personne emprunte \$25,000 à 7 p. 100, et que l'année suivante le taux d'intérêt est à 14 p. 100, il continue à payer 7 p. 100 d'intérêt.

Je ne crois pas qu'on ferait tort aux pêcheurs en prévoyant que le pêcheur n'aura pas à payer plus de 1 p. 100 que ce que doit payer le gouvernement fédéral pour ses emprunts. A l'heure actuelle, selon la façon dont le bill est conçu, ceci pourrait vouloir dire que le taux d'intérêt pourrait varier et pour donner confiance aux pêcheurs, je crois qu'il faudrait l'inscrire dans la loi. Si le gouvernement a l'intention de le faire, je crois qu'il serait possible de modifier le projet de loi afin de fournir une sorte de garantie. Je ne vois pas pourquoi il n'est pas possible de l'expliquer dans les détails.

Je crois que nous avons tous à cœur l'intérêt du pêcheur et nous voulons tous que la marge d'intérêt ne soit pas plus élevée que 1 p. 100. Je sais que le gouvernement s'engage à faire cela mais je voudrais bien que ceci soit stipulé dans la loi.

M. Osler: Je ne suis pas tellement au courant des questions d'administration mais il serait assez difficile de convaincre les banques et les institutions de prêts des régions éloignées de communiquer à tous les jours avec le gouvernement.

La seule façon de procéder serait de prévoir qu'à tel ou tel moment le taux d'intérêt s'établira à 1 p. 100 de plus que le taux que doit payer le gouvernement. Je crois qu'une fois tous les six mois serait suffisant et raisonnable, et c'est ce que propose le gouvernement. C'est ce que le gouvernement a établi dans la loi sur les prêts aux améliorations agricoles. Si pendant une période de six mois il semble qu'on commet une injustice, à cause de fluctuations considérables dans les taux d'intérêt, il faudrait prévoir que ces modifications soient apportées à tous les jours.

[Texte]

because of violently fluctuating interest rates, they are not restricted to six months. I suggest that the only way to solve your problem would be to allow it to be on a daily basis, and I do not really think that that would be realistic.

Mr. Comeau: May I ask the Minister who sets out the regulations? You say this could be specified in the regulations. Do we have any authority? How can we be sure that this will be in the regulations governing this legislation?

Mr. Davis: The scope of the regulations, broadly speaking, is outlined in other sections of the Fisheries Improvement Loans Act which you do not now see before you.

Essentially, the discretion is with the Minister of Finance, but the regulations are issued in the name of the Governor in Council—in other words, in the name of the Cabinet—and can be changed from time to time.

● 1145

Mr. Comeau: Yes; but we have new regulations governing the interest rate.

Mr. Davis: Yes; and immediately these changes in the Act become law the new regulations will be published; and I have been indicating the general nature of those changed regulations. Therefore, the detail to which I have alluded is spelled out in the regulations; it is not spelled out specifically in Clause 2.

Mr. Comeau: Mr. Chairman, may I ask the Minister whether he will be recommending to the Minister of Finance a change in those regulations so that that this 1 per cent above that he mentioned in Vancouver would be . . .

Mr. Davis: It is perhaps the reverse. The Minister of Finance has recommended to me that this be the form of the regulations—regulations which will be identical, at least in those clauses, with those already published for the Farm Improvement Loans Act. Therefore, I have been endeavouring to anticipate what will be a fact the moment the altered Act is published.

The Chairman: Shall Clause 2 carry?

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, relative to Clause 2, this is the only clause in this Bill that refers to section 3. It states

[Interprétation]

M. Comeau: Je voudrais poser une question au ministre responsable de la formulation des règlements. Vous avez dit que ceci pourrait être précisé dans les règlements. Qui rédige les règlements? Est-ce que nous avons certains pouvoirs? A ce sujet, comment pouvons-nous être certains que ceci va figurer au règlement?

M. Davis: Les règlements sont exposés de façon générale dans la loi sur les prêts aidant aux opérations de pêche. Ceci relève du ministère des Finances. Le ministère des Finances publie ces règlements au nom du gouverneur en conseil.

M. Comeau: Ces règlements s'appliqueront-ils aux taux d'intérêt?

M. Davis: Oui. Aussitôt le projet de loi adopté, les nouveaux règlements seront publiés. Les détails que j'ai mentionnés seront exposés en détail dans les règlements mais ils ne figureront pas spécifiquement à l'article 2.

M. Comeau: Allez-vous recommander au ministre des Finances de modifier ces règlements pour que la marge du taux d'intérêt soit fixée à 1 p. 100 de plus.

M. Davis: C'est plutôt le contraire; c'est le ministre des Finances qui m'a recommandé de formuler le règlement de telle façon. Les règlements seront donc identiques à ceux qui ont été publiés en vertu de la *Loi sur les prêts destinés aux améliorations agricoles* et j'ai donc tenté de prévoir à l'avance ceux qui entreraient en vigueur dès que la loi aurait été publiée.

Le président: L'article 2 est-il adopté?

M. Crouse: Monsieur le président, en ce qui concerne l'article 2; il s'agit du seul article de ce projet de loi qui se réfère à l'article 3; il précise:

[Text]

2. Paragraphs (f) and (g) of subsection (1) of section 3 of the said Act are repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Now, we want to make the Minister an honest man. Is it his intention, when the Bill comes before the House to move, in keeping with his statement on the West Coast, that paragraphs (d) and (e) of this section, which deal with the amount of money which may be borrowed by a borrower, or loaned by an institution—and the terms under which the loan is repayable—be somewhat in line with our motion of this morning, which was rejected because it dealt with money? When the bill comes back to the House on third reading is it his intention to move amendments dealing with paragraphs (d) and (e) of this particular section?

Mr. Anderson: Paragraph 2 refers entirely to interest rates. The Minister has made a public statement in the House as well as on the West Coast. I cannot see that any additional information he can provide this Committee can do anything to make him an honest man, or otherwise. I think it is irrelevant...

Mr. Crouse: Is it the Minister's intention to bring in another bill, covering the type of amendments to which he referred, dealing with these particular clauses in the original bill which was passed by the House of Commons in 1955, and given Royal Assent on July 11, 1955?

I ask, Mr. Chairman, because if it is not his intention to indicate to this Committee this morning that he intends to add a section to this paragraph of this bill, then, to make himself an honest man, I submit he must bring in yet another amendment and another bill—a separate bill. What does the Minister intend to do?

Mr. Davis: I have before me a draft motion which certainly is open to discussion so far as I am concerned and which I will be moving on third reading. It is to this effect: That Bill C-151, an Act to amend the Fisheries Improvement Loans Act, be amended by renumbering clause 2 thereof as subclause (2) of clause 2 and by adding as subclause (1) of clause 2 the following:

"2. (1) All that portion of paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 3 of the said Act following subparagraph (ii) thereof is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"did not exceed *twenty-five* thousand dollars;"

[Interpretation]

2. Les alinéas f) et g) du paragraphe (1) de l'article 3 de ladite loi sont abrogés et remplacés par ce qui suit:

Nous sommes sûrs que le ministre est un honnête homme et je voudrais qu'il dise au comité si en vertu de cet article, lorsque le bill sera présenté à la Chambre, il veut proposer que les alinéas d) et e) qui portent sur la somme qui est empruntée par une institution et les conditions en vertu desquelles le prêt peut être remboursé. Veut-il proposer des modifications conformément à cette déclaration qu'il a faite dans l'Ouest vis-à-vis de l'amendement qui a été rejeté ce matin parce qu'il portait sur des questions financières.

Le ministre veut-il, lorsque le bill sera renvoyé à la Chambre pour recevoir la troisième lecture, apporter ces modifications aux alinéas d) et e) de cet article?

M. Anderson: L'alinéa 2 porte uniquement sur les taux d'intérêt et je ne vois vraiment pas pourquoi il faudrait que le ministre fasse une déclaration publique ici et à la Chambre des communes.

M. Crouse: Puis-je lui demander s'il est dans son intention de présenter un autre projet de loi afin d'apporter ce genre de modification au sujet des articles du bill qui a été adopté par la Chambre des communes en 1955 et qui a reçu la sanction royale le 11 juillet 1955? Il a dit qu'il avait l'intention d'ajouter une disposition à cet alinéa et qu'il fasse preuve d'honnêteté, je crois qu'il devra apporter un nouvel amendement et un autre bill. Que fera le ministre?

M. Davis: J'ai en main un projet d'amendement qui pourra faire l'objet de discussion. C'est un projet que je présenterai en troisième lecture et qui prévoit que le Bill C-151 sera modifié, donnant ainsi une autre disposition à l'article 2 et en ajoutant à l'alinéa 1:

Toute la partie de l'alinéa d) de l'article 3 de ladite loi sera révoquée et remplacée par ce qui suit: «ne dépassera pas la somme de \$25,000».

[Texte]

● 1150

Mr. Anderson: I am convinced, Mr. Chairman, that the Minister is out of order. We are dealing in Clause 2 with interest rate, not with upper limits on loans, and I think we should restrict ourselves to Clause 2.

The Chairman: It applies though because it mentions Section 3 in Clause 2.

Mr. Lundrigan: Is it the ruling of the Chair that under Standing Order 249 of *Beauchesne* we as a Committee are not permitted to make recommendations to the House affecting amendments or recommending amendments that might be of a financial nature?

The Chairman: It could be of a financial nature if it is a decrease, but not an increased expenditure.

Mr. Lundrigan: All right, your ruling, Mr. Chairman, is that we are not as a Committee permitted...

The Chairman: It is not my ruling...

Mr. Lundrigan: Is it the Chair's interpretation of Standing Order 249 that as a Committee we are not permitted to make recommendations to the House affecting amendments or to recommend amendments to the House which would result in an increased expenditure of moneys?

The Chairman: We do not make amendments to the House; we recommend to the House.

Mr. Lundrigan: That is exactly what I said, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: I think anything dealing with an increased expenditure is out of order here.

Mr. Lundrigan: We as a Committee cannot recommend that this be brought before the House as one of our recommendations for a change in a proposed piece of legislation?

The Chairman: As far as I know.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, because the Chair has made a ruling I will accept it, and I will not make any such recommendations. We have had one recommended already which could be interpreted by the Chair as being of such a financial nature that it could result in an increased expenditure, we have another one which is going to increase the terms of the loan for 15 years which certainly could be interpreted, as an hon. Member said

[Interprétation]

M. Anderson: Je crois que la déclaration du ministre n'est pas acceptable.

Il s'agit du taux d'intérêt et non pas du montant maximum du prêt. Il faudrait s'en tenir à l'article 2.

Le président: Ceci s'applique au paragraphe 3 de l'article 2.

M. Lundrigan: La décision du président en vertu de l'article 249 du Règlement est-elle que nous ne pouvons pas formuler de recommandations à la Chambre portant sur des amendements de nature financière.

Le président: Il pourrait être de nature financière s'il s'agit d'une baisse, mais non s'il s'agit d'une augmentation.

M. Lundrigan: Nous ne pouvons pas recommander une augmentation de dépenses. Vous décidez donc, que, nous ne pouvons pas...

Le président: Ce n'est pas mon jugement, monsieur...

M. Lundrigan: L'interprétation, de la présidence, du règlement 249, est que nous ne pouvons donc pas recommander à la Chambre d'approuver un amendement qui entraînerait une augmentation des dépenses.

Le président: Nous ne pouvons pas apporter d'amendement mais nous pouvons simplement formuler des recommandations à l'intention de la Chambre.

M. Lundrigan: C'est exactement ce que j'ai dit.

Le président: Je crois que tout ce qui a trait à une augmentation des dépenses serait irrecevable.

M. Lundrigan: En tant que Comité, nous ne pouvons pas recommander de présenter à la Chambre une recommandation d'amender dans un projet de loi?

Le président: Autant que je le sache.

M. Lundrigan: Monsieur le président, vous avez rendu un jugement, et je l'accepte et je ne formulerai pas de telles recommandations. Il y a déjà eu une recommandation qu'on pourrait considérer de nature financière et qui pourrait entraîner une augmentation des dépenses. Il y a une autre recommandation qui prolongera la période de remboursement jusqu'à quinze ans ce qui pourrait, certainement, entraîner une augmentation des dépenses.

[Text]

right at the beginning, as affecting an increase in government expenditure, and we have a third one which the Minister is prepared to recommend and has already indicated that—

The Chairman: The Minister has indicated that he will be willing to bring it into the House.

Mr. Lundrigan: This is true, Mr. Chairman. That is what I started to say. The Minister is prepared to recommend in the House that this be made a part of this proposed legislation, which is going to raise the ceiling to \$25,000, and the Chair is now ruling that we as a Committee cannot recommend these changes to the House for debate and its approval.

The Chairman: You can indicate in Committee, as well as in the House, your thoughts, but making a recommendation is different than indicating.

Mr. Whelan: Mr. Chairman, if I might just give my humble opinion on this, we are dealing with paragraphs (f) and (g) in this bill under Clause 2 and I do not see how we can go beyond this and make recommendations when we are discussing this clause.

The Chairman: I have endeavoured to adhere to the paragraphs as we come to them, but we seem to be drifting off.

• 1155

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, we are only endeavouring, as I said earlier, to make an honest man of the Minister who said in his statement that the Act has been updated, and is geared to finance—

The Chairman: Order, order.

Mr. Whelan: On a point of order, could the member say that he thinks that the Minister is dishonest at this stage of the game?

Mr. Crouse: I am being facetious, Mr. Chairman. I am simply saying that we have some indication from the Minister of his intentions, that this would make his statement on the West Coast more in line with actual fact.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, we wanted to make a recommendation that the Committee recommend to the House that there be some provision in Clause 2, in the form of some government definitive statement, which would indicate to the borrower of up to as much as \$25,000 the interest rates. We cannot bring this in.

I was not wandering, Mr. Chairman, when I made that observation a few minutes ago. I

[Interpretation]

ses et il y a enfin une troisième recommandation que le ministre est prêt à recommander et qu'il a déjà indiqué qu'il...

Le président: Recommandation que le ministre s'est engagé à présenter à la Chambre.

M. Lundrigan: C'est ce que j'allais dire. Le ministre est donc prêt à recommander à la Chambre que ceci fasse partie intégrante du projet de loi qui fixera la somme maximum à \$25,000. Vous décidez donc qu'à titre de comité, nous ne pouvons pas recommander ces changements à la Chambre qui en discutera?

Le président: Vous pouvez toujours nous faire part de votre point de vue mais c'est bien différent que de présenter une recommandation.

M. Whelan: Il s'agit des alinéas f) et g) du bill, en vertu de l'article 2. Je ne vois vraiment pas comment nous pouvons aller plus loin et faire ces recommandations alors que nous sommes à discuter de l'article 2.

Le président: J'ai voulu m'en tenir aux divers alinéas au fur et à mesure que nous étudions, mais on semble s'éloigner.

M. Crouse: Monsieur le président, nous tentons seulement d'obliger le ministre à s'en tenir à ses déclarations. Il a dit que maintenant que la Loi a été modifiée...

Le président: A l'ordre s'il vous plaît.

M. Whelan: J'en appel au Règlement. Le député semble sous-entendre que le ministre n'est pas honnête.

M. Crouse: Je plaisantais, monsieur le président. Je crois que le ministre devrait nous faire part de ses intentions et comparer les déclarations qu'il a faites dans l'Ouest à la réalité.

M. Lundrigan: Nous voulons formuler une recommandation, du moins ce que j'ai cru comprendre, que le comité recommande à la Chambre qu'il y ait certaines dispositions à l'article 2 qui permettront à l'emprunteur d'emprunter une somme de \$25,000, en précisant le taux d'intérêt qu'il devra payer.

Je ne m'écartais pas du sujet lorsque j'ai formulé cette observation il y a quelques

[Texte]

cannot continue to discuss these subclauses unless I understand what our powers are. If we cannot make recommendations to the House to effect these kinds of things, then there is nothing in the bill that we should be discussing. We can make our point of view known but, Mr. Chairman, are our points of view reported in the reports of this Committee to the House—or are our recommendations reported to the House? In the reports made by this Committee to the House of Commons are our points of view, our recommendations and our resolutions made known?

Is it not a fact that if we even make a resolution in this Committee there has to be a motion that that resolution be reported to the House or it can be left off the report to the House? Therefore if we have recommendations and if we want these recommendations to come before the House in our reports and to constitute part of the record on Third Reading, perhaps form part of the debate which might affect the legislation, then we have to so move in this Committee and so recommend. If we do not then I do not think our points of view can be reported to the House in the formal reports of this Committee.

Naturally they are recorded in the reports of the Committee which members received, but I do not think, Mr. Chairman, that they are reported in the reports of this Committee to the House.

Mr. Hogarth: Mr. Chairman, I move that Clause 2 carry. I am ready for the question and I would suggest that we proceed.

Mr. Osler: Mr. Chairman, I am sorry but I would like to discuss this motion for a moment. The word “prescribed” worries me. I suspect that it is a matter of form but I would like it explained to me. I used to be in the insurance business and in the dim, dark days before people saw the light and had a social conscience there used to be a trick that allowed lenders to tie somebody down to the insurance that they happened to sell and they often sold it at exorbitant rates. You use the word “prescribed” referring to money rate, which is a definite thing, and then you use the same word as far as insurance is concerned. I would like the definition of the word “prescribed” as far as insurance is concerned so that we will not force fishermen to deal with somebody in insurance that they do not necessarily want to deal with.

Mr. Davis: I will ask Mr. Renwick from the Department of Finance to answer that question, if I may.

[Interprétation]

minutes. Je n'ai pas l'intention de continuer à discuter de ce paragraphe à moins de comprendre quels sont nos pouvoirs. Si nous ne pouvons pas faire de recommandation à la Chambre à ce sujet, je ne vois vraiment pas pourquoi nous étudions le bill. Nous pouvons toujours faire part de notre point de vue, mais nos points de vue sont-ils présentés dans le rapport à la Chambre? Dans le rapport remis par ce comité à la Chambre des communes, fait-on part à la Chambre de nos points de vue ou simplement des recommandations ou des résolutions?

Si nous voulons que la résolution du comité soit présentée à la Chambre, faut-il présenter une motion à cette fin? Nous avons formulé des recommandations, et nous voulons qu'elles soient présentées à la Chambre. Si nous voulons que ces recommandations fassent l'objet d'une modification en troisième lecture et peut-être d'un débat, il faut que nous présentions un amendement en ce sens, car, autrement, nos points de vue ne seront pas exposés à la Chambre.

Bien entendu, ceci figurera au compte rendu des séances du comité mais je ne crois pas, toutefois, qu'ils paraissent au rapport du comité à la Chambre.

M. Hogarth: Je propose que l'article 2 soit adopté et qu'on le mette aux voix.

M. Osler: Monsieur Hogarth, je veux discuter de cette question. Le mot «prescrit» m'inquiète un peu. J'étais autrefois, dans le domaine de l'assurance et certaines personnes se servaient de cette expression pour abuser dans certains cas. On se sert du mot «prescrit» pour le taux d'intérêt, ce qui est un mot bien défini et on emploie ensuite le même mot par rapport aux assurances. Je voudrais qu'on définisse le mot «prescrit» dans le contexte des assurances de façon que les pêcheurs ne soient pas contraints de s'adresser à quelqu'un avec qui ils ne veulent pas traiter.

M. Davis: Je vais demander à un fonctionnaire du ministère des Finances de répondre.

[Text]

Mr. A. Renwick (Government Financing and Capital Markets Division, Department of Finance): I think the point here is that the Order in Council will establish a formula which will enable the Governor in Council to prescribe a rate of interest every six months or from time to time, and the prescription actually deals with the power given to the Governor in Council.

Mr. Osler: I understand that but I am now talking about insurance—that they will also set insurance rates.

I suspect that this is impossible because there are world insurance rates which will pay no attention whatsoever to the Canadian government. I am not questioning that. I am questioning a particular agent who may know darn well that he can get his boats insured for 5 or 10 per cent and because he has a captive market in his cove, his little fjord or wherever it is, he may load the thing and charge what he likes for insurance. So I am not talking about the money rate but “and a prescribed charge for insurance”, and the insurance charge should be no more than what the world markets were calling for at that time. It should not be prescribed by anybody. He should be free to get his insurance from whom he likes and at as low a rate as he likes. It is simply that the two words follow each other and it strikes me that you might be...

• 1200

Mr. Hogarth: Mr. Chairman, my hon. friend might be assisted by Section 2 of the Act, subsection (1), where it defines the word “prescribe”. It reads:

(1) “prescribe” means prescribe by regulation

So, when the word “prescribe” is contained in subclause (f) on this bill you can read it as “other than simple interest at the rate prescribed by regulation and a prescribed rate by regulation charge for insurance...”, and so on, so the word “prescribe” is correlated with the previous definition, and it must be prescribed by regulation.

Mr. Osler: So there will be a separate definition in the Order in Council as to how insurance is dealt with?

Mr. Hogarth: Yes. When you read that, without referring to the second section, it seems that the words “the rate prescribed in the loan”, mean that he could put in any amount he wanted, but that is not so. It should read, “at the rate prescribed by regulation”.

[Interpretation]

M. A. Renwick (Division des finances de l'État, Ministère des Finances): Je crois que le décret du conseil va établir une formule en vertu de laquelle le gouverneur en conseil pourra fixer le taux d'intérêt à tous les six mois ou de temps à autre. Le mot «prescrit» porte sur le pouvoir remis au gouverneur en conseil.

M. Osler: Je comprends, mais je parle de l'assurance.

Je crois que c'est à peu près impossible en ce sens qu'il y a des taux d'assurance universels qui se soucieront peu de ce que dit le gouvernement du Canada. Je ne mets pas cela en doute. Je me demande toutefois, ce qui peut se produire dans le cas d'un agent qui aura assuré son navire à 5 ou à 10 p. 100 mais qui, comme il n'a pas de concurrence, peut imposer le taux d'intérêt qu'il désire. Je ne parle donc pas du taux d'intérêt mais du «taux prescrit pour l'assurance». Je ne parle pas du tout d'intérêt, je parle des frais prescrits pour l'assurance. Et les taux prescrits ne devraient pas être plus élevés que le taux courant. La personne devrait être libre de s'assurer avec qui elle veut. C'est que les deux mots se suivent et...

M. Hogarth: L'article 2 de la Loi, paragraphe (1), définit le sens du mot «prescrit»:

«prescrit» signifie fixé par un règlement

Lorsque le mot «prescrit» se retrouve au paragraphe (f) du bill, on pourrait lire «autre que l'intérêt simple au taux fixé par le règlement, et le taux prescrit, par le règlement, pour les assurances» de sorte que le mot «prescrit» se rapporte à la définition antérieure, et signifie prescrit par le règlement.

M. Osler: Il y a donc une définition dans l'ordre en conseil qui porte sur le taux d'assurance?

M. Hogarth: Oui. Quand on le lit sans référence au deuxième article, il semble que «le taux prescrit pour le prêt», signifie qu'il peut préciser le taux à volonté, mais ce n'est pas le cas. Il faudrait dire «au taux prescrit aux termes du règlement».

[Texte]

Mr. Osler: One should make sure. I suggest you recommend to the Governor in Council that the insurance rate should be prescribed to be free.

Mr. Davis: I will have to rely on Mr. Renwick in this connection. I assume this has been done in respect to the Farm Improvement Loans Act, but I will defer to him on this.

Mr. Renwick: Speaking off the top of my head, I would think that probably the prescribed insurance fee is already contained in the regulations under the Fisheries Improvement Loans Act, but at the moment I am unable to put my finger on the exact reference.

Mr. Osler: Do you get my point?

Mr. Renwick: Yes, I do.

Mr. Osler: This was done throughout Western Canada. They used to actually stick a clause in the mortgage to the effect that you have to deal with our captive insurance company and they would charge higher rates than might have been possible on the open market, and I am sure the same racket could be worked with fishermen. As far as farms are concerned, a mortgage is no longer allowed to have that clause in it, but I do not know if there is such an internal policeman in the fisheries business as well. If there is not, I suggest that the federal government should do the policing.

Mr. Whelan: There is a certain prescribed charge and they can get the insurance wherever they wish. The Farm Credit Act is that way now. There are certain set—

Mr. Osler: It is no longer legal to put that clause in a farm mortgage, but I suggest it should be illegal to put it in—

Mr. Davis: But you quite rightly want this assurance in respect to this legislation—or at least the regulations under the legislation—and we will have to check this out for you.

The Chairman: Will Clause 2 carry?

Mr. Crouse: In view of the discussion that we have had on this clause I move that:

Paragraphs (f) and (g) of subsection (1) of section 3 of the said Act are repealed and the following substituted therefor:

(f) no fee, service charge or charge of any kind other than simple interest at the rate prescribed and shall not be more than 1 per cent of the cost of money to

[Interprétation]

M. Osler: Il faudrait s'en assurer. Alors, je proposerais de recommander au gouverneur en conseil de laisser le taux de l'assurance libre.

M. Davis: Alors, je dois m'appuyer sur M. Renwick. Je crois que c'est ce qu'on a fait pour la *Loi sur les prêts destinés aux améliorations agricoles*, mais je m'en remets à lui.

M. Renwick: Au pied levé, je crois que la prime prescrite est déjà convenue dans le règlement de la *Loi sur les prêts aidant aux opérations de pêche*, mais je ne puis trouver la référence exacte.

M. Osler: Mais, vous comprenez où je veux en venir?

M. Renwick: Oui.

M. Osler: C'est ce qu'on a fait dans l'Ouest canadien où on intercalait dans les hypothèques un article précisant que le propriétaire devait s'adresser à telle société d'assurance dont le taux d'intérêt était probablement plus élevé que celui du marché libre, et je ne doute pas qu'on pourrait faire le même coup aux pêcheurs. Je crois qu'on ne peut plus intercaler cet article dans les hypothèques, mais je ne sais pas si les pêcheurs sont ainsi protégés. S'ils ne le sont pas, il faudrait y voir.

M. Whelan: Ils doivent verser certains droits et ils peuvent choisir la société d'assurance qu'ils veulent. Je sais qu'il en est ainsi dans le cas de la *Loi sur le crédit agricole*.

M. Osler: Je crois qu'il est illégal de mettre cet article dans les hypothèques agricoles, mais je propose...

M. Davis: Mais, vous avez raison d'exiger que l'assurance soit réglementée par cette mesure. Alors, il faudrait vérifier.

Le président: Est-ce que l'article 2 est adopté?

M. Crouse: Vu la discussion, je propose que les alinéas (f) et (g) de ladite *Loi* soient abrogés et remplacés par ce qui suit:

«f) nuls honoraires, nuls frais de service, nulle rétribution de quelque espèce autre que l'intérêt simple au taux prescrit et ne serait pas plus qu'un pour cent de ce qu'il

[Text]

the federal government and a prescribed charge for insurance was, by the terms of the loan, so long as the fisherman was not in default on the loan.

I will either move or make a recommendation to the House, Mr. Chairman, that it be added to this particular clause.

Mr. Whelan: This would be different, Mr. Chairman, from any other loan, such as a Farm Improvement Loan, CMHC, or any of them that provide the rates of interest will be those prescribed by regulation.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, did you call the debate on the motion?

Mr. Whelan: It was moved and seconded. Debate is open unless it is otherwise decided.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, is the motion that we recommend this in order?

Mr. Osler: I suggest it is in order, Mr. Chairman. It has nothing to do with money; it is just the way the money is handled.

The Chairman: I will accept it. It is debatable. Mr. Anderson.

Mr. Anderson: I think we should think of the general principle here. The public and the provincial legislatures criticize us often enough for tax jungles, conflicting regulations and regulations which are not uniform. I think wherever possible this legislation should be uniform with legislation that deals with farmers and other groups. I think it is most important that we do not get into a position where every bit of government legislation comes up with a different way of dealing with things. If it is possible to standardize, if it is possible to have uniformity, we should do so. I do not think this would affect the rate of interest the fishermen pay. I do not think it could affect the amount they will ultimately have to repay at all. However, I do think it can lead to a situation where there is more confusion and more uncertainty.

The rate as prescribed by the Governor in Council is perfectly simple. It governs loans under the Farm Credit Act, it will govern fishermen and presumably it governs things about which I do not know. It may well govern CMHC as well.

This is the type of situation where we have a fairly standard approach and I think wherever possible we should continue that. I appreciate the suggestion that the fishermen might find it more concrete if it was all written into the legislation, but I do not think this would be the case. Fishermen will get loans

[Interpretation]

en coûte au gouvernement pour obtenir le prêt, tant que le pêcheur n'a pas été en défaut à l'égard du prêt;»

Je proposerai ou ferai une recommandation à la Chambre, qu'on ajoute cet amendement à l'article en question.

M. Whelan: Ce serait différent de tout autre prêt aux agriculteurs où le taux d'intérêt est fixé par le règlement.

M. Lundrigan: Le débat est ouvert, je crois, sur la motion?

M. Whelan: Il en fut ainsi proposé. Le débat est ouvert à moins qu'on en décide autrement.

M. Lundrigan: Monsieur le président, est-ce que la motion est recevable?

M. Osler: Je crois que la proposition est recevable. Elle n'a pas trait à l'argent, seulement à la façon de la manipuler.

Le président: Je déclare la motion recevable. Le débat est ouvert.

M. Anderson: Je crois qu'il faut songer au principe général. Le public et les gouvernements provinciaux nous accusent d'avoir un fouilli dans les impôts, des règlements qui entrent en conflit et qui ne sont pas uniformes. Cette mesure doit, si possible, se conformer aux autres mesures législatives qui se rapportent aux agriculteurs et aux autres groupes. Je crois qu'il importe de ne pas se trouver dans une situation où toute mesure législative ait une façon différente d'aborder les choses. Je ne crois pas que cette mesure affectera le taux d'intérêt payé par les pêcheurs. Je ne crois pas qu'elle touche aux montants qu'ils auront à rembourser, mais je crois que cela pourrait créer encore plus de confusion et d'incertitude.

Le taux tel que prescrit par le gouverneur en conseil est très simple. Il régit les prêts aux agriculteurs en vertu de la Loi sur les crédits agricoles, les pêcheurs, et d'autres choses, et peut-être même la Société centrale d'hypothèques et de logement. C'est une approche assez uniforme qu'il faudrait conserver. Je reconnais que le pêcheur trouverait la situation plus concrète si tout était écrit, en blanc et noir, dans la mesure, mais je ne crois pas que c'est le cas. Les pêcheurs obtiendront des prêts en vertu de la Loi, simplement parce qu'ils sont disponibles, ou

[Texte]

simply because money is available under this bill and because others are doing it and because the form is set up. They will not go to the original Act to get an idea for getting money; they will get it because the institutions advertise that it is available at this rate.

My personal view is that while it is laudible in intent, it simply adds confusion to an area which is already fairly confused.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question of the Minister of Fisheries? The Minister has given sort of an understanding to the fishermen of the West Coast of Canada—I read his speech and I was impressed with it—that there would be a 1 per cent differential. He indicated today there would be regulations providing for this differential of 1 per cent. I would like to ask him if he objects to writing this kind of a guarantee, which perhaps makes the piece of legislation more definitive and also builds confidence in its usage, and does he object to indicating this in the legislation and would he be prepared to accept it?

Mr. Davis: This is a bill which I am bringing forward in the name of the Minister of Finance, so you are really directing your question and these details to the Minister of Finance. If I were sitting here today as the Minister of Finance I would say that I would want this legislation to closely parallel that of the Farm Improvement Loans Act, the Veterans Land Act, the CMHC legislation, and so on. I would perhaps also say that I would want maximum flexibility, particularly when interest rates were rising, because the fishermen should want to take advantage of the lower rates when the government's borrowing rate begins to decline. This flexibility comes about as a result of the government's freedom through regulation to make changes, whereas in the Act you have to go back to Parliament.

Those are the main reasons that I can think of now for being opposed to detailing in any way the level of interest rate to be prescribed.

Mr. Lundrigan: As a follow-up question, how could a commitment to the fishermen—who could borrow \$25,000—in any way affect the flexibility of the legislation? Is there not some way that we can ensure flexibility and still guarantee that he will not, as I indicated earlier, be going on a blind date?

I think a major point which has been raised by the representatives of the farmers of western Canada is as to the guarantee relating to interest rates, and I wonder how it can affect flexibility of the government in

[Interprétation]

que d'autres le font. Ils ne consulteront pas la loi, mais obtiendront un prêt à cause de la publicité qui est faite.

Alors, je crois que bien que cette suggestion soit bien intentionnée, je crois que cela prête à une plus grande confusion.

M. Lundrigan: Une question au ministre des Pêcheries. Le ministre a laissé entendre aux pêcheurs du littoral ouest, j'ai lu son discours qui m'a fortement impressionné, mais il a indiqué qu'il y aura une différence de 1 p. 100. Aujourd'hui, il dit que le règlement prescrira une différence de 1 p. 100. J'aimerais lui demander s'il s'oppose à mettre cette garantie par écrit ce qui rendrait la mesure législative plus définitive et inspirerait plus confiance dans sa mise en œuvre? S'oppose-t-il à indiquer tout cela dans le bill et accepterait-il de le faire?

M. Davis: Voici un bill que je propose au nom du ministre des Finances. Alors, votre question s'adresse, en réalité, au ministre des Finances. Si j'étais le ministre des Finances, j'exprimerais le souhait que cette mesure législative suive le plus près possible la *Loi des prêts destinés aux améliorations agricoles*, la *Loi créant la Société centrale d'hypothèques et de logement*. Je voudrais également assurer le maximum de souplesse, surtout lorsque les taux d'intérêt sont à la hausse. Les pêcheurs voudraient profiter des taux inférieurs lorsque le gouvernement peut emprunter à un taux inférieur. Et, je crois que cette souplesse vient de la liberté dont jouit le gouvernement pour apporter des changements au règlement, tandis que dans la *Loi*, il faut chaque fois retourner au Parlement pour effectuer des changements.

C'est pour cela que je m'oppose à préciser d'une façon ou d'une autre le niveau du taux d'intérêt à prescrire.

M. Lundrigan: Comment un engagement envers le pêcheur qui veut emprunter jusqu'à 25,000 dollars, peut-il toucher la souplesse de la mesure? Ne pourrait-on pas assurer la souplesse tout en garantissant qu'il n'aura pas à s'aventurer les yeux clos?

Je crois que les représentants des fermiers de l'Ouest du Canada désirent une certaine garantie au sujet de leur taux d'intérêt, et je me demande comment la souplesse du gouvernement concernant les prêts sera atteinte si

[Text]

making commitments to loans when all we are doing is guaranteeing that he will not be paying more than a certain amount. This argument about flexibility has been advanced by about three members. I cannot understand it.

• 1210

The Chairman: Just a moment, please.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, I have asked a question of the Ministry of Fisheries.

Mr. Davis: I have outlined as well as I can the reasons for flexibility in the legislation.

You talk about a blind date. The fisherman who is negotiating a loan with the bank will know what the rate is before he takes it out, and the actual interest rate will have been prescribed by the regulations. He will not be signing before he knows what the interest rate is. Indeed, there will have been advertisements, and so on, which probably have attracted his attention; so that the actual rate in effect at any given point in time, and certainly at the time a loan is entered into, will be well known to those involved; and the proof of that will be in the actual practice.

Mr. Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi): I just wish to comment, Mr. Chairman, that if you put the 1 per cent in that section you will also have to enlarge it and say how you arrive at the 1 per cent. You cannot simply leave it at that.

Mr. Osler: Frankly, I think the amendment as proposed, as you say, is inadequate; it is not complete. I suggest to these gentlemen, however, that they are really discussing a matter of principle which applies to a great many acts. They have made their point, and I do not think they are going to get anywhere with it.

Rather than bog this Committee down on it indefinitely I suggest to them that this is a matter of principle affecting a broad range of things and that it would be debatable.

On one of their days when they have control of the House they could introduce the subject of whether or not the means of adjusting this rate, as proposed by the government, are adequate, and ask whether it is going to be on a daily basis, a 30-day basis, a 6-month basis—which is, in fact, what the government is operating on—or what it is going to be. This would be a constructive subject for debate.

Mr. Whelan: I just have one comment. I remember when the interest rates were frozen for the last two years or so, whether they

[Interpretation]

tout ce que nous faisons c'est que nous garantissons qu'il n'aura pas à payer plus qu'un certain montant. Je crois que 3 députés ont parlé de souplesse du Règlement, mais je ne peux le comprendre.

Le président: Un instant, s'il vous plaît.

M. Lundrigan: Monsieur le président, j'avais posé une question au ministre. Peut-il me répondre?

M. Davis: J'ai exposé du mieux que j'ai pu la raison de la souplesse de la Loi. Vous parlez de quelque chose d'imprévu pour le pêcheur. Le pêcheur, lui, connaîtra le taux d'intérêt lorsqu'il obtiendra son prêt et il ne signera pas son engagement avant de savoir ce que sera le taux du prêt. De plus, il y aura les annonces qui attireront d'abord son attention. Le taux actuel de l'intérêt en vigueur au moment où il empruntera, sera connu de tout le monde. On peut en trouver la preuve dans la façon de procéder actuellement en vigueur.

M. Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi): Je voudrais dire, monsieur le président, que si l'on fait figurer cette question du 1 p. 100 dans l'article, il faudrait alors décrire comment on définirait ce 1 p. 100.

M. Osler: Je crois que la modification, telle qu'elle est proposée, est insuffisante, elle n'est pas complète. Et, je ferais remarquer aux membres du Comité qu'ils sont en train de discuter une question de principe qui s'applique à bon nombre de lois. Ils ont dit ce qu'ils avaient à dire, et je ne crois pas qu'ils iront bien loin avec ces idées. Et, plutôt que de retarder le travail du Comité, je crois que ce sujet est une question de principe s'appliquant à une foule de chose, et qu'on peut en débattre.

Le jour où ils auront le contrôle de la Chambre, ils pourront introduire le sujet à savoir si le moyen proposé par le gouvernement pour ajuster les taux d'intérêt est adéquat. Est-ce que ce taux variera au jour le jour, tous les 30 jours ou tous les 6 mois; comment le gouvernement procèdera-t-il; quel sera ce taux? Voilà des sujets constructifs qui pourraient alimenter un débat.

M. Whelan: J'ai un seul commentaire à faire. Je me souviens que lorsque les taux d'intérêt étaient gelés, au cours des deux der-

[Texte]

were fishermen's loans, farm equipment loans, or small business loans. We know that the lending agencies refused to lend money to many of these people under that system of set rates and that these people borrowed money at a rate of interest much higher than the rate provided for by regulation in this Bill. I am sure it will be much more satisfactory to them. I know of fishermen in my area who borrowed a year ago at 9 per cent and 10 per cent in many cases for engines, and so on. They could not borrow money from any kind of loan agency that we as a government had provided for them.

This is true of farmers, too. They were paying interest rates to farm implement and machinery establishments that were as high as 14 per cent, because the banks would not go along with the system. They were "rooked"—let us put it that way.

As far as I am concerned, this is a much fairer system than the one they have been operating under for the last two or three years.

Mr. Comeau: This is not going to constitute a freeze on the interest rate. How can it? It varies according to the rate at which the government borrows. If that goes down the interest rate to the fisherman goes down; if it goes up, it goes up. This does not create a freeze. We do not want this freeze to exist.

As was said by one of the members on the other side, one might say that we are arguing a matter which should be argued relative to all acts, but we are here to consider fisheries.

The Chairman: Shall I put the question?

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, I wish to make a comment, if I may. First of all, the monies we are talking about would be loaned by banks and loan companies, not by the Government of Canada. Is that correct?

• 1215

Mr. Osler: Do you want to...

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, would the Chair rule on these kinds of interruptions? I am not at all impressed with the attitude which permeates this meeting at times. It would be much more orderly if some members would get permission from the Chair before they make their comments and would listen when somebody else is perhaps making a point that is worth listening to.

Mr. Chairman, my point is that the loans will be made by banks and loan companies

[Interprétation]

nières années, qu'il s'agisse des prêts aux pêcheurs ou aux petites entreprises, aux agriculteurs nous avons su que les sociétés prêteuses ont refusé de leur prêter de l'argent au terme de ce régime et que ces gens-là ont emprunté à des taux beaucoup plus élevés que celui que l'on propose dans cette loi. Et, j'ai la certitude qu'ils auraient été beaucoup plus satisfaits, car j'en connais qui ont emprunté à raison de 9 et 10 p. 100 dans plusieurs cas. Dans ma région, des pêcheurs ont dû emprunter pour acheter des moteurs et ils n'ont trouvé personne pour leur prêter à un taux moindre. Ceci est vrai aussi pour les agriculteurs. On a même chargé 14 p. 100 d'intérêt à ces derniers lors de l'achat d'équipement agricole parce que les banques ont refusé de prêter en vertu de ce régime. Si l'on peut dire, ils se sont fait «avoir». Pour moi, le système que nous proposons est beaucoup plus équitable que le système suivi au cours de ces dernières années.

M. Comeau: Cela ne va-t-il pas geler le taux d'intérêt? Ce dernier va varier selon le taux auquel le gouvernement emprunte. Si le taux est à la baisse, il baissera aussi pour les pêcheurs, et s'il est à la hausse, il suivra la même tendance. Nous ne voulons pas de gel du taux d'intérêt, et cela n'en est pas un. Et comme le disait un des membres de ce comité, ce sujet devrait être discuté quand nous parlons de lois en général... Mais, nous, nous sommes ici pour étudier la situation des pêcheurs.

Le président: Puis-je passer au vote?

M. Lundrigan: Monsieur le président, j'aimerais faire un commentaire, si j'en ai le droit. En premier lieu, les fonds dont nous parlons seront prêtés par les banques et les sociétés de prêts, et non par le gouvernement du Canada. Ai-je raison?

M. Osler: Voulez-vous...

M. Lundrigan: Monsieur le président, pourriez-vous, peut-être, mettre un peu d'ordre quant à ces interventions? Je crois que si les députés pouvaient obtenir la permission de la présidence avant de faire le commentaire... Alors, quelqu'un pourrait peut-être parler en paix. Les prêts seront consentis par les banques et les sociétés de prêts et non par le gouvernement, et le ministre a indiqué que les règlements vont garantir, du moins il en discute avec le ministre des Finances, que le

[Text]

and not the government. This is my understanding.

The Minister has indicated that the regulations will guarantee—at least this is being discussed with the Minister of Finance—that the fisherman will be paying no more than 1 per cent above the cost of monies to the government. All we are asking is that this kind of commitment in the regulations also be written into the legislation.

Perhaps instead of making a statement I should ask a couple of questions which come to mind. First of all, how will the regulation guaranteeing the differential of only 1 per cent be affected if we put it into the Act? Some members are saying that there are all kinds of things, such as inflexibility and the fluctuation of interest rates, and so on. Why should we guarantee it through regulation and not through the legislation?

Perhaps members with a greater insight into financing and the whole business of economics could reflect on my other question: Can we compel a company to make a commitment that it will lend monies at an interest rate only 1 per cent higher than the rate the government is paying? I am hazy on this point. I am uncertain of what it is all about. This is why I am in support of the commitment being in the legislation.

These are my two questions: (1) how can regulations guarantee it, and how is that different from having it in the legislation; and, (2) how can we be sure that the fisherman can go into a loan company and get monies at only 1 per cent higher than the rate the government is paying for money? What guarantees do we have that this will take place?

Mr. Hogarth: You will get a guaranteed certificate that it is above the rate.

The Chairman: Order.

Mr. Davis: It is true that the loans will be made by commercial lenders and not directly by the government. The government does, however, guarantee these commercial lenders against loss up to a substantial amount. As I understand it, discussions have been held with these lending institutions from time to time, not only in relation to the Fisheries Improvement Loans Act but to the Farm Improvement Loans Act, and so on.

[Interpretation]

pêcheur n'aura pas à payer plus qu'un p. 100 de ce qu'il en coûte au gouvernement pour emprunter de l'argent. Tout ce que nous demandons c'est que cet engagement dans les règlements fasse aussi partie du projet de loi.

Alors, plutôt que de faire une déclaration, j'aurais une question à poser. Comment les règlements garantissant la différence de 1 p. 100 pourraient-ils être touchés si nous n'inscrivons cette disposition dans la loi? Certains d'entre nous disent que cette loi contient toutes sortes de choses, qu'elle manque de souplesse, et que les taux d'intérêt peuvent varier. Comment peut-on le garantir par le règlement si nous ne pouvons le garantir grâce à une disposition?

Peut-être que certains députés, ayant une grande connaissance des choses de la finance et de l'économie pourraient commenter ma deuxième question? Comment peut-on forcer une société à prêter de l'argent à des taux supérieurs de 1 p. 100 seulement au taux jugé par le gouvernement? Tout cela est vague pour moi. C'est pour cela que je suis en faveur d'un engagement pris en vertu d'une loi.

Voici mes deux questions: Comment peut-on s'assurer que le pêcheur peut s'adresser à une compagnie de prêts et obtenir un prêt à 1 p. 100 de plus qu'il n'en coûte au gouvernement? Comment les règlements peuvent-ils garantir, et pourquoi cela serait-il différent si cette garantie figurait dans la loi?

M. Hogarth: Vous recevrez un certificat garantissant que l'intérêt est supérieur au taux!

Le président: A l'ordre. Monsieur Davis.

Mr. Davis: Il est vrai que les prêts sont consentis par des prêteurs commerciaux et non par le gouvernement. Le gouvernement, toutefois, va garantir ces prêteurs commerciaux contre les pertes éventuelles jusqu'à un montant substantiel. Je crois que des réunions ont eu lieu avec ces institutions prêteuses de temps à autre, non seulement au sujet de la *Loi sur les prêts aidant aux opérations de pêche*, mais aussi sur la *Loi sur les prêts destinés aux améliorations agricoles*.

[Texte]

Under similar legislation we have nearly \$2½ billion worth of loans made by commercial establishments over a period of years. Obviously this works, and obviously farmers, and to a lesser extent fishermen, have been able to get money at lower interest rates because of this federal government guarantee.

You have suggested including the figure of 1 per cent in the Act as distinct from the regulations. What if the government at some stage wished to reduce it to ¾ of 1 per cent? This can be done at any time by regulation; it could not be done at any time by legislation.

Mr. Lundrigan: "Not more than 1 per cent" gives you a flexibility.

Mr. Hogarth: Mr. Chairman perhaps in five, or six, or seven years they may have to go to 1½ per cent to get the money out. I really cannot understand the idea of fixing it at "not more than 1 per cent", because in two years' time it may be that no loan of this nature could be made to fishermen unless they go to 1¼ or 1½ per cent.

Mr. Lundrigan: Therefore there is no commitment.

Mr. Hogarth: There is a commitment on the present policy of the government, but surely the Minister cannot be asked to commit the government in relation to what the position might be four or five years from now.

If the money does not get into the hands of the fishermen to build boats they might have to go to 1¼ per cent to get the insured mortgage loan people to lend the money.

• 1220

Mr. Borrie: Mr. Chairman, I am afraid I could not support this recommendation that has been presented. Having a great deal to do with farmers, I also have to support the comments of Mr. Whelan because at one time prior to the Farm Improvement Loans Act the farmers could not obtain loans from lending institutions simply because there was a complete freeze—there was a freeze on the amount of interest that could be gained from them. Since the Farm Improvement Loans Act was passed, farmers are not finding any difficulty in operating under the same set of circumstances as the proposed paragraph (f) of the Act; it is worded exactly the same. They are not having any difficulty; they are not finding that their sources have dried up again. As a matter of fact it is working to their advantage.

Immediately after ratification by the other place of the Farm Improvement Loans Act, the Minister of Finance issued a press release

[Interprétation]

Je crois que nous avons deux milliards et demi de dollars qui ont déjà été consentis par des institutions commerciales en vertu de lois semblables, et il est évident que les agriculteurs et les pêcheurs ont reçu de l'argent à meilleur compte, grâce à cette garantie du gouvernement. Vous avez dit que le chiffre de 1 p. 100 ne serait pas le même au terme de la loi, qu'au terme des règlements. Qu'arriverait-il si un jour le gouvernement veut réduire cette différence à 0.75 p. 100, peut procéder ainsi n'importe quand, grâce aux règlements, ce qui ne pourrait être fait si cette disposition figurait dans la loi.

M. Lundrigan: Si l'on mentionne «pas plus de 1 p. 100», cela vous donne-t-il assez de souplesse?

M. Hogarth: Peut-être que dans 6 ou 7 ans le gouvernement devra porter la différence à 1½ p. 100. Alors, je ne vois pas comment on pourrait fixer le taux à 1 p. 100 ou moins. Car il se peut très bien que dans deux ans, un pêcheur ne pourra obtenir un prêt à moins de payer 1¼ ou 1½ p. 100 de plus qu'il n'en coûte au gouvernement.

M. Lundrigan: Ainsi le gouvernement ne s'engage à rien.

M. Hogarth: Le gouvernement s'engage à court terme. Je crois que le ministre ne peut engager le gouvernement plus avant parce qu'il ne sait pas ce que sera la situation dans 5 ou 6 ans. Les pêcheurs devront peut-être payer jusqu'à 1¼ p. 100 de plus afin que les compagnies prêteuses consentent à leur fournir les fonds nécessaires à la construction des bateaux.

M. Borrie: Monsieur le président, je ne puis appuyer la recommandation qui a été proposée. Ayant beaucoup affaire aux cultivateurs, je dois également appuyer le commentaire de M. Whelan parce qu'avant que la Loi sur les prêts aux améliorations agricoles ait été promulguée, les agriculteurs ne pouvaient obtenir les prêts des institutions parce qu'il y aurait eu un gel complet sur les prêts. Depuis la Loi sur les améliorations agricoles, les cultivateurs n'ont aucune difficulté à obtenir des prêts. Et la loi a été rédigée tout à fait de la même façon que celle-ci. Ils n'ont pas de difficulté. Tout cela s'est effectuée en leur faveur.

Immédiatement après la rectification de la Loi sur les prêts aux améliorations agricoles, le ministre des Finances a, dans un communi-

[Text]

stating that the loan interest would be $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for farm improvement loans, which was 1 per cent higher than for what the government was borrowing money at that time. It will be reviewed on April 1, and precisely what this Bill is attempting to do is to tie it in with the Farm Improvement Loans Act.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, you have heard the pros and cons we will put it to a vote. Mr. Lundrigan?

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, before we take the vote may I say that I think there is a very important principle at stake here. There has been, if not in fact by suggestion, a commitment by the government through the Minister of Fisheries to the fishermen that they will be paying no more than a differential of 1 per cent. We have had members argue that there could be in two years from now—they did not say six months from now but we can understand this to be the case—a need to adjust it to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent or—they did not say this—but it could be $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent or 3 per cent.

Therefore, I think it is not very much along the lines of the principles of the Committee not to support the amendment, because the Minister has already indicated this and it is almost like voting against a statement by the Minister—a commitment by the Minister to the fishermen—that there is this commitment by the government, and if we do not support it we are actually saying to the fishermen that: "We will give you no guarantee but we will make a promise to you that we hope we can keep, but we are not right sure."

It has no permanence at all; it could change next week; it could change before the act is even ratified, and this is why I say that I think we will be voting against the Minister if we do vote against this proposed amendment.

The Chairman: Now that we have heard everybody's opinions shall I read the amendment? It reads as follows:

That paragraphs (f) and (g) of subsection (1) of section 3 of the said Act are repealed and the following substituted therefor:

(f) no fee, service charge or charge of any kind other than simple interest at the rate prescribed, shall not be more than one per cent of the cost of money to the federal government, and a prescribed charge for insurance was, by the terms of the loan, so long as the fisherman was not in default on the loan.

[Interpretation]

qué de presse, dit que le taux d'intérêt serait de $7\frac{1}{2}$ p. 100 pour les prêts aux améliorations agricoles. Ce taux va être révisé au 1^{er} avril. C'est précisément ce que le présent bill veut dire.

Le président: Messieurs, nous allons passer au vote.

M. Lundrigan: Monsieur le président, avant que nous ne passions au vote, j'aimerais dire qu'il y a un principe en question. S'il n'y a pas eu engagement de la part du gouvernement par l'entremise du ministre des Pêcheries aux pêcheurs que le pêcheur n'aura pas à payer plus qu'une différence de 1 p. 100, certains députés ont dit que peut-être dans deux ans, ils n'ont pas dit six mois, ce pourrait être là-dedans qu'il faudrait peut-être ajuster le montant à $1\frac{1}{2}$ p. 100 jusqu'à 2 ou même 3 p. 100.

Par conséquent, je ne crois pas qu'il soit conforme aux principes du Comité de ne pas appuyer l'amendement. Il semble qu'il faille voter contre une déclaration, un engagement du ministre aux pêcheurs, un engagement du gouvernement. Et si nous ne l'appuyons pas, nous disons aux pêcheurs: «Nous ne garantissons rien, nous vous promettons quelque chose que nous espérons pouvoir tenir, mais il n'y a aucune permanence. Tout pourra être changé dans une semaine ou un mois». Alors je crois que nous votons contre le ministre si nous votons contre la modification.

Le président: Maintenant que nous avons entendu l'opinion de tout le monde, dois-je lire la proposition d'amendement?

Que les paragraphes f) et g) du paragraphe (1) de l'article 3 de ladite loi soient abrogés et remplacés par ce qui suit: «f) nul honoraire, nul frais de service, nulle rétribution de quelque espèce autre que l'intérêt simple au taux prescrit de 1 p. 100 de plus qu'il n'en coûte au gouvernement fédéral est une rétribution prescrite pour l'assurance aux termes de la loi au prêteur selon les conditions du prêt relativement à ce dernier tant que le pêcheur n'a pas été en défaut à l'égard du prêt.»

[Texte]

All in favour signify by raising your hands. Against? I declare the amendment lost. Shall Clause 2 carry?

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, before Clause 2 carries there has been a statement made by the Minister this morning that deals directly with Clause 2. You all have a copy of it or you heard him read it. It states;

That Bill C-151, An Act to amend the Fisheries Improvement Loans Act, be amended by renumbering clause 2 thereof as subclause (2) of clause 2 and by adding as subclause (1) of clause 2 the following:

"2. (1) All that portion of paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 3 of the said Act following subparagraph (ii) thereof is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"did not exceed *tewney-five* thousand dollars;" "

My question is: Is it the intention of this Committee before Clause 2 carries to make a recommendation in our report to the House that this type of amendment to the Fisheries Improvement Loans Act be added to this section with the understanding that it will be moved by the Minister? Is that in order and is this the intention of the Committee?

• 1225

The Chairman: That is not a motion on the part of the Minister.

Mr. Crouse: If we pass this paragraph, Mr. Chairman, as it is written without indicating that this recommendation be added thereto, I feel that we would not be acting in accordance with what has been stated here this morning and with the Minister's statement that he made in his speech. I am back again at my original approach to this matter. The Minister stated in his speech that the Act which has recently been updated is geared to finance loans up to \$25,000. I submit if we are not prepared to add that as a recommendation to this paragraph before it passes, the Minister's speech was not correct as he made it on the West Coast.

Mr. Anderson: On this particular point I think there is some confusion in the honourable member's mind about this particular bill, which is C-151, and any future amendments which may come in, or, indeed, the original Fisheries Improvement Loans Act. This Bill—C-151—in clause 2 refers specifically to this rate of interest. The Minister may well add other amendments later, but we are dealing now with this particular aspect of rate of interest.

[Interprétation]

Tout ceux qui sont en faveur, levez la main droite. Contre l'amendement... l'amendement est rejeté

M. Crouse: Monsieur le président, avant d'en venir à l'article, je rappellerai que le ministre a fait ce matin une déclaration à propos de cet article. Vous en aurez un exemplaire, ou il vous en fera lecture. En voici la teneur:

que le Bill C-151, Loi modifiant la Loi sur les prêts aidant aux opérations de pêche soit amendé en dénommant l'article 2 paragraphe (2) de l'article 2 et ajoutant la paragraphe (1) de l'article 2 suivant: 2 (1) Dans l'alinéa (d) du paragraphe (1) de l'article 3 de ladite Loi, tout ce qui suit le sous-alinéa (ii) est annulé et remplacé par: «ne dépassait pas vingt-cinq mille dollars.»

Ma question est celle-ci. Le Comité a-t-il l'intention, avant d'adopter l'article 2, de recommander dans notre rapport à la Chambre que ce genre d'amendement à la Loi sur les prêts aidant aux opérations de pêche, que chaque article soit adopté, la proposition étant bien sûr faite par le ministre? Est-ce recevable et est-ce l'intention du Comité?

Le président: Ce n'est pas là une motion de la part du ministre.

M. Crouse: Eh bien, si nous adoptons le paragraphe ainsi qu'il est rédigé sans indiquer que la recommandation y soit ajoutée, j'ai le sentiment que nous n'agissons pas conformément à ce que nous avons dit ici ce matin ou avec les déclarations du ministre dans son discours dans l'Ouest du Canada. Je reviens à ma première idée, à savoir que le ministre dans son discours, a dit que la loi qui vient d'être mise à jour est ici pour financer les prêts jusqu'à 25 mille dollars. Et je crois que, si nous ne sommes prêts à l'ajouter à l'article avant de l'adopter, le discours du ministre n'était pas exact.

M. Anderson: Je crois qu'il y a confusion dans l'esprit du député par rapport à ce bill C-151, et tout amendement à l'avenir. Le bill C-151 dans l'article 2 parle de ce taux d'intérêt, annonce ce taux d'intérêt. Et ce qui nous intéresse pour le moment, c'est l'aspect du taux d'intérêt. Nous ne parlons pas du plafond. C'est quelque chose de distinct, et je ne vois pas comment, aux termes de l'article 2, nous pouvons étudier cette question du plafonnement et recommander au ministre de

[Text]

We are not dealing with the upper limit. It is something separate, and I just cannot see under this particular item how we can consider upper limits and how we can attempt to recommend that the Minister do what he says he is going to do. I do not think it makes any sense at all. What we should do here and now is decide whether or not we accept Clause 2 (f) of Bill C-151 and nothing else.

Mr. Osler: I have nothing to add because I think these gentlemen are confusing capital and interest which are the two subjects under discussion, and Clause 2 is dealing with interest only and I suggest, sir, that we put the question.

Mr. Comeau: Mr. Chairman, may I ask Mr. Anderson a question? Let us suppose we have a particular bill—any type of bill—and we have a clause and we want to put in another clause. Are we allowed to do that in a Committee, because this is what we are doing here?

Mr. Hogarth: I do not think we are.

Mr. Anderson: This depends on the Chairman's decision, but I do not see, when you are discussing rates of interest, how you can start talking on upper limits of loans. I think it is most unfair and the reference to the Minister's speech in Vancouver is strictly a red herring, if I can use a fisheries' term; it is irrelevant.

What we are discussing here is rate of interest. We have had good discussion on whether or not we should have a fixed rate 1 per cent higher than the government's rate and I think this has been a good discussion, but now we are getting into an area which is ridiculous; we are getting into something else entirely.

We can come up with other recommendations, any we like, within the limits that the Chairman lays down, but I do not see how we can do it right here and now. We either accept or reject Clause 2, paragraph (f) which is in Bill C-151. We can suggest other changes along the lines that the Minister stated in Vancouver or anywhere else, or anyone else has stated in Vancouver or anywhere else, to the Fisheries Improvement Loans Act, but now we are dealing with Clause 2, paragraph (f) of C-151.

Mr. Crouse: To bring this matter to a head, you have a copy of the statement which has been read by the Minister and which is before me at the present time, and I am prepared to move:

That Bill C-151, An Act to amend the *Fisheries Improvement Loans Act*, be amended

[Interpretation]

faire ce qu'il a dit qu'il ferait. Je crois qu'il faut décider si oui ou non nous acceptons 2f) du bill C-151, et rien de plus.

M. Osler: Je n'ai rien à ajouter parce que je crois qu'il y a une confusion ici entre le capital et l'intérêt, à l'article 2 où il n'est question que du taux d'intérêt.

M. Comeau: J'aimerais poser une question. Supposons que nous voulions remplacer un article de loi. Le pouvons-nous en comité?

M. Hogarth: Je ne le pense pas.

M. Anderson: Ceci va dépendre de la décision du président. Si tout dépend de la décision du président, je ne vois pas comment, lorsqu'on discute de taux d'intérêt, comment on peut aborder la limitation maximum des prêts. Je crois que ceci n'a rien à voir avec la question. Nous discutons ici des taux d'intérêt. Nous nous sommes demandés s'il valait la peine de fixer le taux d'intérêt à 1 p. 100 de plus que le taux d'intérêt payé par le gouvernement. Mais je crois que tout ce que nous avons dit dernièrement n'a rien à voir avec la question.

Je ne vois pas comment nous pourrions y arriver dès maintenant. Nous devons accepter ou rejeter l'alinéa qui figure au bill C-151. Nous pouvons apporter des changements; mais maintenant, nous en sommes à l'alinéa (2) f) de la Loi C-151.

M. Crouse: Vous avez un exemplaire de la déclaration du ministre, déclaration qui a été lue par le ministre et que j'ai en main. Et je suis prêt à proposer:

Que le Bill C-151, Loi modifiant la Loi sur les prêts aidant aux opérations de

[Texte]

by renumbering Clause 2 thereof as subclause (2) of clause 2 and by adding as subclause (1) of clause 2 the following:

"2. (1) All that portion of paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 3 of the said Act following subparagraph (ii) thereof is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"did not exceed *twenty-five* thousand dollars;" "

I move that this be added to Clause 2 on page 2 in the Bill.

• 1230

Mr. Hogarth: It is not that I disagree in principle with what is being proposed—and this precise problem is coming up in the Justice and Legal Affairs omnibus bill—but if you have an Act that is being amended I would respectfully suggest that you are confined to the provisions of the bill that proposes to amend it. In the Justice and Legal Affairs Committee somebody will probably want to move an amendment to the omnibus bill to abolish corporal punishment. That bill has nothing whatsoever to do with corporal punishment. It is my respectful suggestion that a motion of this nature is not in order and—if I may speak, with respect, to the Minister—I doubt that it can be done on third reading. I think it would take a new bill. I do not know, but certainly in the omnibus bill this is the position that is developing and I am informed that an amendment of that nature cannot be made.

The Chairman: I am of the opinion that in committee we are allowed to add a paragraph to any clause if it does not deal with an increase in expenditure. I think our terms of reference are such that we cannot deal with increased expenditures. It is only a Minister of the Crown who can do that in the House. By raising the amount to \$25,000 it would be asking the government to take on that much more responsibility, perhaps, in expenditure. That is the way I look at it.

As an example of what I mean, I could co-sign somebody's note at the bank for \$5. I am not lending him the money, I am guaranteeing it. Perhaps I would hesitate to say that I would co-sign his note for \$500. It would just be a responsibility. It would not be money loaned but I would be responsible for it.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, it is my understanding that you are disallowing the motion.

The Chairman: I do not think our terms of reference allow it.

[Interprétation]

pêche, soit modifié en faisant en sorte que l'article 2 devienne le paragraphe (2) de l'article 2 et en ajoutant en guise de paragraphe (1) de l'article 2 ce qui suit:

2. (1) Toute cette partie de l'alinéa (d) du paragraphe (1) de l'article 3 de ladite Loi faisant suite au sous-alinéa (ii) est abrogée et remplacée par ce qui suit: «n'a pas dépassé \$25,000;»

Je crois que ceci devrait être ajouté à l'alinéa 2 à la page 2 du bill.

M. Hogarth: Monsieur le président, je ne suis pas contre ce qui vient d'être proposé, en principe; mais nous aurons exactement le même problème au sujet du bill omnibus. S'il y a une loi qui fait l'objet de modifications, je suggère respectueusement, que l'on se limite aux dispositions du projet de loi qui modifie la loi. Au Comité de la Justice, on voudra probablement apporter une modification afin d'abolir les châtiments corporels. Une telle proposition ne serait pas recevable et je doute qu'elle puisse être passée en troisième lecture. Cela prendrait certainement un nouveau bill. Il semble que c'est ce qui se prépare au sujet du bill omnibus, et je crois qu'un amendement de ce genre ne peut être apporté.

Le président: Je suis d'avis que nous pourrions ajouter un alinéa à un article au niveau de comité, si cet alinéa n'entraîne pas une augmentation des dépenses. Je crois que ceci reste dans les cadres de notre mandat. Nous ne pouvons pas, toutefois, adopter une augmentation des dépenses. Seul un ministre peut le faire en Chambre. En fixant la somme à \$25,000, nous demanderions au gouvernement d'accepter la responsabilité éventuelle de ces dépenses, et ceci constituerait une augmentation de dépenses.

Je vais vous donner un exemple: je peux signer une caution de \$800 à la banque; je ne prête pas d'argent, mais mon geste atteste que je suis responsable de ce prêt.

M. Lundrigan: Monsieur le président, c'est ce que je comprends, c'est que vous refusez la motion.

Le président: Je ne crois pas que notre mandat nous y autorise.

[Text]

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, may I make a suggestion? It is now 12.30 p.m. and we have been sitting for about two and a half hours. I think we have accomplished something in the sense of having on record some of our positions, points of view, and so on. However, we have not achieved much in the way of recommending any changes or amendments to the House.

May I suggest that this whole matter be referred to our Standing Committee for discussion and investigation in order to get a really clear position of where we are going and what our terms of reference are.

I think it is unfair of the Committee members to expect the Chairman to give a definitive ruling on Standing Order 249 as it applies right now. Bearing in mind the changes in the rules and the suggestions offered by Mr. Hogarth and others I think it is unfair for us to expect the Chairman to take a definitive position and stand, and perhaps it would be best if our Steering Committee were to meet to have a discussion on this matter and perhaps even to consult their House leaders as to the new interpretations of new Standing Orders which might govern our discussions in this Committee. I think it is a constructive suggestion that might be of some use, bearing in mind the fact that we have already spent two and a half hours on this. Perhaps the Committee should rise in any event.

Mr. Anderson: I think those are excellent suggestions, but I do not think they should pre-empt continued voting on this particular bill. This bill is something which we can deal with here and now, despite the decisions which come down as a result of the suggestions of Mr. Lundrigan. I do not think Mr. Lundrigan's suggestion is to adjourn; I think it is simply to get on with the work and then later we can have references such as he suggests.

Mr. Lundrigan: That was not my suggestion, Mr. Chairman. My suggestion was that the Committee rise and that the Standing Committee have a discussion on what I said.

Mr. Anderson: I oppose any adjournment at this time, at least until we have considered subclause (2) if not subclause (3).

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, in view of the discussion and the comments by Mr. Hogarth, it may well be necessary for the Minister to introduce another bill. Is this his understanding of the Act, or is it possible for him to move this type of amendment to this bill since, as we have been told, there is no reference to it whatever in the existing Act?

[Interpretation]

M. Lundrigan: Il est maintenant midi et demi. Nous siégeons depuis deux heures et demie. Je crois que nous avons exprimé nos points de vue. Nous n'avons pas pu, toutefois, recommander d'amendements ou de modifications à la Chambre. Puis-je proposer que toutes ces questions soient renvoyées au Comité permanent, qui en fera étude et enquête, afin de voir quel est notre mandat. Je crois qu'il n'est pas juste de demander au président, un jugement définitif, en tenant compte des modifications qui ont été apportées au Règlement.

Il n'est pas juste de s'attendre à ce que le président puisse prendre une décision définitive. Il vaudrait peut-être mieux que le sous-comité de direction se réunisse pour discuter de la question afin de demander aux leaders des partis quels sont les règlements qui gouvernent nos discussions en comité. Je crois que ceci serait peut-être très utile, surtout si on tient compte que nous avons déjà consacré deux heures et demie à étudier la question.

M. Anderson: Je crois que c'est une excellente proposition, mais ceci ne nous empêche pas de voter au sujet des dispositions de ce bill. A la suite de la proposition de M. Lundrigan, nous pourrions continuer l'étude du bill.

M. Lundrigan: Je crois que le Comité devrait ajourner ses travaux et le comité de direction...

M. Anderson: Je m'oppose à tout ajournement, à ce moment-ci, à moins que nous ayons étudié les articles 2 et 3.

M. Crouse: Monsieur le président, je voudrais demander au ministre s'il a l'intention, à la suite des observations de M. Hogarth, de présenter un autre projet de loi. Est-ce son point de vue quant à la Loi? Ou pourrait-il présenter une modification semblable à cette Loi, car il n'en est pas fait mention dans le bill actuel?

[Texte]

Mr. Davis: My understanding, Mr. Chairman, is that I can make the motion on third reading, which I have already outlined to the Committee.

Mr. Osler: Mr. Chairman, I would suggest that any arguments we have heard back and forth are matters of principle that are quite irrelevant to subclause (2), which deals with interest rates and is before us now. I move that this paragraph be passed in its entirety.

• 1235

Mr. Hogarth: If the Minister proposes to make the motion and he has been assured that it is in order, why do we not pass subclauses (2) and (3) and recommend that the Minister's motion be adopted by the House? If the Minister is satisfied that it is within the purview of his authority at the time of third reading it is all right by me.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, has there been any decision on my recommendation that the Committee rise?

The Chairman: That is a decision for the Committee to make.

Mr. Anderson: In my view it is unnecessary and it would just be a sheer waste of time to rise now when we have this matter relatively simplified. We can easily decide it now and adopt the suggestion of Mr. Hogarth, which is endorsement of the Minister's proposed amendment.

The Chairman: Mr. Lundrigan, are you moving an adjournment?

Mr. Lundrigan: Yes, Mr. Chairman. There must be some understanding that we rise at some time or other, and we have been sitting for two and a half hours. I thought it was a good suggestion that the Chairman not be put in a position where he has to make rulings on matters that are as technical as the ones we have here, and it would be very embarrassing for the Chairman to have members rising on points of privilege in the House when the question is that perhaps it is within our terms of reference—

The Chairman: Are you moving an adjournment?

Mr. Lundrigan: I am moving an adjournment based on these arguments.

The Chairman: Is it agreed?

[Interprétation]

M. Davis: Je crois comprendre, monsieur le président, que je peux présenter cet amendement en troisième lecture, après l'avoir déjà exposé au comité.

M. Osler: Je crois, monsieur le président, que tous les arguments qui ont été échangés à droite et à gauche, touchent une question de principe qui n'a rien à voir avec l'alinéa 2, qui porte, lui, sur les taux d'intérêt. Et je crois que ledit alinéa devrait être adopté.

M. Hogarth: Le ministre a l'intention de présenter son amendement? Il croit qu'il est recevable. Pourquoi n'adopterions-nous pas les alinéas 2 et 3 et recommander ensuite que la proposition du ministre soit acceptée à la Chambre. Si le ministre en est satisfait, nous pourrions aller de l'avant.

M. Lundrigan: Monsieur le président, est-ce qu'une décision a été prise à la suite de ma recommandation concernant l'ajournement de la séance?

Le président: C'est au comité de décider.

M. Anderson: Ce n'est pas nécessaire. Ce serait perdre notre temps que d'ajourner la séance immédiatement. Nous pouvons facilement prendre une décision maintenant et adopter la proposition de M. Hogarth.

Le président: Monsieur Lundrigan, avez-vous l'intention de proposer l'ajournement de la séance?

M. Lundrigan: Je crois qu'il faudra que nous levions la séance à un moment ou à un autre. Nous siégeons depuis deux heures et demie. Je ne crois pas que le président devrait rendre des jugements sur des questions aussi techniques que celles dont nous sommes saisis à l'heure actuelle. C'est très embarrassant pour le président et...

Le président: Proposez-vous l'ajournement?

M. Lundrigan: Oui. Je propose l'ajournement pour ces raisons.

Le président: Que ceux qui sont en faveur de l'ajournement de la séance, lèvent la main. Que ceux qui sont contre la motion d'ajournement, lèvent la main.

[Text]

Motion defeated.

Mr. Anderson: May I propose that we now vote on subclause (2)?

The Chairman: Yes.

Subclauses (2) and (3) agreed to.

Mr. Lundrigan: Now that the Committee has agreed in some form or order on the proposed legislation, are we now prepared to accept—

The Chairman: Shall I report this bill to the House?

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, there are all kinds of recommendations and the Minister has indicated one recommendation that he would like to make. Why can we as a Committee not bring these recommendations to the House? You have ruled that perhaps they are out of order and my question is that we—

The Chairman: On one proviso.

Mr. Lundrigan: Yes, on one proviso. Can we not hold the report until we have some understanding of our terms of reference in respect to being able to make recommendations? There are three recommendations that the Minister thought should be made to the House. One of them was discussed, debated and voted down. There is one which Mr. Crouse indicated respecting the term of the loan—15 years—which perhaps should be made to the House. This would be a recommendation from the Committee to the House. All of these recommendations are of a financial nature and perhaps they all have implications for an increase in moneys to be committed or guaranteed. Therefore before we make our report could the Standing Committee not meet to determine whether or not, according to Standing Order 249, we can make such recommendations—not amendments, recommendations—to the House, and meet to consider these recommendations before such a report is made.

Mr. Borrie: Mr. Chairman, my understanding of the new regulations with regard to committees is that the opposition still has the opportunity in the House to bring forth any amendment they desire on any bill they wish, and that the ruling will be made by the Speaker on whether it is acceptable or not. If we do not come forth with a recommendation in our own Committee this still does not prevent a member of this Committee who feels very strongly from bringing an amendment to the House in its entirety. For us to meet to deliberate again as to what should happen to this Bill C-151 I think would be a complete

[Interpretation]

La motion est rejetée.

M. Anderson: Pourrions-nous voter maintenant au sujet de l'alinéa 2?

Le président: Oui.

Les paragraphes 2 et 3 sont adoptés.

M. Lundrigan: Il semble que nous sommes d'accord, ou du moins, que le comité est d'accord, d'une façon ou d'une autre, au sujet du projet de loi.

Le président: Dois-je faire rapport de l'adoption du bill?

M. Lundrigan: Nous avons une foule de recommandations à apporter. Pourquoi, en notre qualité de comité, de membres du comité, en pourrions-nous pas faire part de ces recommandations à la Chambre?

Le président: Sous réserve?

M. Lundrigan: Sous réserve. Ne pourrions-nous pas retenir le rapport jusqu'à ce que nous sachions exactement quel est notre mandat, en ce qui concerne les recommandations. Il y a trois recommandations qui, d'après nous, devaient être présentées à la Chambre et qui ont été jugées irrecevables. Et ces recommandations auraient dû être présentées à la Chambre. Chacune d'entre elles porte sur des questions financières et il s'agit d'une augmentation des sommes d'argent qui doivent être garanties. Avant de présenter notre rapport, le comité ne pourrait-il pas se réunir afin de déterminer si en vertu de l'alinéa 249 du Règlement, nous pouvons présenter de telles recommandations à la Chambre et étudier ces recommandations avant que le rapport ne soit présenté.

M. Borrie: Monsieur le président, si je comprends bien les règlements qui s'appliquent au comité, l'opposition a toujours la possibilité de présenter les amendements qu'elle veut présenter à la Chambre. Si notre comité ne présente pas de recommandations, ceci n'empêche pas un membre du comité ou un député de présenter des modifications à la Chambre lorsqu'il le désire. Je crois que ce serait perdre notre temps que de nous réunir de nouveau afin d'étudier cette question des recommandations. Il y a toutefois une recommandation de M. Hogarth qui veut que l'amendement du ministre soit accepté et qu'on

[Texte]

waste of The Committee's time. However, there was a recommendation made by Mr. Hogarth—I do not know whether that was included—that the Ministers' amendment be accepted by the Committee and recommended to the House for acceptance.

• 1240

Mr. Anderson: If that is a motion, I will second it.

Mr. Crouse: That was proposed. I moved that and it was rejected by the Chair, so this type of motion is out of order.

Mr. Borrie: No. The Minister has told the Committee what he intends to provide within the Act on third reading and we either accept or reject it. I think that we in Committee have the right to accept or reject anything that the Minister states pertaining to this or any bill brought forth in Committee. As I say, we have the opportunity of either accepting or rejecting it. I move that we accept.

The Chairman: I disallowed it because a motion from this Committee that the Minister proceed would be in the same nature of this Committee making a recommendation that the amount be increased to \$25,000.

Mr. Borrie: No, Mr. Chairman. The Minister is the one who has brought this to the Committee. We are not taking it to the Minister. We are now in a position to accept or reject the Minister's presentation. Whether it is money or not, he is the one who is bringing it—he is the only one who can.

The Chairman: He has made plain his intention of what he will do in the House. This is out of our hands because we do not decide what he will do in the House.

Mr. Whelan: Mr. Chairman, I suggest that we finalize this bill today—and I make this suggestion for several reasons. The Dominion-Provincial Conference will be taking place next week and we will be lucky if there are any committee rooms available.

I suggest that we expedite this legislation so it can come before the House. Then if any hon. members wish to propose amendments they can do so when it is in committee in the House. I say, again, that if we delay today, it probably will be delayed another week because of the shortage of committee rooms. In the meantime there is the possibility of stymieing our fishermen from obtaining loans. Many of them, even in my area, have made

[Interprétation]

en recommande l'acceptation par la Chambre.

M. Anderson: Si c'est une résolution, je l'appuie.

M. Crouse: J'ai fait cette proposition et le président l'a rejetée.

M. Borrie: Le ministre a dit au comité ce qu'il avait l'intention d'inclure dans le bill lors de la troisième lecture et que nous pourrions alors l'accepter ou le rejeter. Nous pouvons ici accepter ou rejeter ce que le ministre déclare au sujet d'un bill, de n'importe quel bill. Nous avons le droit d'accepter ou de rejeter et je propose que nous acceptions.

Le président: Je l'ai refusée parce que si le comité demande au ministre d'aller de l'avant nous nous plaçons dans la même situation dans laquelle nous nous placerions en suggérant que le plafond soit établi à 25 mille dollars.

M. Borrie: C'est le ministre qui a présenté une proposition au comité et nous pouvons, soit refuser, soit accepter son exposé. Qu'il s'agisse d'argent ou non c'est lui qui a abordé la question.

Le président: Il a indiqué ce qu'il ferait en Chambre. Il ne nous appartient pas de décider ce qu'il fera en Chambre.

M. Whelan: Je propose que nous terminions l'étude du bill aujourd'hui. Il faut songer à la conférence fédérale-provinciale qui aura lieu la semaine prochaine. Je crois qu'il faudra accélérer l'étude du bill car la semaine prochaine nous n'aurons pas de pièce à notre disposition.

Je propose que nous nous hâtons pour référer le tout rapidement à la Chambre. Et si certains députés désirent apporter des amendements, ils pourront le faire lorsque la Chambre l'étudiera en comité. Si nous ne nous hâtons pas nous enregistrons probablement un autre délai d'une semaine. Entre-temps nous empêchons les pêcheurs d'obtenir des prêts. Plusieurs d'entre eux, dans ma région, ont déjà fait des demandes et aime-

[Text]

applications and have asked when we are going to finalize this.

The hon. member—I forget his constituency—talked about one and a half hours. All we have done this morning is talk.

As far as I am concerned, I know from past experience and from the new changes in procedure what responsibility this Committee has. It is this member's responsibility to find out before he comes to this committee what the procedure is.

As I said, Mr. Chairman, the longer we delay the more we are stymieing many fishermen from getting loans. They need this money now—not a month from now. They need it right now to make repairs and to outfit their boats before the fishing season starts.

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, I submit that the lecture we have just heard is a bit out of order.

An hon. Member: Not any more than the lecture that we heard earlier.

The Chairman: Order, please.

Mr. Crouse: As to the three clauses of the bill, I am wondering just...

Mr. Whelan: I am talking about passing legislation. That is what is before the Committee now.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, there is a very important principle at stake. I am aware of the new standing orders which govern committee operations on the House. I am not coming here to seek advice on how to proceed.

We have already had the hon. member here indicate that the recommendation of the Minister should be accepted by this Committee. It was seconded by another hon. member. This was my point. The Chair ruled that it was out of order. This is quite fine for the Chair. I suggested, because of the importance of this principles that the standing committee discuss it—because you are going to get people rising on points of privilege in the House and it is going to be a bit embarrassing for the Chairman to have to make a ruling on the spot without having time to deliberate with some of his colleagues on this matter. This is the principle which is so important: if the only purpose for our coming here is to ratify something, to rubberstamp something, then this is a complete waste of time. I am saying that unless we can make certain recommendations for improvements in legislation—and these recommendations might even be very basic changes in the proposed legislation—

[Interpretation]

raient savoir quand le bill sera adopté. Nous n'avons fait que parler, ce matin. Je sais, par mon expérience personnelle, et en me basant sur les modifications apportées à la procédure, quelles sont les responsabilités de ce comité. Un député doit se renseigner au sujet de la procédure avant de se rendre au comité. Et à l'heure actuelle, nous sommes à retarder les prêts aux pêcheurs. Beaucoup d'entre eux en ont besoin immédiatement pour réparer leurs navires avant la saison de pêche.

M. Crouse: Monsieur le président, les commentaires que nous avons entendus n'auraient pas dû être permis.

Une voix: Pas plus que ceux qui nous ont été servis plus tôt.

Le président: A l'ordre, messieurs.

M. Crouse: Au sujet des trois articles du bill, je me demande...

M. Whelan: J'ai parlé de l'adoption de la loi. C'est ce qui nous occupe présentement.

M. Lundrigan: Monsieur le président, il y a un principe très important qui est en cause. Je connais les nouveaux règlements qui s'appliquent au fonctionnement du comité. Je ne suis pas venu ici pour qu'on me dise quoi faire. L'honorable député a déjà dit que la recommandation du ministre devrait être acceptée par la comité. La recommandation a été appuyée. Le président a déclaré que la motion n'était pas recevable. Le président peut toujours faire cela, mais à cause de l'importance de ce principe, je crois que le comité permanent devrait en discuter, car la question sera soulevée en Chambre et il pourrait être embarrassant pour le président d'avoir à rendre une décision sans pouvoir consulter ses collègues à ce sujet. Si nous ne venons ici que pour approuver une mesure déjà décidée, nous perdons notre temps. J'affirme qu'à moins que nous puissions apporter certaines modifications aux projets qui nous sont soumis, nous perdons notre temps. Tant que nous n'aurons pas réglé ce point, le reste peut attendre. J'admets que les pêcheurs ont besoin de prêts et nous n'y sommes pas opposés. Nous avons déjà promis notre appui à cette mesure.

[Texte]

then it is a waste of my time. Until we can settle that question the rest is almost irrelevant. Granted fishermen need loans—they do need loans—and we are not against this; we have already indicated our support of this.

• 1245

A more important principle is that our role here on committee is nothing more than that of a rubberstamp unless we can make recommendations which basically affect the proposed legislation. Otherwise, it is a waste of my time. I argued this last week, I got a little huffy, but I say the same thing again—it is a waste of time to come in and support it because we have already indicated our support of the basic principles.

The purpose of the rule changes, as stated by the House Leader of your party, Mr. Whelan, and the House Leader of the Committee is to make the Committee stage a more important one in the legislative process so it can effect changes. And if we cannot make recommendations such as the Minister and other hon. members are suggesting—recommendations which will be reported from this Committee—then the committee stage of the legislative process is a damned waste of time—and I am not prepared to waste any more time. Unless we can settle that then we are wasting every hour.

Mr. Chairman, as you well know, only recommendations from this committee are reported—all resolutions or motions are reported in a formal report to the House—and this is why I was suggesting that unless we formalize our positions and our stands on certain things by motions, resolutions or recommendations, then it is a waste of time to come here. We have already agreed to this in the House. What are we wasting our time for?

The Chairman: Mr. Lundrigan, I think that any motion other than pertaining to an increase in expenditure is allowed in committee—and we have said this. But in this case there was one that I judged to be an increase in expenditure or an added responsibility of the government, which I think that our terms of reference do not allow us to accept.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, I accepted your ruling and I said that the motion would be out of order. But I thought a recommendation might be in order. I have read Standing Order No. 249 and I question whether we cannot make a recommendation. Perhaps we can.

I suggest, before we report to the House on this bill, that the steering committee meet and come to some agreement on whether we

[Interprétation]

Il est un principe plus important en jeu, savoir que nous ne jouons qu'un rôle insignifiant s'il ne nous est pas permis de soumettre des recommandations aptes à améliorer les projets de loi qui nous sont soumis. Autrement, ce serait une perte de temps. Je répète ce que j'ai dit la semaine dernière, nous avons déjà dit que nous étions en faveur du bill dans son ensemble.

Le leader a déclaré que l'étude en comité était une étape importante de l'étude du bill. Si nous ne pouvons pas faire de recommandations qui feront l'objet du rapport, à ce moment-là le processus législatif est une perte de temps. Nous avons perdu deux heures. Le président sait que ce ne sont que les recommandations qui sont présentées à la Chambre. Et à moins de rendre officielle notre attitude, notre point de vue sur certains sujets, sous forme de résolutions, nous perdons notre temps.

Le président: Monsieur Lundrigan, je crois que toute motion, à part une motion qui porte sur une augmentation de dépenses, est acceptable en comité. Mais il se trouve que les recommandations que vous avez proposées supposent une augmentation des dépenses du gouvernement. Et je ne crois pas que ce soit acceptable.

M. Lundrigan: Je crois que la motion ne serait pas recevable, mais une recommandation le serait peut-être. J'ai lu le règlement 249 et je me demande si nous ne pourrions pas faire une recommandation. Avant de présenter un rapport à la Chambre au sujet de ce bill, je crois que nous devrions nous entendre afin de déterminer s'il ne serait pas possible de formuler une recommandation à la Chambre et vous n'aurez pas à prendre une

[Text]

can—not motion something to the House but make a recommendation so that it will not put you, sir, in a position of having to make a decision which could very well be an embarrassing one. I think that is fair enough. Before we make a recommendation to the House or report to the House we should have a clear indication whether we can make recommendations of the nature indicated in 249.

Mr. Anderson: Has a ruling been made on Mr. Borrie's motion which I understand is before the Committee?

Mr. Borrie: That point is very debatable under 249. Is this not a Standing Committee of the House of Commons?

The Chairman: Yes.

Mr. Borrie: All right then. Now I could be overruled or you could be right in your ruling, but for goodness' sake, if the Standing Committee of the House of Commons cannot bring in a recommendation on money then I think I would have to go along with Mr. Lundrigan—that we may be wasting our time here in committee because all bills deal with money.

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, when Clause 2 of this bill was up for discussion I moved a recommendation that the Minister's statement be added to Clause 2. This hon. gentleman voted against it because we were told that it was out of order as it dealt with money. So this discussion is irrelevant and not pertinent at the moment.

Mr. Anderson: I think there is a difference between the bill itself, Bill C-151, and any other recommendations we wish to make. I think that when we considered Bill C-151, Clause 2, we were right in not adding anything to it which did not specifically refer to interest rates. I think that is fair enough. The general point as to whether we can make other recommendations is obviously up for discussion. But I do not think that under any circumstances we could have included the Minister's statement in Bill C-151—we just could not have done it. This is the thing we were to examine and that is what we should have examined—not other things. However, once having examined that I see no reason personally why we should not make other recommendations.

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, we are right back to where we started from. If you search the records you will find that I asked if we could make that recommendation by attaching it and this Committee voted it down.

[Interpretation]

décision qui pourrait tre embarrassante. Je crois que, avant de faire une recommandation à la Chambre, nous devrions savoir si nous pouvons formuler des recommandations comme celles qui sont indiquées à l'article 249.

M. Anderson: A-t-on établi une réglementation sur la proposition de M. Borrie, qui, à ce que je comprends, est présentée au Comité?

M. Borrie: C'est discutable. N'est-ce pas un comité permanent de la Chambre des communes?

Le président: Oui.

M. Borrie: Mais si un comité permanent de la Chambre des communes ne peut pas présenter de recommandations sur les questions financières, je crois que je serais d'accord avec M. Lundrigan pour admettre que nous perdons notre temps ici. Car tous les bills entraînent une dépense d'argent.

M. Crouse: Lorsque la question était à l'étude, j'ai proposé que la déclaration du ministre soit ajoutée à cet article. L'honorable député a voté contre la mesure, car on nous a dit que c'était irrecevable car ceci est une décision inutile.

M. Anderson: Il y a une différence entre le Bill C-151 et toutes les recommandations que nous voulions faire. Lorsque nous avons étudié l'article 2, nous avons eu raison de ne pas ajouter un article qui ne touchait pas au taux d'intérêt. Toutefois, il s'agit de savoir si nous pouvons formuler d'autres recommandations et je ne crois pas qu'en quelques circonstances que ce soient nous ayons pu ajouter la déclaration du ministre ou incorporer, à la la déclaration du ministre au Bill C-151. Toutefois, ceci dit, je ne vois pas pourquoi nous ne pourrions pas formuler d'autres recommandations.

M. Crouse: Monsieur le président, nous en sommes à notre point de départ. J'ai demandé au début si je pouvais faire cette recommandation en l'attachant au Bill C-151.

[Texte]

• 1250

Mr. Anderson: No, we are not attaching it to Bill C-151. You constantly refer to Section 2 of Bill C-151. I do not think we should include the Minister's statement and suggestions in this bill.

The Chairman: Order.

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, my suggestion was that a recommendation be made and it was termed out of order because it deals with an increase from \$10,000 to \$25,000. That is exactly what the hon. gentlemen are discussing at the moment. If it was out of order when a member of the Opposition moved it I submit it must be out of order when a member supporting the government moves it.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, I still maintain that any recommendation on our terms of reference is out of order if deals with an increased expenditure of money. It is not within our terms of reference.

Mr. Lundrigan: If that is your ruling, I wonder could the Committee agree that before we do report to the House we or the steering committee members will have a meeting of minds on this, as to sanctioning the ruling of the chair. We know that we can make such recommendations. We do have recommendations to make one of them is that we have already indicated our intention of supporting the Minister.

The Chairman: I am in the hands of the Committee.

Mr. Whelan: May I say something, Mr. Chairman? I have attended many committee meetings since I have been a member, and when the Minister gave that committee assurance that he was going to do something, it was generally accepted. What you are suggesting, Mr. Lundrigan, is that you are not accepting the Minister's word here that he is going to bring in the amendments and that he is going to do these things. Furthermore, the Minister will show who was lectured here today and who was not.

Mr. Lundrigan: I certainly hope so, Mr. Chairman, because there is a great need for lecturing on the part of somebody in order to enlighten some members. My point is this, Mr. Chairman: I am not saying that we are not accepting the Minister's words, but the Minister's amendment is not the only one; the recommendation by the Minister might be one of a number that we might recommend. I suggest that if we are going to make such recommendation it should be done through the Committee. This is what I am saying.

[Interprétation]

M. Anderson: Je ne crois pas que nous devions inscrire la proposition du ministre dans le bill.

Le président: A l'ordre.

M. Crouse: Monsieur le président, je croyais que la recommandation devait être faite. Et cette proposition a été rejetée parce que cela supposait une augmentation des dépenses. Je crois que si la mesure a été jugée irrecevable lorsque c'était un député de l'Opposition qui la proposait, elle le sera également si c'est un député du gouvernement qui le fait.

Le président: Messieurs, je continue à soutenir que toute recommandation sur nos attributions est irrecevable, si elle propose des modifications qui supposent une augmentation des dépenses.

M. Lundrigan: C'est votre jugement. Le Comité pourrait-il accepter l'idée d'une réunion du comité directeur ou de notre Comité avant la présentation du rapport à la Chambre? Nous avons des recommandations à formuler. Nous avons déjà exprimé le désir d'appuyer le ministre.

Le président: Je suis à votre disposition.

M. Whelan: J'ai assisté à bien des réunions du Comité et lorsque le ministre s'engage à faire quelque chose, sa parole est acceptée. Mais il semble que vous n'acceptez pas la parole du ministre. Le compte rendu du Comité va bien prouver qui accepte et qui n'accepte pas la parole du ministre.

M. Lundrigan: Je crois qu'il faudra peut-être éclairer certains députés. Je ne dis pas que nous n'acceptons pas la parole du ministre, mais la recommandation du ministre est peut-être une parmi plusieurs que nous avons l'intention de recommander. Je crois que si nous avons l'intention de faire des recommandations dans ce sens, elles devraient être faites au Comité.

[Text]

Mr. Anderson: Mr. Chairman, I still think, though, that despite the area we have been discussing now which, I think, rightly you are going to consider with others and come down with a ruling on next time, nevertheless on this Bill C-151, we have agreed to it and it is perfectly proper and correct to present that to the House.

Mr. Goode: Mr. Chairman, as I understand it now, have we completely voted the bill through?

The Chairman: Except for reporting it to the House.

Mr. Goode: Perhaps I could suggest that we move to report it to the House subject to a final perusal by the steering committee.

Mr. Anderson: There is no point in that at all, because we have approved this bill. Anything else that we may discuss, such as the Minister's statement, is something else again. This, in itself, is a bill; it has three clauses; we agreed to it. Let us send that to the House and then have the other matter decided.

The Chairman: Shall I report this Bill to the House?

Mr. Lundrigan: You are correct in that, that we have finished with the bill, but I am suggesting that in a report to the House we should include certain recommendations from our Committee to the House, recommendations which might affect the final nature of the bill itself. This was my suggestion. I felt that it would be more orderly that we do this in the report. If not, what provisions do we have as a Committee to report to the House on recommendations we make affecting such legislation? What provision do we have?

Mr. Anderson: Mr. Chairman, it is quite easy to make more than one recommendation to the House. As the hon. member mentioned earlier, we have a cut-off time; I do not when, but it will be probably fairly soon.

Nevertheless, in the time we have spent here this morning we have done one thing. We have not agreed to the Minister's statement, but we have agreed to Bill C-151. There is no reason in the world why this should not go before the House. Other things, such as referring to Bill C-151 or commenting on it, can come later if necessary, but I think we are doing a disservice to the fishermen of this country if we do not get on with Bill C-151.

The Chairman: Shall I report this Bill to the House. Agreed.

[Interpretation]

M. Anderson: Monsieur le président, je crois qu'en dépit du problème que nous avons tenté d'évaluer et au sujet duquel vous allez devoir prendre une décision, il n'en reste pas moins qu'au sujet du bill C-151, nous sommes d'accord et qu'il est tout à fait convenable de présenter le bill à la Chambre.

M. Goode: Si je comprends bien, monsieur le président, l'étude du bill est-elle entièrement terminée?

Le président: Sauf en ce qui concerne l'étape du rapport à la Chambre.

M. Goode: Je proposerais donc que nous fassions rapport à la Chambre, à la condition que le comité directeur puisse faire une étude définitive.

M. Anderson: Non, car nous avons déjà approuvé le bill. C'est un bill qui comporte trois articles, nous l'avons accepté, renvoyons-le à la Chambre.

Le président: Êtes-vous en faveur de faire rapport de l'adoption du bill?

M. Lundrigan: D'accord, le bill a été adopté, mais je crois que notre rapport devrait contenir certaines recommandations qui peuvent porter sur la nature définitive du bill. Je crois qu'il conviendrait de procéder de cette façon dans le rapport.

M. Anderson: Quelle disposition s'applique au sujet de nos recommandations? Comme l'a dit l'honorable député plus tôt, je ne sais pas quand notre temps sera expiré.

Nous avons fait une chose ce matin, nous avons accepté le bill C-151. Il n'y a aucune raison pour laquelle ce bill ne pourrait pas être renvoyé à la Chambre. Toutes les autres observations qui concernent le bill C-151, pourraient être formulées plus tard. Mais je crois que nous ferons tort aux pêcheurs si nous n'acceptons pas tout de suite le bill C-151.

Le président: Dois-je faire rapport de l'adoption du bill? D'accord.

[Texte]

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, I want to go on record as being against reporting it, and have it on record that I am against it because I do think there are important recommendations affecting the nature of this bill which are not going to be recorded in the report of this Standing Committee to the House.

The Chairman: The Committee is adjourned.

[Interprétation]

M. Lundrigan: Je voudrais qu'on redise que je suis contre la présentation du rapport à la Chambre car je crois que certaines recommandations qui touchent la forme définitive du bill ne seront pas renvoyées à la Chambre.

Le président: La séance est levée.

APPENDIX D

TABLE I

PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF ASSISTANCE SCHEMES TO FISHERMEN BY THE FIVE ATLANTIC PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

- (a) *Administering Authorities and Funds*—Fishermen's Loan Boards in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, and a similar agency in Quebec.
- (b) *Purpose of Loans*—Acquisition of fishing vessels; purchase of engines and auxiliary equipment; purchase of fishing gear and equipment.
- (c) *Assistance*.

Item	Newfoundland	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island	Quebec
1. <i>Deposit</i> (a) <i>on vessels</i>	10% of the total cost on new vessels and 25% on used vessels.	30% of cost for boats under 45 ft. 30% of cost for subsidized boats over 45 ft.	40% of cost on boats under 45 ft. 15% of net cost after subsidy on large company vessels, 10% of net cost for subsidized fishermen on boats over 45 ft.	5% of net cost after subsidy for wooden vessels and 10% for steel vessels; 50% of net loan for unsubsidized boats.	10% of net cost after subsidy.
(b) <i>on engines and auxiliary equipment</i>		30% of cost and installation on gas engines; 20% on diesel engines; 30% for other equipment.	40% of cost on gas engines; 20% on diesel engines; 30% on hull and other equipment.	40% of cost on gas engines; 20% on diesel engines; 30% of diesel engines and 50% for other equipment.	
2. <i>Maximum Loan</i> (a) <i>on vessels</i>	up to 90% of net cost on new vessels and 75% on used vessels.	up to 75% of net cost after subsidy.	to 85% for company vessels and up to 40% of net cost for individual fishermen.	to 50% of cost for wooden unsubsidized boats. Up to 90% of net cost of subsidized vessels.	to 90% of net cost after subsidy.
(b) <i>on engines and auxiliary equipment</i>		up to 70% on gas engines; 80% on diesel engines; 70% other equipment.	up to 70% on gas engines; 80% on diesel engines; up to 30% on hull and other equipment.	up to 50% on gas engines; 70% on diesel engines; on other equipment.	
3. <i>Interest on loans</i>	3½%	6½% on subsidized vessels and 4½% on unsubsidized vessels.	4%	6½% on subsidized vessels and 5½% on unsubsidized boats.	0% interest free

APPENDICE D
TABLEAU I

PRINCIPALES CARACTÉRISTIQUES DES PLANS D'ASSISTANCE AUX PÊCHEURS ÉLABORÉS PAR LES GOUVERNEMENTS DES CINQ PROVINCES ATLANTIQUES

a) *Autorités administratives et fonds*—Offices de prêt aux pêcheurs de Nouvelle-Écosse, du Nouveau-Brunswick, de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, de Terre-Neuve, et organisme homologué du Québec, Roulement de fonds.

b) *Objet des prêts*—Acquisition de bateaux de pêches; achat de moteurs et de matériel auxiliaire; attirail et matériel de pêche.

c) *Assistance*

Article	Terre-Neuve	Nouvelle-Écosse	Nouveau-Brunswick	Île-du-Prince-Édouard	Québec
1. <i>Caution</i> a) <i>sur bateaux</i>	10% du coût total des bateaux neufs et 25% sur les autres bateaux.	30% du coût des bateaux de moins de 45 pieds, 15% du coût des bateaux subventionnés de plus de 45 pieds	30% du coût des bateaux de moins de 45 pieds, 15% du coût après subvention des grands bateaux des sociétés, 10% du coût et pour pêcheurs subventionnés des bateaux de plus de 45 pieds	15% du coût net après subvention des bateaux en bois et 10% pour les bateaux métalliques; 50% du prêt net pour les bateaux non subventionnés	10% du coût net après subvention
b) <i>sur moteurs et matériel auxiliaire</i>		30% du coût et du montage des moteurs à essence; 20% des moteurs diesel; 30% des autres matériels.	30% du coût des moteurs à essence; 20% des moteurs diesel; 30% de la coque et des autres matériels.	bateaux en bois de moins de 45 p. 30% du coût de la coque; 50% des moteurs à essence; 30% des moteurs diesel et 50% des autres matériels.	
2. <i>Prêt maximum</i> a) <i>sur bateaux</i>	90% maximum du coût net des bateaux neufs et 75% des autres bateaux	75% maximum du coût net après subvention	85% maximum des bateaux des sociétés et 90% maximum du coût net pour les pêcheurs indépendants	50% maximum du coût des bateaux en bois non subventionnés, 90% maximum du coût net des bateaux subventionnés.	90% maximum du coût net après subvention
b) <i>moteurs et matériel auxiliaire</i>		jusqu'à 70 p. 100 pour les moteurs à essence, 80 p. 100 pour les moteurs diesels, et 70 p. 100 pour tout autre matériel	jusqu'à 70 p. 100 pour les moteurs à essence, 80 p. 100 pour les moteurs diesels, et jusqu'à 30 p. 100 pour les coques et autre matériel	jusqu'à 50 p. 100 pour les moteurs à essence, 70 p. 100 pour les moteurs diesels, et 00 p. 100 pour tout autre matériel.	

Item	Newfoundland	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island	Quebec
4. <i>Period of Repayment</i> (a) <i>on vessels</i>	up to 10 years in equal install- ments of principal and interest.	maximum repayment period for vessels under 45 ft. is five years; for vessels up to 100 gross tons 12 years and for vessels over 100 gross tons 15 years.	maximum of 12 years for com- pany boats. For individual fishermen loan is retired by deducting a percentage of land- ed value.	vessels over 45 ft. repayments based on 15% deduction of landed value to cover principal and interest.	for wooden vessels 15 years and for steel 20 years
(b) <i>on engines and auxiliary equipment</i>		gas engines 3 years; diesel 5 years; other equipment 3 years.	gas engines 5 years; diesel engines 8 years; hull 8 years; other equipment 5 years.	hull 8 years; gas engine 3 years; diesel engines 5 years.	
5. <i>Provincial</i> (a) <i>on boats</i>	\$160 a gross ton on fishing vessels 36 feet (10 tons) and over \$8 per foot on boats from 24 to 30 feet; \$10 per foot on boats 31 to 35 feet inclusive.	none	none	none	\$8 per foot of keel for boats 18 to 24.9 feet; \$12 per foot of keel for boats 25-34.9 feet.
(b) <i>on gear</i>	certain types of nylon and other synthetic fibre gillnets and nylon trawl lines and longlines	none	none	none	As in Newfoundland.
(c) <i>on other</i>	none	none	none	none	4% interest on maritime credit up to a maximum loan of \$5,000.

Article	Terre-Neuve	Nouvelle-Écosse	Nouveau-Brunswick	Île-du-Prince-Édouard	Québec
3. Intérêts sur les prêts	3½ p. 100	6½ p. 100 pour les bateaux subventionnés et 4½ p. 100 pour les bateaux non subventionnés	4 p. 100	6½ p. 100 pour les bateaux subventionnés et 5½ p. 100 pour les bateaux non subventionnés	prêts sans intérêts
4. Délais de remboursement a) bateaux	jusqu'à 10 ans en versements égaux du principal et des intérêts	délai maximal de remboursement pour les bateaux de moins de 45 pieds; 12 ans pour les bateaux d'une jauge brute de moins de 100 tonnes; et 15 ans pour les bateaux d'une jauge brute de plus de 100 tonnes.	12 ans au maximum pour les bateaux des sociétés; pour les pêcheurs individuels, le prêt est déduit en pourcentage de la valeur de la pêche.	Pour les bateaux de plus de 45 pieds, le remboursement des intérêts et du capital se fait par une déduction de 15 p. 100 de la valeur de la pêche.	15 ans pour les bateaux de bois et 20 ans pour les bateaux d'acier.
b) moteurs et matériel auxiliaire		3 ans pour les moteurs à essence; 4 ans pour les moteurs diesel; et 3 ans pour tout autre matériel.	5 ans pour les moteurs à essence; 8 ans pour les moteurs diesel; 8 ans pour les coques; et 5 ans pour tout autre matériel.	8 ans pour les coques; 3 ans pour les moteurs à essence; et 5 ans pour les moteurs diesel.	
5. Subventions provinciales a) bateaux	\$160 par tonne brute pour les bateaux de pêche de 36 pieds et plus (10 tonnes) et \$8 du pied pour les bateaux de 24 à 30 pieds; \$10 du pied pour les bateaux de 31 à 35 pieds inclusivement.	néant	néant	néant	\$8 du pied de quille pour les bateaux de 18 à 24,9 pieds; \$12 du pied de quille pour les bateaux de 24 à 35,9 pieds.
b) attirail de pêche	certaines types d'araignées en nylon et autres fibres synthétiques, et lignes flottantes et lignes longues en nylon	néant	néant	néant	comme à Terre-Neuve
c) divers	néant	néant	néant	néant	4 p. 100 d'intérêt sur le crédit maritime, jusqu'à un prêt maximum de \$5,000

REVIEW OF LOANS MADE TO FISHERMEN BY FLB AGENCIES IN THE FIVE ATLANTIC PROVINCES¹

PROVINCE	From	to	Total Loans	Total Amount of Loans		Total Amount Outstanding at March 31/68		Loans granted in Fiscal Year	
				\$	No.	\$	No.	Number	Amount
	Aug.		No.						\$
Newfoundland.....	1950	March 31/68	1,870	4,000,000		1,382,000	230		650,000
Nova Scotia.....	1944	March 31/68	2,226	28,259,859		17,398,315	67		3,161,596
New Brunswick.....	1946	March 31/68	1,752	20,076,346		9,102,243	142		3,576,986
Prince Edward Island.....	1949	March 31/68	1,419	6,148,832		1,397,968	105		648,257
Quebec.....	1952	March 31/68	222 ² ₃	11,910,718 2,472,423		{11,600,853 ⁴	10		2,778,956 221,043
Totals.....	—	—	7,480 ⁵	72,868,178		40,881,379	554 ⁵		11,036,838

Note: ¹Information obtained by telephone on January 31, 1969
²On new vessels
³Loans for repairs; number not known
⁴Total for new vessels and repairs
⁵These totals do not include number of loans for repairs in Quebec.

PRÊTS CONSENTIS AUX PÊCHEURS DES CINQ PROVINCES ATLANTIQUES PAR L'OFFICE DE PRÊTS AUX PÊCHEURS¹

Province	De	à	Nombre total des prêts	Montant total des prêts	Montant total en cours au 31 mars 1968	Prêts accordés en 1967-1968	
						Année financière	Montant
			N ^o	\$	\$	Nombre	\$
Août							
Terre-Neuve.....	1950	Mars 31-68	1,870	4,000,000	1,382,000	230	650,000
Nouvelle-Écosse.....	1944	Mars 31-68	2,226	28,259,859	17,398,315	67	3,161,596
Nouveau-Brunswick.....	1946	Mars 31-68	1,752	20,076,346	9,102,243	142	3,576,986
Île-du-Prince-Édouard.....	1949	Mars 31-68	1,419	6,148,832	1,397,968	105	648,257
Québec.....	1952	Mars 31-68	222 ² 3	11,910,718 2,472,423	{11,600,853 ⁴	10 3	2,778,956 221,043
Total.....	—	—	7,489 ³	72,868,178	40,881,379	554 ⁵	11,036,838

Nota: ¹Renseignements obtenus par téléphone le 31 janvier 1969.

²Bateaux neufs.

³Prêts pour réparations; nombre inconnu.

⁴Total, bateaux neufs et réparations.

⁵Ces chiffres ne comprennent pas le nombre de prêts consentis pour les réparations, au Québec.

TABLE 2—CAPITAL COST OF SELECTED ATLANTIC COAST FISHING VESSELS

Type of Boat and Area	Year Built	Loa	Gross Tonnage	Original Cost	Cash Down by Fishermen		Boat Construction Assistance		FLB and Other Loans	Rented Equipment
					\$	\$	\$	\$		
NEWFOUNDLAND										
Wooden longliner.....	1967	38	14	13,000	1,520	7,100	2,272	2,108	—	—
Wooden combination ¹	1966	37	15	32,434	Subsidy and loan have not been processed	26,772	53,545	26,773	—	10,172
Wooden seiner dragger ¹	1965	53	37	117,262						
NOVA SCOTIA										
Wooden stern dragger.....	1963	54	45	51,112	6,750	11,288	—	26,474	6,600	—
Wooden longliner.....	1966	65		87,000	13,050	26,100	—	47,850	—	—
Wooden longliner.....	1966	95		167,000	25,050	66,800	—	75,150	—	—
Wooden longliner.....	1966	48		25,481	6,000	7,644	—	11,837	—	—
Wooden herring seiner.....	1966	58		78,050	11,708	23,415	—	42,927	—	—
Wooden scallop dragger.....	1962	92	142	165,085	20,743	61,692	—	74,030	8,620	—
Wooden herring seiner.....	1967	70	96	170,700	48,570	43,200	—	79,000	—	—
NEW BRUNSWICK										
Wooden draggers.....	1966	65	56	93,200	9,400	26,670	—	57,130	—	—
Wooden draggers.....	1965	86	123	190,390	12,000	76,676	—	101,714	—	—
QUEBEC										
Wooden draggers.....	1965	60	49	74,106	5,283	20,000	—	48,823	—	—

Note: ¹Experimental combination boats

TABLEAU 2—IMMOBILISATION EN CAPITAL POUR UNE SÉLECTION DE BATEAUX DE PÊCHE DE LA CÔTE ATLANTIQUE

Type de bateau et lieu d'origine	Année de cons- truction	Longueur	Tonnage	Coût à la cons- truction		Paiement initial du pêcheur	Aide à la construction		Office de prêts aux pêcheurs	Équi- pement loué
				Pieds	Tonnes		\$	\$		
TERRE-NEUVE										
Bateau en bois (lignes).....	1967	38	14	13,000		1,520	7,100	2,272	2,108	10,172
Bateau en bois (combinaison) ⁽¹⁾	1966	37	15	32,434			Aide et prêt non encore autorisés			
Bateau en bois semier-dragueur ⁽¹⁾	1965	53	37	117,262		26,772	53,545	26,773	—	10,172
NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE										
Dragueur par l'arrière en bois.....	1963	54	45	51,112		6,750	11,288	—	26,474	6,600
Bateau en bois (lignes).....	1966	65	—	87,000		13,050	26,100	—	47,850	—
Bateau en bois (lignes).....	1966	95	—	167,000		25,050	66,800	—	75,150	—
Bateau en bois (lignes).....	1966	48	—	25,481		6,000	7,644	—	11,837	—
Semier à hareng (bois).....	1966	58	—	78,080		11,708	23,415	—	42,927	—
Dragueur à pétoncles (bois).....	1962	92	142	165,085		20,743	61,692	—	74,030	8,620
Semier à hareng (bois).....	1967	70	96	170,770		48,570	43,200	—	79,000	—
NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK										
Dragueurs en bois.....	1966	65	56	93,200		9,400	26,760	—	57,130	—
Dragueurs en bois.....	1965	86	123	190,390		12,000	76,676	—	101,714	—
QUÉBEC										
Dragueurs en bois.....	1965	60	49	74,106		5,283	20,000	—	48,823	—
⁽¹⁾ Bateaux d'essai										

28 janvier 1969.

TABLE 3—APPROXIMATE COST OF SELECTED ELECTRONIC AND OTHER EQUIPMENT

Item	Approximate Value	Item	Approximate Value
	\$		\$
Sonar.....	9,000	Purse Seine.....	25,000
Echo-sounder.....	3,100	38-ft. wooden longliner hull.....	6,300
Radar.....	4,100	60 HP diesel engine.....	4,100
Loran.....	2,500	Set of longlines and gill nets for 38-foot combination boat.....	2,300
Decca Navigator.....	3,000	Western trawl model 2A.....	8,700
Radio-telephone.....	1,200	#41 Otter Trawl.....	1,000
Automatic pilot.....	1,000	Trawl Otter Doors (2).....	500
Direction finder.....	1,700	Swordfish gear.....	2,000
Power Skiff.....	17,500		
Pump and hydraulic motor.....	8,500		

January 28, 1969.

Fishing Gear Costs

Herring purse seines.....	\$ 15,000	—	\$ 35,000
Salmon purse seines.....	5,000	—	15,000
Salmon gillnets.....	800	—	2,500
Cod gillnets.....	1,000	—	5,000
Halibut longline gear.....	1,500	—	12,000
Salmon trolling gear.....	1,500	—	3,000
Pacific otter trawl gear.....	1,500	—	3,500
Atlantic otter trawl gear.....	2,500	—	6,000
Midwater trawl gear.....	2,500	—	15,000
Scottish seines.....	3,000	—	6,000
Cod traps.....	1,500	—	4,000
Herring drift and set gillnets.....	5,000	—	10,000
Mackerel seine.....	2,000	—	5,000
Lobster pots.....	1,000	—	5,000
Scallop gear inshore and offshore.....	2,000	—	5,000
Shrimp trawl.....	1,500	—	3,000
Swordfish longline.....	3,000	—	7,000
Mechanized squid jigger.....	1,000	—	2,000
Mechanical clam diggers.....	1,500	—	5,000
Atlantic cod longlining.....	1,000	—	5,000
Fresh Water—			
Gillnets.....	5,000	—	20,000
Smelt Trawls.....	1,500	—	2,500
Trap Nets.....	5,000	—	20,000
Ocean gear not common but with future potential—			
Capelin purse seine.....	5,000	—	30,000
Cod purse seine.....	20,000	—	25,000

Rafts

Inflatable.....	\$ 500	—	\$ 1,000
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Boat Conversion

Trawler to Trawler Seiner.....	\$100,000	—	\$125,000
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Impact of New Technology

With the introduction of new types of fishing operations the conversion of existing boats permits an increasing problem for fishermen. Technological developments are coming so quickly that the need for fishermen to modify and adapt existing boats is likely to increase rapidly.

For Example

A fisherman wants to convert his 65 ft. boat to allow him to engage in the very profitable crab fishery which is now developing. He is likely to encounter the following expenditures:			
Remodelling.....	\$	7,000	
Crab Traps (40).....		5,000	
Refrigerated Sea Water Installation.....		5,000	
Winches, Power Block and Fish Finder.....		3,000	
			\$ 20,000

January 28, 1969.

TABLEAU 3—CÔÛT APPROXIMATIF D'UNE SÉLECTION
D'ÉQUIPEMENT ÉLECTRONIQUE ET AUTRE

Article	Valeur approximative	Article	Valeur approximative
	\$		\$
Sonar.....	9,000	Senne.....	25,000
Echo-sonde.....	3,100	Coque de 38 pds pour chalutier.....	6,300
Radar.....	4,100	Moteur diesel 60 CV.....	4,100
Loran.....	2,500	Ensemble de lignes et de filets pour bateau polyvalent de 38 pds.....	2,300
Navigateur Decca.....	3,000	Chalut type «Ouest» modèle 2A.....	8,700
Radio-téléphone.....	1,200	Chalut —41 «Otter».....	1,000
Pilote automatique.....	1,000	Portes (2) pour Chaluts «Otter».....	500
Radiogoniomètre.....	1,700	Agrès pour l'espardon.....	2,000
Skiff assisté.....	17,500		
Pompe hydraulique et moteur.....	8,500		

28 janvier 1969.

Coûts des agrès de pêche

Senne à hareng.....	\$ 15,000	—	\$ 35,000
Senne à saumon.....	5,000	—	15,000
Manet à saumon.....	800	—	2,500
Manet à morue.....	1,000	—	5,000
Traine à flétan.....	1,500	—	12,000
Cuillère et ligne à saumon.....	1,500	—	3,000
Chalut otter du Pacifique.....	1,500	—	3,500
Chalut otter de l'Atlantique.....	2,500	—	6,000
Chalut de haute mer.....	2,500	—	15,000
Sennes écossaises.....	3,000	—	6,000
Nasses à morue.....	1,500	—	4,000
Manets à hareng.....	5,000	—	10,000
Senne à maquereaux.....	2,000	—	5,000
Casiers à homards.....	1,000	—	5,000
Agrès à pétoncles côtiers et de haute mer.....	2,000	—	5,000
Chalut à crevettes.....	1,500	—	3,000
Ligne à espardon.....	3,000	—	7,000
Harpon mécanique pour pieuvres.....	1,000	—	2,000
Drague mécanique pour moules.....	1,500	—	5,000
Ligne à morue de l'Atlantique.....	1,000	—	5,000
Eau douce—			
Manets.....	5,000	—	20,000
Chalut à éperlan.....	1,500	—	2,500
Nasses.....	5,000	—	20,000
Agrès de haute mer peu communs mais avec un potentiel futur—			
Senne à capelan.....	5,000	—	30,000
Senne à morue.....	20,000	—	25,000

Radeaux

gonflables.....	\$ 500	—	\$ 1,000
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Convertibilité du bateau

Chalutier—Chalutier-sennier.....	\$100,000	—	\$125,000
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Effet de la nouvelle technologie

Avec l'introduction de nouvelles méthodes de pêche, la conversion des bateaux actuels offre de nouvelles difficultés aux pêcheurs. Les développements de la technologie se succèdent à un rythme si rapide que les pêcheurs voient augmenter rapidement les besoins de modifications et d'adaptation des bateaux existants.

Exemple:

Un pêcheur veut convertir son bateau de 65 pieds pour lui permettre de s'engager dans la pêche au crabe qui s'avère très rentable et qui est en plein développement. Il est probable qu'il doive faire face aux dépenses suivantes:

Reconversion.....	\$7,000
Nasses à crabes (40).....	5,000
Installation de réfrigération à l'eau de mer.....	5,000
Treuil, groupe moteur et détecteur de poissons.....	3,000
	\$ 20,000

28 janvier 1969.

OFFICIAL BILINGUAL ISSUE

FASCICULE BILINGUE OFFICIEL

HOUSE OF COMMONS

CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES

First Session

Première session de la

Twenty-eighth Parliament, 1968-69

vingt-huitième législature, 1968-1969

STANDING COMMITTEE
ON

COMITÉ PERMANENT

FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

DES PÊCHES ET DES FORÊTS

Chairman

Mr. Guy Crossman

Président

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS
AND EVIDENCE

PROCÈS-VERBAUX ET
TÉMOIGNAGES

No. 13

TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1969

LE MARDI 18 MARS 1969

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1969

LE JEUDI 27 MARS 1969

Respecting

Main Estimates (1969-70) of
Fisheries and Forestry

Concernant

Budget principal (1969-1970) des
pêcheries et des forêts.

Appearing:

The Honourable Jack Davis,
Minister of Fisheries.

A comparu:

L'honorable Jack Davis, ministre
des Pêcheries.

WITNESSES—TÉMOINS

(See Minutes of Proceedings)

(Voir Procès-verbal)

The Queen's Printer, Ottawa, 1969
L'Imprimeur de la Reine, Ottawa, 1969

STANDING COMMITTEE ON
FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

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Vice-Chairman

Guy Crossman
Tom Goode

and Messrs.—et Messieurs

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⁴ McGrath
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Moore (Bonavista-
Trinity-Conception)
Noble
² Osler
Perrault

Secrétaire du Comité

J. H. Bennett

Clerk of the Committee

COMITÉ PERMANENT
DES PÊCHES ET DES FORÊTS

Président
Vice-président

⁶ Pringle
Rose
³ St. Pierre
⁶ Smith (*Northumberland-
Miramichi*)
Turner (*London
East*)—(20).

Pursuant to S.O. 65(4)(b)

- ¹ Replaced Mr. Osler March 17, 1969.
- ² Replaced Mr. St. Pierre March 17, 1969.
- ³ Replaced Mr. Smith (*Northumberland-
Miramichi*) March 18, 1969.
- ⁴ Replaced Mr. Crouse March 26, 1969.
- ⁵ Replaced Mr. Dionne March 27, 1969.
- ⁶ Replaced Mr. McBride March 27, 1969.
- ⁷ Replaced Mr. Murphy March 27, 1969.
- ⁶ Replaced Mr. Whelan March 27, 1969.
- ⁶ Replaced Mr. Mather March 27, 1969.

Conformément à l'article 65(4)(b) du
Règlement

- ¹ Remplace M. Osler le 17 mars 1969.
- ² Remplace M. St. Pierre le 17 mars 1969.
- ³ Remplace M. Smith (*Northumberland-
Miramichi*) le 18 mars 1969.
- ⁴ Remplace M. Crouse le 26 mars 1969.
- ⁵ Remplace M. Dionne le 27 mars 1969.
- ⁶ Remplace M. McBride le 27 mars 1969.
- ⁷ Remplace M. Murphy le 27 mars 1969.
- ⁶ Remplace M. Whelan le 27 mars 1969.
- ⁶ Remplace M. Mather le 27 mars 1969.

ORDER OF REFERENCE

HOUSE OF COMMONS
THURSDAY, February 20, 1969.

Ordered,—That Votes 1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35 and 40 relating to the Department of Fisheries and Forestry be referred to the Standing Committee on Fisheries and Forestry.

ATTEST:

Le greffier de la Chambre des communes
ALISTAIR FRASER
The Clerk of the House of Commons.

ORDRE DE RENVOI

CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES
Le JEUDI 20 février 1969

Il est ordonné,—Que les crédits n^{os} 1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35 et 40 concernant le ministère des Pêches et des Forêts soient renvoyés au comité permanent des pêches et des forêts.

ATTESTÉ:

REPORT TO THE HOUSE

FRIDAY, February 7, 1969.

The Standing Committee on Fisheries and Forestry has the honour to present the following as its

FIFTH REPORT

Your Committee considered Bill C-151, An Act to amend the Fisheries Improvement Loans Act, and has agreed to report it without amendment.

A copy of the Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence relating to this Bill (Issue No. 12) is tabled.

Respectfully submitted,

Le président,
Guy Crossman,
Chairman.

RAPPORT À LA CHAMBRE

Le VENDREDI 7 février 1969

Le Comité permanent des pêches et des forêts a l'honneur de présenter son

CINQUIÈME RAPPORT

Le Comité a étudié le Bill C-151, intitulé: «Loi modifiant la Loi sur les prêts aidant aux opérations de pêche», et il est convenu de rapporter ledit bill sans modification.

Un exemplaire des procès-verbaux et des témoignages relatifs à ce bill (Fascicule n° 12) est déposé.

Respectueusement soumis,

[Text]

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

TUESDAY, March 18, 1969.

(14)

The Standing Committee on Fisheries and Forestry met "*in camera*" this day at 10.30 a.m., the Chairman, Mr. Crossman presiding.

Members present: Messrs. Breau, Comeau, Crossman, Goode, Lundrigan, McBride, McQuaid, Murphy, Noble, Osler, Rose, Whelan—(12).

The Chairman read the Order of Reference.

The Chairman called for nominations for the election of a Vice-Chairman.

Moved by Mr. Breau,

That Mr. Goode be elected Vice-Chairman of this Committee.

On motion of Mr. Murphy,

Resolved,—That nominations be closed.

The Chairman put Mr. Breau's motion and it was resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Goode thanked the Committee for the honour conferred on him.

The Committee considered an itinerary of their visit to the Pacific Coast.

The Chairman read a letter from Mr. Leonard S. Marchand, Member of Parliament, respecting conditions in the Shuswap area.

On motion of Mr. Rose, it was *agreed* unanimously,—

That if possible the Committee hearings be extended one day for the purpose of visiting the Shuswap area, Monday, April 28, 1969.

It was *agreed* that the Clerk advertise in the daily newspapers in British Columbia the purpose of the Committee's visit and invite the submission of briefs.

[Traduction]

PROCÈS-VERBAL

Le MARDI 18 mars 1969.

(14)

Le Comité permanent des pêches et des forêts se réunit à «*huis clos*» à 10 h 30 ce matin. Le président, M. Crossman, occupe le fauteuil.

Présents: MM. Breau, Comeau, Crossman, Goode, Lundrigan, McBride, McQuaid, Murphy, Noble, Osler, Rose et Whelan—(12).

Le président donne lecture de l'Ordre de renvoi.

Le président demande des candidatures au poste de vice-président.

Il est proposé par M. Breau,

Que M. Goode soit élu vice-président du Comité.

Sur la proposition de M. Murphy,

Il est décidé de ne pas accepter d'autres candidatures.

La proposition de M. Breau, mise aux voix par le président, est adoptée.

M. Goode remercie les membres du Comité de l'honneur qu'ils viennent de lui conférer.

Le Comité étudie l'itinéraire de sa visite sur la côte du Pacifique.

Le président donne lecture d'une lettre de M. Leonard S. Marchand, député, au sujet des conditions qui prévalent dans la région de Shuswap.

Sur la proposition de M. Rose, *il est convenu* à l'unanimité,—

Que, si possible, les audiences du Comité soient prolongées d'une journée afin de visiter la région de Shuswap le lundi 28 avril 1969.

Il est convenu que le secrétaire du Comité fasse publier, dans les quotidiens de la Colombie-Britannique, le but de la visite du Comité en invitant la population à soumettre des mémoires.

It was also *agreed* that Mr. Goode prepare the revised itinerary for approval of the Sub-committee on Agenda and Procedure.

Mr. Lundrigan referred to the Seal Fisheries problem and it was *agreed*,—

That this would be referred to the Sub-committee on Agenda and Procedure.

At 12.30 p.m. the Committee adjourned to the call of the Chair.

THURSDAY, March 27, 1969.
(15)

The Standing Committee on Fisheries and Forestry met this day at 8.20 p.m., the Chairman, Mr. Crossman, presiding.

Members present: Messrs. Breau, Comeau, Crossman, Hogarth, Howard (*Skeena*), Lundrigan, McGrath, Pringle, Rose, Smith (*Northumberland Miramichi*), St. Pierre, Turner (*London East*)—(12).

Also present: The Honourable Jack Davies, Minister of Fisheries; and Messrs. Anderson, Carter and Peddle, M.P.'s.

Witnesses: From the Department of Fisheries: Mr. S. V. Ozere, Assistant Deputy Minister (International and Jurisdictional); and Mr. C. R. Levelton, Director, Conservation and Protection Service.

The Chairman read the Seventh Report of the Subcommittee on Agenda and Procedure:

WEDNESDAY, March 19, 1969.

Your Subcommittee met this day with the following members present: Messrs. Crossman, Goode, McQuaid, Rose and Whelan.

Details of the Committees trip to British Columbia and the Seal Fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence were considered.

It was recommended: that a meeting be arranged for Thursday, March 27, 1969, to hear the opening statement from the Minister of Fisheries on Item

Il est aussi convenu que M. Goode prépare l'itinéraire remanié pour le faire approuver par le sous-comité du programme et de la procédure.

M. Lundrigan aborde le sujet de la pêche aux phoques et *il est convenu*,—

que la question soit déferée au sous-comité du programme et de la procédure.

A midi et demi, le Comité s'ajourne jusqu'à nouvelle convocation du président.

Le JEUDI 27 mars 1969
(15)

Le Comité permanent des pêches et des forêts se réunit ce soir à 8 h 20. Le président, M. Crossman, occupe le fauteuil.

Présents: MM. Breau, Comeau, Crossman, Hogarth, Howard (*Skeena*), Lundrigan, McGrath, Pringle, Rose, Smith (*Northumberland-Miramichi*), Saint-Pierre et Turner (*London-Est*)—(12).

Aussi présents: L'honorable Jack Davies, ministre des Pêches, et MM. Anderson, Carter et Peddle, députés.

Témoins: du ministère des Pêches: M. S. V. Ozere, sous-ministre adjoint aux Affaires internationales et juridictionnelles, et M. C. R. Levelton, directeur du Service de la conservation et de la protection.

Le président lit le Septième rapport du sous-comité de l'ordre du jour et de la procédure:

Le MERCREDI 19 mars 1969

Votre sous-comité se réunit aujourd'hui, les membres suivants étant présents: MM. Crossman, Goode, McQuaid, Rose et Whelan.

Il délibère sur les détails des voyages à entreprendre en Colombie-Britannique et dans le golfe du Saint-Laurent, ce dernier relatif à la chasse aux phoques.

Il est proposé que le Comité se réunisse le jeudi 27 mars 1969 pour entendre l'exposé préliminaire du ministre des Pêches sur le crédit n° 1—Adminis-

1—General Administration, Estimates 1969-70 of Fisheries and Forestry, when the question of the Seal Fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence might be raised.

The Committee agreed unanimously, that the above recommendation of the Subcommittee on Agenda and Procedure be adopted.

Mr. Howard (*Skeena*) suggested certain changes in the itinerary of its trip to British Columbia.

It was agreed that this question be referred to the Subcommittee on Agenda and Procedure.

The Chairman called Item 1—Departmental Administration, Fisheries and Forestry Estimates 1969-70 \$4,161,000.

The Honourable Jack Davis, Minister of Fisheries addressed the Committee.

It was agreed unanimously,—That the statement of the Minister of Fisheries be printed as an appendix to today's Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence. (See APPENDIX D)

The Minister of Fisheries assisted by the witnesses was questioned.

On the question of the Seal Fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence

Debate arose and

On Motion of Mr. McGrath, it was resolved, unanimously—To call Mr. Brian Davies and Mr. Serge Deyglun to appear before the Standing Committee on Fisheries and Forestry before Easter 1969, if possible or as soon after the Easter recess as possible. Also that the Committee have Mr. Davies present his film to the Committee and that it be arranged for a showing of the C.B.C. film Artek. Also that the Committee call Mr. Henri Stadt of Montreal.

Debate continuing.

On motion of Mr. Hogarth, it was resolved—That the Honourable, The Secre-

tration centrale, du Budget des dépenses de 1969-1970 du ministère des Pêches et des Forêts; la question de la chasse aux phoques dans le golfe du Saint-Laurent pourra être soulevée à cette occasion.

Le Comité convient à l'unanimité d'adopter la proposition émise dans ce rapport par le sous-comité de l'ordre du jour et de la procédure.

M. Howard (*Skeena*) propose certaines modifications à l'itinéraire du voyage en Colombie-Britannique.

Il est convenu que cette question soit déferée au sous-comité de l'ordre du jour et de la procédure.

Le président met en délibération le crédit n° 1—Administration centrale, du budget des dépenses de 1969-1970 du ministère des Pêches et des Forêts\$4,161,000

Le ministre des Pêches, l'honorable Jack Davis, prend la parole.

Le Comité convient à l'unanimité de faire imprimer l'exposé du ministre des Pêches en appendice au compte rendu des délibérations de ce jour (voir l'appendice «D»).

Le ministre des Pêches, avec l'aide des témoins, répond aux questions qui lui sont posées.

Sur la question de la chasse aux phoques dans le golfe du Saint-Laurent,

Il y a débat et,

sur une proposition de M. McGrath, il est décidé à l'unanimité d'inviter M. Brian Davies et M. Serge Deyglun à comparaître devant le Comité permanent des pêches et des forêts avant Pâques si possible, ou aussitôt que possible après le congé de Pâques. Il est également décidé que le Comité invitera M. Davies à faire la projection de son film et qu'on prendra des dispositions pour faire passer le film intitulé *Artek*, réalisé par Radio-Canada. Le Comité convoquera en outre M. Henri Stadt, de Montréal.

Les délibérations se poursuivent.

Sur une motion de M. Hogarth, il est décidé que l'honorable secrétaire d'État

tary of State for External Affairs, be invited to appear before this Committee to advise why the Government has not established headland to headland baselines to protect Canadian Territorial Waters and Canadian Fishermen on the Eastern and Western Coasts and also in the Arctic.

At 9.55 p.m., debate continuing, the Committee adjourned to the call of the Chair.

aux Affaires extérieures soit invité à comparaître devant le Comité et à expliquer pourquoi le gouvernement n'a pas établi de ligne de base de cap en cap, pour protéger les eaux territoriales du Canada et les pêcheurs canadiens sur les côtes est et ouest et dans l'Arctique.

A 21 h 55, les délibérations sont interrompues et le Comité s'ajourne jusqu'à nouvelle convocation du président.

Le secrétaire du Comité,
J. H. Bennett,
Clerk of the Committee.

[Texte]

EVIDENCE

(Recorded by Electronic Apparatus)

Thursday, March 27, 1969

● 2018

The Chairman: Gentlemen, I see a quorum. At a meeting of the Subcommittee on Agenda and Procedure on March 9, 1969, the question of seal hunting in the Gulf of St. Lawrence was considered and it was recommended that a meeting be arranged on Thursday, March 27 to hear a statement from the Minister of Fisheries on Item 1, General Administration, when the question of seal hunting might be raised. Is this agreeable?

Some hon. Members: Agreed.

The Chairman: I shall now call Item 1, General Administration, 1969-70 Estimates, Fisheries and Forestry and invite the Minister, Hon. Jack Davis to address the Committee.

Department of Fisheries and Forestry
1 Departmental Administration, including grants as detailed in the Estimates—\$4,161,000

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Mr. Chairman, you will recall I spoke to you earlier about a certain item and I also spoke to the Minister about it. I wonder if I could raise it before Mr. Davis...

The Chairman: Mr. Howard?

Mr. Howard (Skeena): What I want to raise, Mr. Chairman, is the itinerary for the visit by the Committee to British Columbia. I do not think it permits us too much ease of access to fishermen and others who may want to make presentations to the Committee in so far as Vancouver Island is concerned. I would like to suggest a rearrangement of the time schedule—I do not want it considered now—for consideration by the Steering Committee. To emphasize my point I will read the itinerary as it now stands.

On Wednesday, April 23, the Committee will be proceed from Vancouver to Victoria, which is on Vancouver Island, in the afternoon. There is an indication that that will be an evening free from any Committee hearings and so on. Then on the following day, Thursday, April 24, the Committee will proceed from Victoria by chartered bus to Nanaimo

[Interprétation]

TÉMOIGNAGES

(Enregistrement électronique)

Le jeudi 27 mars 1969

Le président: Messieurs, nous sommes en nombre. Lors de la réunion du Sous-comité du programme et de la procédure, le 9 mars dernier, il a été question de la chasse aux phoques dans le golfe du Saint-Laurent et il a été recommandé qu'une réunion soit tenue le jeudi 27 mars afin d'entendre la déclaration du ministre des Pêcheries au sujet du crédit 1, Administration centrale, alors que nous pourrions soulever la question de la chasse aux phoques. D'accord?

Des voix: D'accord.

Le président: Je propose donc, maintenant, qu'on en vienne au n° 1 *Administration centrale*, Budget des dépenses, 1969-1970, ministère de Pêches et Forêts, et je demande au ministre, l'honorable Jack Davis, de nous adresser la parole.

MINISTÈRE DES PÊCHERIES ET FORÊTS
1 Administration centrale, y compris les subventions selon le détail des affectations—\$4,161,000

M. Howard (Skeena): Je vous ai parlé auparavant, monsieur le président, d'un certain poste et j'en ai aussi parlé au Ministre. Je me demande si je pourrais soulever cette question auprès de M. Davis?

Le président: Monsieur Howard?

M. Howard (Skeena): Ce que je veux soulever, monsieur le président, c'est l'itinéraire de la visite de notre Comité en Colombie-Britannique. Je ne crois pas qu'il nous permette assez d'accès aux pêcheurs et aux autres qui veulent faire des représentations au Comité quant à l'île Vancouver. J'aimerais proposer que l'itinéraire soit remanié, pas maintenant, et soumis au Comité de direction.

Pour souligner, je vais maintenant lire le présent itinéraire.

Le mercredi 23 avril 1969, le Comité partira de Vancouver à Victoria, qui est sur l'île de Vancouver, dans l'après-midi. Il est prévu que ce mercredi soir nous aurons la soirée libre. La journée suivante, jeudi le 24 avril, le Comité se rendra de Victoria, en autobus, à Nanaimo, et nous visiterons le matin, la station de biologie de l'Office des recherches sur

[Text]

and in the morning will visit the Fisheries Research Board of Canada Biological Station from 10.30 to 12.30. Lunch will be eaten in Nanaimo and the Committee will come back to Victoria for hearings between 6.30 and 9.30 p.m. in Victoria on Thursday 24.

Nanaimo is the most central spot on Vancouver Island to those who are involved in the fisheries, Mr. Chairman, and I think, with respect, that perhaps the Committee might consider rearranging the schedule—I am sure this would be convenient to the people there—so that we will have a meeting in Victoria on Wednesday, April 23—the evening that we arrive—instead of having the evening free.

Then on Thursday we could proceed as planned to Nanaimo, visit the Biological Station and have an afternoon meeting in Nanaimo so that people from places on the West Coast such as Ucluelet and Port Alberni and Campbell River on the East Coast would have a better opportunity to get to those hearings in the afternoon of Thursday, April. 24. The Committee could proceed following the conclusions of those afternoon meetings back to Victoria where the proposed free evening, as it were, could be enjoyed on Thursday, April 24. We then could be in Victoria for the morning of April 25, in order to take the plane to Prince Rupert.

I have spoken with people at home about this since it was drawn to my attention and there seems to be general agreement, at least with the Native Brotherhood of British Columbia through Guy Williams its President and the United Fishermen and Allied Workers Union through Homer Stevens, the Secretary-Treasurer. I was not able to get in touch with the Pacific Trollers Association about this, but knowing the area, I am sure there would not be any disagreement with the proposed change.

I would like to put it to the Committee to see what we can do about it. I realize, Mr. Chairman, in talking to the Clerk of the Committee, that there have been advertisements placed in certain newspapers about the proposed meetings and it may take a corrective type of advertisement to change the arrangements, but I think it is absolutely necessary to provide an easier access to the Committee by people on Vancouver Island than is allowed by the schedule as it is now.

Mr. Comeau: Mr. Chairman, was it not agreed at the last meeting that Mr. Goode and the steering committee would deal with this schedule and that we would leave it up to them? It is unfortunate that Mr. Howard was not there.

[Interpretation]

les pêches du Canada de 10h.30 à 12h.30. Le déjeuner sera à mangé à Nanaimo et le Comité reviendra à Victoria pour une réunion de 6h.30 à 9h.30 à Victoria, le jeudi 24 avril.

Nanaimo est le point le plus central de la Colombie-Britannique, pour ce qui est des pêches, et le Comité pourrait peut-être envisager de modifier son itinéraire, ce serait tellement commode, de telle sorte que nous ayons une réunion à Victoria, le mercredi 23 avril, le soir de notre arrivée, au lieu d'avoir la soirée libre.

Et jeudi, nous irions à Nanaimo, ainsi que prévu, pour visiter la station de biologie, puis tenir une réunion à Nanaimo l'après-midi, de sorte que les gens de la côte Ouest venant de Ucluelet et de Port Alberni, et de Campbell River sur la côte Est, auraient l'occasion de se rendre à cette réunion dans l'après-midi du jeudi 24 avril. A la fin de ces réunions, nous pourrions revenir à Victoria, et à ce moment-là, nous aurions la soirée libre, le 24, de sorte que nous serions à Victoria le 25 au matin pour prendre l'avion à destination de Prince Rupert.

J'en ai parlé à certaines gens depuis que j'en ai eu connaissance et il semble que tout le monde en convient au moins avec la *Native Brotherhood of British Columbia*, dont M. Williams est le président, ainsi que le *United Fishermen and Allied Workers Union* qui est présidé par M. Hower Stevens. Malheureusement, je n'ai pu me mettre en rapport avec la *Pacific Trollers Association* à ce sujet, mais connaissant la région, je crois qu'il n'y aura aucun désaccord concernant le changement proposé. Aussi, j'aimerais le proposer au Comité pour voir ce que nous pouvons faire. Je me rends compte, monsieur le président, en parlant au greffier du Comité que deux annonces ont été placées dans les journaux de la région à propos de réunions envisagées et il y aurait peut-être lieu d'insérer un autre article pour annoncer ce changement, mais je pense qu'il est absolument nécessaire de rendre plus facile l'accès des gens de l'île de Vancouver aux réunions du Comité.

M. Comeau: Monsieur le président, n'avait-on pas convenu, au cours de la dernière réunion, que M. Goode et le comité de direction s'occuperaient de cet horaire et qu'il leur laisserait le choix? C'est regrettable que M. Howard n'était pas présent.

[Texte]

The Chairman: That was the consensus at the last in camera meeting.

Mr. Comeau: I think we should stick by that decision.

• 2025

Mr. McGrath: I do not think we should consider this matter now. We have kept these people waiting long enough. It is now 8.25 p.m. and I think we should proceed with the business of the meeting, Mr. Chairman. The Committee can take cognizance of what Mr. Howard has said.

The Chairman: Is it Mr. Howard's wish that this be referred to the steering committee?

Mr. Howard (Skeena): If that seems to be agreeable, of course; I am concerned about trying to get it corrected.

The Chairman: Is it agreed that this be referred to the steering committee?

Some hon. Members: Agreed.

The Chairman: I will now call on the Minister of Fisheries.

Hon. Jack Davis (Minister of Fisheries): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I think if it is suitable to you and to the Committee I will make a few very general remarks and then possibly we could proceed by way of question and answer and thereby cover some of the problems which are of more concern to the members individually.

I would like, first, to dwell on some of the problem areas in our fishery, the areas which present the greatest challenge to all of us—the areas of low income and under-employment. Not all of the segments of our fishery are in trouble, but as a broad generalization the fishing industry in Canada is in difficulties. However, there are a few bright spots. We have the Pacific salmon fishing industry which compared with the fishery on the East Coast is in good shape, we have the new Queen crab industry in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and we have a rapidly growing herring fishery in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Those represent real prospects for the future, but on the other hand we have other situations, particularly in relation to the ground-fish on the East Coast where incomes are low and there is a good deal of under-employment, where people over the long term, at least, should be shifted out of the industry and employed in other higher paying vocations.

This general situation in the fishery should not come as any surprise. In affluent countries

[Interprétation]

Le président: C'est ce que nous avons convenu à notre dernière réunion à huis-clos.

M. Comeau: Je pense que nous devrions nous en tenir à cette décision.

M. McGrath: Je ne crois pas que nous devrions étudier la question maintenant. Nous avons fait attendre les gens assez longtemps. Il est 20h.25 et je crois que nous devrions maintenant procéder aux délibérations et prendre connaissance de ce que M. Howard vient de dire.

Le président: M. Howard voudrait-il que la chose soit déferée au comité de direction?

M. Howard (Skeena): Volontiers, si cela vous convient. Ce qui m'inquiète, c'est que notre itinéraire soit remis en question.

Le président: Êtes-vous d'accord que la chose soit déferée au comité?

Des voix: D'accord.

Le président: Maintenant, je demanderais au Ministre de prononcer sa déclaration.

L'hon. Jack Davis (Ministre des Pêcheries): Merci, monsieur le président. Je crois que si la chose est appropriée pour le Comité, je ferai quelques remarques d'ordre général, puis nous pourrions passer aux questions et par la suite, toucher à certains sujets qui intéressent les députés.

D'abord, j'aimerais toucher à quelques-uns des problèmes qui affectent les pêches, dans les domaines qui posent un défi à nous tous, des régions de faible revenu et de sous-emploi. Ce n'est pas tous les secteurs de nos pêches qui ont des ennuis, mais en général, l'industrie des pêches est en difficulté. Il y a bien certainement des endroits où tout va bien, par exemple, la pêche au saumon du Pacifique qui, par rapport à l'industrie de la pêche de la Côte de l'Atlantique, est en bonne situation. Nous avons une nouvelle industrie du crabe araignée dans le Golfe du Saint-Laurent où l'on constate une expansion rapide de l'industrie du hareng. Voilà qui représente de bonnes perspectives pour l'avenir, mais d'un autre côté la situation est différente en ce qui concerne l'industrie du poisson de fond sur la côte est où les revenus sont bas et le sous-emploi assez considérable et où les gens après une longue période, devraient au moins être employés dans un autre secteur industriel qui les paierait mieux.

Cette situation générale dans le domaine des pêches ne devrait pas vous surprendre.

[Text]

the commercial fishery tends to be down near the bottom of the scale, indeed, in the most affluent countries the commercial fishery barely exists.

In the United States today it is very difficult to recruit people into the commercial fishery at all. Young people certainly are looking for regular jobs, eight-hour days, fringe benefits, pensions at age 65 and TV in the evening. They certainly do not go out to sea as their fathers did and, generally speaking, it is very difficult to recruit commercial fishermen there. This is one of the reasons why Canadians on both coasts are out-fishing the Americans. The Americans just are not going to sea in the fishery.

The sports fishery, of course, is a different proposition, but basically this is what is happening in high income areas and certainly in high income countries.

This is happening in Canada. It is happening on the West Coast. It is happening to some extent on the East Coast. A recent report covering the economic situation in the Atlantic Provinces indicates that the average value of output per fisherman is about \$2,000 a year. In forestry the net value of his output is something like \$6,000 or three times as much and in mining it could be as high as \$15,000. In other words, if there is an opportunity in the woods or at a pulp mill or, better still, in a mine, a smelter or a metal refinery the individual is going to move out of the fishery and into these other industries.

The situation, again, in the Atlantic region is one of under-employment. There are 45,000 fishermen in the Atlantic region as a whole. Of these 45,000 only about 6,000 can be said to be employed on a full-time or year-round basis. Some 27,000 are employed five or six months in the year and the remaining 12,000 are occasional workers who, while their major source of income is in the fishery, get by on a very small income indeed.

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Under these circumstances one might well ask what the role of the Department of Fisheries should be. I think the role of the Department of Fisheries can only be judged in the context of the government as a whole. As I see it, the Department of Fisheries should concern itself with the development of essentially an economic fishery that can pay a good living wage and working in concert with the Departments of Manpower and Regional and Economic Expansion endeavour to pinpoint where the surpluses of manpower, equipment

[Interpretation]

Dans certains pays favorisés, les pêches commerciales tendent à être au bas de l'échelle, il semble même que dans la plupart des pays favorisés, ces pêches sont presque inexistantes.

Aux États-Unis par exemple, il est très difficile de recruter des gens dans le secteur des pêches; les jeunes gens préfèrent un emploi régulier, huit heures de travail par jour, des avantages marginaux, un régime de pension de retraite à l'âge de 65 ans. Ils ne veulent certainement pas aller à la mer à l'instar de leurs pères, et généralement, il est très difficile de recruter des pêcheurs. Voilà l'une des raisons pour lesquelles les Canadiens sur les deux côtes dépassent les Américains dans la pêche.

Pour ce qui est de la pêche sportive, c'est tout à fait différent. Mais voilà essentiellement ce qui arrive dans les pays industrialisés où les revenus sont élevés. La même chose se passe au Canada, sur la côte ouest et, dans une certaine mesure, sur la côte est. Tout récemment, un rapport couvrant la situation économique dans les provinces de l'Atlantique a indiqué que la moyenne de la production du pêcheur est d'environ \$2,000 par an. Dans l'exploitation forestière, c'est environ 6,000 dollars, c'est-à-dire trois fois plus et dans l'industrie minière, elle pourrait s'élever à \$15,000. Par conséquent, il y a plus d'avenir dans l'exploitation forestière ou dans une usine de pâte à papier, ou encore mieux dans une usine, une fonderie ou une raffinerie métallurgique, l'individu quittera les pêcheries pour l'une ou l'autre de ces industries.

Dans la région de l'Atlantique règne le sous-emploi. Il y a 45,000 pêcheurs dans cette région. De ce nombre, 6,000 seulement sont employés à plein temps. Environ 27,000 travaillent pendant 5 ou 6 mois de l'année, et les 12,000 qui restent sont des travailleurs occasionnels. Quoique leur principale source de revenu soit les pêches, ce revenu est très faible en fait.

Dans ces circonstances, on pourrait bien se demander quel est le rôle que doit jouer le ministère des Pêcheries. Il ne peut être jugé que dans le contexte gouvernemental dans son ensemble. À mon avis, le ministère devrait se préoccuper de mettre sur pied une industrie des pêcheries économiquement viable qui peut payer de bons salaires et, de concert avec les ministères de la Main-d'œuvre et de l'Expansion économique régionale, il devrait essayer de savoir où il y a un surplus de main-d'œuvre et d'équipement, et d'aider si possi-

[Texte]

and so on are and assist, if possible, in the process of getting people relocated or at least re-employed in other lines of endeavour which will pay better and which, in the long run, will be a more satisfactory source of employment in any case.

In very general terms, we not only have too much manpower in the fishery, we also have far too much equipment. Certainly we could produce the same volume and value of fish with half the labour force and perhaps with less than half the investment in vessels and equipment that we have.

This varies from one fishery to another, but if one were not concerned with the people, were not concerned with the social conditions and so on, the process could be a relentless one of reducing the numbers of vessels and making sure that the most efficient gear was used, but certainly a much smaller value of gear would be involved. Using fewer people to harvest the same number of fish would automatically produce a higher income to those left in the fishery.

On the West Coast we have started a process in this direction whereby, hopefully, over the next decade or so, certainly by the early 1980's, we will have cut the number of vessels in the salmon fishery to less than half and, presumably, the number of fishermen employed in the Pacific salmon fishery will be down to less than half. If we can maintain the output of fish and we should be able to do this and maybe increase it, this will mean that the average income of the salmon fisherman on the West Coast will have more than doubled.

This will be a remarkable development because in the last 20 years, that is essentially since the end of World War II, we have seen roughly the same number of salmon being caught by roughly the same number of fishermen, but by now we have three times the investment in boats and gear.

In other words, if you just take numbers of fish as your test of economic efficiency clearly this much greater investment in gear reflects a decline in productivity and this is the basic reason why the income of fishermen on the West Coast has not gone up as rapidly as the income of people in most other industries.

It is good, relative to fishermen on the East Coast, but it is very low when compared with the people in the logging industry. The logging industry on the West Coast probably

[Interprétation]

ble à relocaliser les gens ou tout au moins leur trouver un autre emploi mieux rémunéré.

D'une façon générale, non seulement avons-nous trop des gens dans le secteur des pêches mais aussi trop de matériel. Il est sûr que nous pourrions produire le même volume de pêches avec un personnel réduit de moitié et peut-être également avec une réduction de moitié des investissements en bateaux et en équipement.

Ceci varie d'un endroit à un autre, mais si nous ne nous préoccupons pas des conditions sociales des gens, nous serions aux prises avec un procédé impitoyable de réduction du nombre des bateaux et aurions à nous assurer que l'équipement le plus efficace est utilisé, mais il est évident que la valeur du matériel utilisé serait moindre. Si moins de personnes pêchent la même quantité de poissons, leurs revenus seront automatiquement plus élevés.

Sur la côte Ouest, nous avons entrepris un programme de ce genre et nous espérons qu'au cours des 10 prochaines années, que d'ici 1980 en tout cas, nous aurons réduit de moitié le nombre de bateaux utilisés pour la pêche au saumon et je suppose que nous aurons également réduit de plus de la moitié le nombre de personnes qui s'adonnent à la pêche au saumon dans le Pacifique. Si nous pouvons maintenir la production à son niveau actuel, ou l'accroître, le revenu du pêcheur aura au moins doublé.

Ce serait remarquable, car depuis vingt ans, c'est-à-dire depuis la fin de la seconde guerre mondiale, la production de saumon est à peu près la même et le nombre des pêcheurs également. Mais par contre, les investissements en bateaux et en équipement sont trois fois plus élevés.

En d'autres termes, si vous considérez la quantité de poissons comme étant votre test d'efficacité économique, il est clair que cet investissement beaucoup plus important est un indice de déclin de productivité, c'est pour cette raison que les revenus sur la côte Est n'ont pas augmenté aussi rapidement que sur la côte Ouest.

C'est assez bien sur la côte Est mais beaucoup moins par rapport, par exemple, à l'exploitation forestière qui paie sans doute les meilleurs salaires au monde, mais on ne peut

[Text]

pays the highest wages anywhere in the world, but one certainly cannot say that of the income of the fishermen on Canada's West Coast.

In other words, over this last 20 years with the most valuable fishery in Canada, the Pacific salmon, we have seen roughly the same number of fish caught by roughly the same number of fishermen, but with three times the capital investment.

This is a decline in productivity and clearly a development which is not helpful. The fishing season has had to be cut back and cut back and cut back and there has been more and more red tape as we have introduced more and more restrictions on the operations of fishermen individually and collectively. The new system that we have introduced out there will, in effect, reduce the number of vessels over the next decade. The government will be buying up the older less productive boats and those which remain will obviously be able to fish for longer periods in each year. Then the average income per fisherman will go up more or less automatically.

If we are fortunate enough as the result of very heavy investments in new spawning facilities, hatcheries and so on to be able to

● 2035

expand the runs of salmon and make a much greater volume of salmon available, clearly this will be all to the good. The catch will go up and if the number of boats is also going down then incomes will automatically go up faster than otherwise would be the case.

There has been concern, I think naturally, about who will own the boats, five, ten and fifteen years from now. In the system we have introduced we have also insured that the government will know month by month about changes in ownership. I have already expressed my concern publicly about this and I have told the companies privately and publicly, at least the big processing companies, that I want to see their participation in numbers of boats go down and go down drastically. I think it makes sense and stands to reason that if the taxpayer of Canada is going to pay for the expansion of the resource or, under the worst circumstances, just the maintenance of the resource then the means of exploitation should not fall into the hands of a few companies.

We would want to maximize the participation in the fishing activity itself and presumably if we go down from some 5,500 boats in 1969 to 2,000 in 1980 we do not want to see

[Interpretation]

sûrement pas dire la même chose du revenu des pêcheurs sur la côte Ouest.

Ces 20 dernières années, en ce qui concerne la plus importante pêche au Canada, celle du saumon du Pacifique, à peu près la même quantité de poisson a été prise par à peu près le même nombre de pêcheurs, mais cela a pris trois fois plus d'investissements.

Cela signifie une baisse de productivité, et cela n'aide sûrement pas. Il a fallu réduire la campagne de pêche continuellement. Il y a plus de procédures bureaucratiques et nous avons introduit des restrictions qui ont affecté chaque pêcheur en particulier et tous en général. En fait, le nouveau système réduira le nombre des bateaux de pêche d'ici dix ans. Le gouvernement achètera les bateaux moins productifs et ceux qui resteront pourront pêcher plus longtemps pendant l'année et le revenu moyen des pêcheurs par le fait même sera plus élevé.

Nous sommes assez heureux vu les investissements qui se font actuellement de pouvoir donner une expansion à la pêche du saumon,

d'ailleurs aujourd'hui les apports sont plus élevés, ce qui est très bien. Ces efforts continueront de s'accroître et par le fait même le revenu des pêcheurs s'accroîtra.

On s'est préoccupé bien sûr, pour savoir à qui appartiendront les bateaux dans 10 ou 15 ans. Dans le système que nous avons introduit, nous nous sommes assurés que le gouvernement saura chaque mois qui détient les bateaux, j'ai déjà exprimé mon opinion à ce sujet publiquement et j'ai même fait savoir aux sociétés, surtout aux grandes compagnies de pêche que je voulais que leur part de propriété sur les bateaux baisse d'une façon radicale. Si les contribuables doivent payer pour l'expansion de cette pêche, il semble alors que les moyens d'exploitation ne devraient pas tomber dans les mains de grosses sociétés.

Nous voulons augmenter au maximum la participation à la pêche et si nous réduisons le nombre de bateaux, de 5,500 en 1969 à 2,000 en 1980 nous ne voulons pas que plus

[Texte]

more than a few hundred in the hands of the big companies at the end of that period, especially since they are the ones buying the fish and marketing them in other parts of the world.

On the East Coast the best fishery in dollar terms is the lobster fishery. It is also an ideal fishery from several other points of view. It is fully controllable in the sense that the resource is totally within Canadian territory and jurisdiction. The resource has been declining slowly in quantity, but not dramatically. Unfortunately, the number of fishermen has been rising slowly and obviously productivity again is going down slowly. We have moved in there to limit the total number of boats and indirectly the number of fishermen.

We are setting up a scheme whereby the government, again, can progressively buy boats from the market which will automatically increase the income of the average lobster fisherman. This, from now on, will be a fully controlled situation. One of the best features of the lobster fishery has been the rising price per pound of lobster and it has largely been as a result of the rising market price that the incomes of lobster fishermen have actually gone up. It certainly has not been physical productivity because obviously that has not been improving. The total catch has been sliding downward and the number of fishermen has been going up.

The Department of Regional Economic Expansion moving in on a situation such as that could choose to buy up boats or provide funds for the Department of Fisheries to buy up boats and this could happen to the point where the income of the average lobster fisherman was equal to or above that of people in the rest of the community at which point, I suppose, we would hold off. However, it would be a controllable situation, a thoroughly tolerable one and a well managed one. That is an inshore fishery, one that I think now is under control and where incomes, while not really satisfactory, can be improved over the next decade.

The other major inshore fishery in the Atlantic region, that of the salt cod-fish industry principally located in Newfoundland, by comparison, is in very difficult straits indeed. The average incomes are the lowest of all the fisheries in Canada. The numbers of inshore fishermen have been rising—have risen appreciably in the last 15 years. The total volume of the catch, on the other hand, has gone down appreciably.

In other words, there are more inshore fishermen but a smaller catch and both of these trends appear to be continuing. The

[Interprétation]

d'une centaine de ces bateaux appartiennent en exclusivité aux sociétés. Nous voulons que ce poisson soit vendu dans tous les coins du monde.

Par ailleurs, sur la côte Est, la meilleure pêche est celle du hareng, c'est aussi une pêche idéale à divers points de vue. Les ressources sont tout à fait exclusives au territoire canadien. Le homard a diminué en quantité mais pas de façon sensible, le nombre de pêcheurs, par contre, s'est élevé lentement, ce qui veut dire que la productivité descend donc. Nous essayons de limiter le nombre global de bateaux et indirectement le nombre de pêcheurs.

Selon le régime que nous avons instauré le gouvernement achète un certain nombre de bateaux et par conséquent, nous essayons d'accroître le revenu moyen des pêcheurs de homards. La situation n'est pas tout à fait encore réglée, mais le point saillant de la pêche au homard, c'est le prix payé pour le fruit de mer. D'autre part la productivité ne s'est pas accrue parce que la pêche diminue et le nombre de pêcheurs augmente.

Le ministère de l'Expansion régionale pourrait avoir le choix, soit d'acheter des bateaux, soit de fournir des fonds au ministère des Pêches afin d'acheter des bateaux et à la longue, jusqu'à ce que le revenu moyen du pêcheur augmente par rapport au reste de la collectivité. Je crois que la situation pourrait être contrôlée et bien administrée.

L'autre aspect majeur est celui des pêches côtières de l'Atlantique de la morue salée, principalement à Terre-Neuve, qui en comparaison, sont en très mauvaise posture. Le revenu moyen est le plus faible de toutes les pêches canadiennes. Le nombre des pêcheurs côtiers a augmenté d'une façon significative au cours des quinze dernières années. Cependant, le volume total des prises s'est réduit d'une façon appréciable.

En d'autres mots, il y a un plus grand nombre de pêcheurs côtiers, mais des prises plus petites, et ces tendances paraissent se

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decline in the catch is due in part to a much more intensive offshore effort, not only by Canadians, but by vessels of other countries offshore. Their catch per unit of effort is also going down, but they are using bigger and bigger trawlers, more and more efficient equipment and this, of course, is bad news and to the extent that the offshore fishery

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expands, foreign and Canadian, this is more bad news for the salt fishery.

We have to do something dramatic, I think, in this case. I do not think there is any alternative to setting up a salt fish development corporation, somewhat along the lines of the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation, but one which does not involve the provinces—the Province of Newfoundland in this case. It would be totally a federal operation. One which also was oriented more to development instead of marketing. Development in the sense of redevelopment with a much greater emphasis on quality. I gather that we will find it much easier to sell our salt fish if we can improve the quality or guarantee better quality.

I would hope, also, that this operation would be similar to the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation in another respect, that we would be able to announce at the beginning of each year—this time each year—a price schedule to which the fishermen could work through the season from, say, May until the end of September.

If a greater return were eventually realized by selling the salt fish abroad then a further amount of money would be paid at the end of the season to the fishermen. The fishermen would be paid as they produced and they would know what their minimum incomes were likely to be. In total, it would be a more predictable situation.

We would also over the long pull rationalize production to a much greater extent and, of course, very slowly and over the long pull ship more of the fish into the fresh and frozen category. This also has to happen.

Moving over on to the fresh and frozen side, I think we have a much happier outlook, certainly a much more optimistic one even in the short run. There our production has been rising and our efficiency in general

[Interpretation]

poursuivre. Le déclin des prises est dû en partie à l'effort intensif de la pêche en haute mer, non seulement par les Canadiens mais par les bateaux de différents pays. Leurs prises par bateau diminuent elles aussi, mais ils utilisent des chalutiers hauturiers de plus en plus grands, et un équipement de plus en plus efficace; et ceci, en fin de compte, constitue une malheureuse nouvelle pour l'industrie de la morue salée autant et aussi longtemps que

la pêche hauturière étrangère et canadienne se développe.

Nous avons à prendre des mesures dramatiques dans ce cas. Je ne pense pas qu'il y ait de solutions autres que celle de mettre sur pied une société de développement des pêches de morue salée, un organisme qui serait semblable à celui de l'Office de commercialisation du poisson d'eau douce. Mais qui, cette fois-là, ne s'appliquerait qu'à la province de Terre-Neuve. Cette société serait une entreprise entièrement fédérale. Elle serait orientée plus vers l'expansion que vers la commercialisation. L'expansion, dans le sens du redéveloppement, avec une plus grande emphase sur la qualité. Je suis certain que nous pourrions vendre notre poisson salé beaucoup plus facilement si nous étions à même d'améliorer et de garantir une qualité supérieure.

J'espère que cette opération serait semblable à celle de l'Office de commercialisation du poisson d'eau douce dans un autre secteur aussi, afin que nous puissions énoncer au début de chaque année, c'est-à-dire à peu près à cette époque, une échelle de prix sur laquelle les pêcheurs pourraient compter tout au cours de la saison, c'est-à-dire de mai jusqu'à la fin de septembre.

Si des profits supérieurs pouvaient être éventuellement réalisés lors de la vente des poissons salés à l'étranger, ainsi un montant supplémentaire pourrait être payé à la fin de la saison aux pêcheurs. Les pêcheurs seraient payés sur la base de leur production et pourraient ainsi connaître quel serait leur revenu minimum chaque année. Il s'agirait ainsi d'une situation beaucoup plus enviable.

Nous voulons aussi sur une période plus étalée rationaliser la production et très lentement introduire sur les bateaux l'équipement nécessaire à la pêche de poisson frais et congelé. Ceci doit être aussi entrepris. Si l'on parle maintenant du poisson frais et du poisson congelé, je pense que nous avons là un avenir beaucoup plus brillant. En tout cas, certainement, une vue beaucoup plus optimiste à court terme.

[Texte]

has been improving though it is still low. Our main market, the United States, has been expanding steadily and the retail price has held up well for our principal frozen ground-fish products.

We have been up against in the last 18 months to two years one of these classic Canadian situations where the retail price in the United States stayed up, but the price to Canadian exporters went down. In this case, if I can generalize, the price for cod blocks which had risen to as high as 30 cents per pound two years or two and a half years ago dropped and through most of 1968 was down to around 21 cents. The retail price, on the other hand, has been up in the order of 65 cents, 75 cents and 80 cents per pound.

If the fishermen received, say, 12 cents of those 30 cents and then the price dropped to 21 cents, clearly someone got hurt. A number of processing companies have been in serious difficulties because of this drop in the export price—the delivered price, Boston. Several have closed their doors; one very large one backed by Unilever in the United Kingdom just decided to close up shop and leave. It left behind a very substantial investment and never really looked back over its shoulder at the plant in Newfoundland, the government has had to move in and do something about it.

Last year we paid what were called deficiency payments which really amounted to a direct cents per pound subsidy. We could not continue that because we were faced with a countervailing duty in the United States, whereby had we reintroduced it, say, April 1, 1969, we would have been faced within 24 hours with a court action in the United States. Automatically a comparable duty would have been levied in the U.S. offsetting our support and it would have annulled anything we could have done along the same lines as in 1968.

So we have done several other things, all of which are generally, I think, acceptable in the eyes of other countries, not just the United States, but other countries. The main thing we have done or are in the process of doing is this: We have said that the federal government—the Canadian Government—through the

[Interprétation]

Notre production a augmenté d'une façon considérable et l'efficacité s'est améliorée en général, même si elle est encore au-dessous des normes. Notre principal marché, les États-Unis, s'est agrandi d'une façon suivie, et les prix de détail se sont maintenus d'une façon raisonnable pour les principaux produits congelés de poisson de fond.

Nous avons passé au cours des dix-huit derniers mois une de ces périodes classiques au Canada où les prix de détail aux États-Unis se sont maintenus ou ont augmenté légèrement, mais où les prix payés aux exportateurs canadiens ont baissé. Dans ce cas, si je peux généraliser, les prix pour la morue congelée qui avaient augmenté jusqu'à un sommet de 30 cents la livre, il y a deux ans ou deux ans et demi, a baissé considérablement et tout au cours de l'année 1968, s'est maintenu autour de 21 cents la livre. Le prix de détail, d'autre part, a augmenté sensiblement jusqu'à 65, 75 et même 90 cents la livre.

Si le pêcheur avait reçu disons 12 cents sur les 30 cents payés en gros et que, par après, le prix ait baissé jusqu'à 21 cents, il est clair que quelqu'un a été lésé. Un grand nombre de compagnies de préparation ont été dans de sérieuses difficultés financières à cause de cette baisse de prix dans nos exportations. Plusieurs ont dû fermer leurs portes. Une très grande manufacture faisant partie du groupe Unilever au Royaume-Uni vient juste de décider de fermer ses entreprises et d'abandonner le domaine. Elle a laissé derrière elle des investissements substantiels et n'a jamais regardé en arrière pour voir ce qu'elle avait abandonné à Terre-Neuve. Ainsi, le gouvernement doit passer à l'action et prendre en main les opérations.

Au cours de l'an passé, nous avons payé ce que nous avons appelé des paiements d'appoint, ce qui était en fait des subventions directes par livre. Nous ne pouvons pas continuer ces subventions car nous avons à faire face à une taxe compensatoire aux États-Unis et si nous avions réintroduit ces mêmes subventions, disons au 1^{er} avril 1969, en moins de vingt-quatre heures, nous aurions fait face à une réaction aux États-Unis, et automatiquement, des droits comparables auraient été imposés aux États-Unis contrebalançant notre appui. Nous aurions pu faire la même chose qu'en 1968.

Nous avons pris plusieurs autres mesures qui sont généralement acceptables aux yeux d'autres pays, mais non pour les États-Unis. Ce que nous avons fait surtout et que nous essayons de faire c'est ceci: nous avons dit que le gouvernement canadien, par l'entremise de l'Office de soutien des prix des pro-

[Text]

Fisheries Prices Support Board will go into the market and will support and endeavour to stabilize the export price of our principal ground-fish products.

We will be doing this on a selective basis; we will be doing it only in respect of those products, the price of which are well below some long-term trend. We are going to endeavour to take the big swings out of the market price for our principal ground-fish products—our frozen ground-fish products—and we are going to do it in the sense of supporting the price.

The Fisheries Prices Support Board legislation which was set up some years ago is ideally suited for this purpose. There is a \$25 million fund there. In theory the moneys involved through the purchase of ground-fish at one stage are recovered at a later stage when the fish is resold, so that over the long pull the operation should break even. It certainly should break even if we are in the market only when the price is below the long-term trend, never in the market when the price is above the long-term trend.

This announcement that the federal government would go into the market and support the price for Canadian produced frozen ground-fish products already has had a beneficial effect, the price has begun to move upward.

As long as the price is moving upward, I think we would be unwise to say at what point we are going to enter the market, but you can be sure that we would have to enter the market if the price remained for any protracted period of time below that of the cost of our more efficient producers in Canada. I am informed that the costs of our more efficient producers, for example, in the case of cod—frozen cod blocks—is in the order of 25 to 26 cents, per pound, which is one rough indication of the level below which the Fisheries Prices Support Board would be inclined to enter the market. That is one product. Of course, there are red fish, for which another price, another set of costs and another target price, if you like, would have to be determined. In the case of the flat fish or flounders, the price has already risen to a point where it is well above the long-term trend and there is certainly no immediate reason why the Fisheries Prices Support Board should begin to pick up flat fish.

That is the biggest move, the most important one that the federal government, I think, can take. In other words, back the Canadian exporter of frozen ground-fish with the credit of the nation and by picking up fish which otherwise might be sold at distress prices by

[Interpretation]

duits de la pêche s'occupera de commercialisation et tentera de stabiliser les prix d'exportation de nos prises de poisson de fond.

Nous le ferons pour que certaines catégories dont les prix sont inférieurs à certaines tendances à long terme. Nous allons essayer de donner vraiment un élan aux prix du poisson de fond, nous allons le faire sous forme de soutien des prix.

La loi sur l'Office de soutien des prix des produits de la pêche, au point de vue du poisson est idéalement appropriée. Il y a une caisse de 21 millions de dollars. En théorie, les fonds en cause, par l'entremise de l'achat de produits de pêche, seront récupérés au moment de la vente, de sorte qu'à la longue l'opération devrait être payante, devrait être rentable. Surtout si on considère que nous nous occuperons de commercialisation que lorsque le prix sera inférieur aux tendances à long terme. Cette déclaration à savoir que le gouvernement fédéral appuierait, supporterait les prix pour les poissons de fonds canadiens a déjà eu des effets salutaires. Les prix ont commencé à monter.

Pour autant que les prix montent, je crois que nous ne serions pas avisés de dire à quel moment précis nous allons nous occuper de commercialisation en particulier, mais vous pouvez être sûrs que nous allons nous occuper du marché si les prix restent pendant assez longtemps inférieurs aux prix des producteurs les plus efficaces du Canada. On me fait savoir que les coûts de nos producteurs les plus efficaces dans le cas, par exemple, de la morue, serait de l'ordre de 25 à 26 cents la livre. Ce n'est là qu'une indication du niveau en bas duquel le gouvernement fédéral ou l'Office de la commercialisation s'occuperait du marché. Il y aura un prix de soutien pour le saumon, un autre prix devrait être déterminé pour chaque cas. Dans le cas des poissons plats, les prix ont déjà monté, et dépassent déjà les tendances à long terme, et il n'y a aucune raison maintenant pour que l'Office de commercialisation intervienne.

Voilà quelle est la meilleure initiative que puisse prendre le gouvernement canadien. En d'autres mots, les exportateurs canadiens de poissons plats congelés, en achetant des poissons qui autrement pourraient être vendus à des prix de sacrifice, cela empêche, je crois,

[Texte]

the companies in poor financial shape, prevent the market price from being eroded by Canadians who just have to have cash and who just have to sell.

The Europeans have complained that the Canadians always break the price. This move into the market by the Fisheries Prices Support Board will offset that and I hope in the future Canadians will not be accused of being the price leaders in the downward trend. We have had meetings—exploratory meetings—both in Washington and Copenhagen with the Scandinavian countries on both the manner of this stabilization function and the way in which we could co-operate with the suppliers of the market in maintaining reasonable prices in the United States.

The upward price adjustment which is already under way is the best news that the industry could get, it is in the direction of a relatively free market and it also does not involve any tax dollars on a continuing basis. This is not a subsidy, it is simply an attempt to stabilize and, in effect, put a floor under prices for export.

There are various other things which we are doing in the nature of loans for the reorganization of plants to make them more efficient, both in the short-term and the long-term. One program has already been announced and several others will be announced, so we will have not only a better market price situation, but I hope a better cost situation as time goes by.

I could go on; I could talk about a number of other sectors of the fishery; I am tempted to say a word about seals before the questions start. Perhaps I could elude to the correspondence we have been getting, in my office alone on this subject. We have already had 1,260 letters in the English language and 580 in the French language which we have answered. We have a backlog, I am told, that has really begun to pile up in the last few days of about 7,000, so we have a long way to go, but we are getting there.

This is probably the biggest volume of mail that anyone has been getting in Ottawa recently, but it is nothing when compared with some of the mail that our embassies have been getting overseas. As a result of *Paris Match*—

Mr. McGrath: Is the Prime Minister's mail included in that figure?

Mr. Davis: No, that is just my own.

Mr. McGrath: Do you have a figure on what the Prime Minister's mail has been?

[Interprétation]

les prix du marché de baisser par suite de ventes de liquidation des pêcheurs qui ont besoin de liquidité à tout prix.

Les Européens se plaignent que les Canadiens font baisser les prix. L'action de l'Office de la commercialisation pourrait contrebalancer cela et on ne pourrait pas accuser les Canadiens de faire baisser les prix. Nous avons eu des réunions exploratoires à Washington et à Copenhague sur la façon de stabiliser les prix et sur la façon de collaborer avec les fournisseurs pour maintenir des prix raisonnables aux États-Unis.

Ce rajustement vers la hausse qui s'opère déjà, c'est la meilleure nouvelle que l'industrie pouvait obtenir. Cela va, je crois, dans le sens d'un marché libre, et ne met en cause aucune étape de façon continue. Il ne s'agit pas d'une subvention, il s'agit simplement d'un élément de stabilisation pour imposer un maximum aux prix à l'exportation.

Nous accordons aussi des prêts pour la réorganisation des usines, des conserveries, à long terme et à court terme. Ces programmes ont déjà été annoncés, plusieurs autres le seront bientôt. Nous aurons non seulement, je crois, de meilleurs prix mais une situation prix de revient qui sera favorable avec le temps. Je pourrais continuer indéfiniment et parler d'un certain nombre de secteurs des pêches. J'aimerais dire un mot maintenant des phoques. Peut-être pourrais-je parler de la correspondance que nous avons reçue à mon bureau, à ce sujet. Nous avons déjà 1,260 lettres en anglais et 580 lettres en français auxquelles nous avons répondu. Nous avons environ 7,000 lettres d'accumulées. Il nous reste encore beaucoup de correspondance à faire et nous y arriverons. C'est sans doute le volume le plus considérable de lettres reçues sur une question à Ottawa, récemment. Mais ce n'est rien comparativement aux lettres que certaines de nos ambassades ont reçues outre-mer.

M. McGrath: Est-ce que cela comprend la correspondance du premier ministre?

M. Davis: Non, seulement la mienne.

M. McGrath: Avez-vous les chiffres pour la correspondance que reçoit le premier ministre?

[Text]

Mr. Davis: It runs into the thousands.

Mr. McGrath: I know that, yes.

The Chairman: Did you not notice the expansion of the East Block?

Mr. Davis: I am told that as a result of the several pages of coloured reproductions in the European publication *Paris Match* there has been a tremendous outburst of concern, particularly in France, Switzerland and Belgium. I am told that in Belgium our Embassy has had to deal not only with many thousands of protest calls and letters, but the Ambassador has had to defend our cause publicly against editorial criticism by the major Brussels newspapers. The Embassy has received protesting delegations, one of which delivered a petition purportedly containing 400,000 signatures of school children and they have had to seek police protection against one bomb threat. In France this protest delegation marched into the Chancery two or three weeks ago led by a man who has since gone on a much publicized hunger strike. The group was later disbursed by the police. In Geneva our Consulate was similarly visited by student protest groups, et cetera, et cetera. There was picketing in New York, Washington and so on and our Embassy in Washington has been getting letters at the rate of 600 a day.

Much of this activity has been caused by publications like the one in *Paris Match* or by a several page article which is appearing in the current edition of *Life* magazine—and also, I think to an even greater extent by television. I was particularly concerned about a television program which was shown in New York City a few weeks ago—I will find the particulars as I will have to be careful about this—on February 20, in which Mr. Brian Davies who is Executive Secretary of the New Brunswick Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was interviewed and in which he said in answer to a question at the beginning of the television program that all of the young seals were skinned alive.

We have the text of that interview and I think this Committee—certainly a committee of the House of Commons—should invite Mr. Brian Davies to come here and confront him with the transcript of that particular interview. It was part, as I said, of a television program in which the seal hunt was shown in colour for a considerable period of time. As many of you know who have been to the hunt, it is a very gory happening and the film itself causes a good deal of consternation especially among women and children. If the

[Interpretation]

M. Davis: Il s'agirait de 1,000 lettres au plus.

M. McGrath: C'est ça.

Le président: Y compris son bureau de l'Édifice de l'Est.

M. Davis: On m'a dit qu'à la suite de quelques pages de reportage en couleur de *Paris-Match*, il y a eu des manifestations d'inquiétude notamment en France, en Suisse et en Belgique. On me dit qu'en Belgique, notre ambassade a dû, non seulement répondre à des milliers de lettres et d'appels, mais l'ambassadeur a dû répondre aux critiques, de réfuter les critiques d'un journal, d'un quotidien de Bruxelles. On a livré une pétition qui contenait les noms de 400,000 écoliers. Il a fallu demander la protection de la police contre une menace de bombe. En France, il y a eu une marche de protestation sur l'ambassade, il y a deux ou trois semaines, menée par un homme qui avait fait une grève de la faim, le groupe a été dispersé par la police. A Genève, notre consul a été visité par des groupes d'étudiants qui ont fait des démonstrations, etc. . . . Il y a eu du piquetage à New York. Notre ambassade à Washington a reçu 600 lettres par jour, à certains moments.

Cette activité dans une bonne part, a été causée, je crois, soit par des publications comme *Paris-Match*, soit par l'article paru dans la revue *Life*. Et aussi dans une plus grande mesure encore, à cause de certaines émissions de télévision. J'ai été notamment préoccupé à la suite d'une émission qui a été diffusée à New York il y a quelques semaines; il s'agissait d'une télémission qui a été présentée dans la ville de New York le 20 février, et dans laquelle M. Brian Davey, secrétaire exécutif de la Société du Nouveau-Brunswick pour la prévention de la cruauté envers les animaux, a répondu à une question au début de l'émission, que tous les jeunes phoques étaient épluchés vivants.

Nous avons le texte. Je crois que ce Comité des Communes devrait inviter M. Brian Davey à venir témoigner devant lui. Nous avons la transcription de cette entrevue. C'était lors d'une émission où l'on montrait la chasse aux phoques en couleur, et comme bon nombre d'entre vous le savent, il s'agit de tout un «happening», le film a semé la consternation, notamment chez les femmes et chez les enfants, et pourtant l'expert qui a été interviewé et dont on entend la voix pendant le film explique des choses qui ne sont pas tout

[Texte]

expert who was interviewed and whose voice was heard along with the film made claims such as that which were untrue, it certainly hurts not only the seal hunt and, then, the fishery of Eastern Canada, but I suggest even more important it hurts Canada's reputation.

I looked up the administrative budget of the Department of External Affairs for this current year and it is about \$50 million. I think it would take quite a few million dollars to offset the adverse publicity which Mr. Brian Davies has given Canada as a result of his recent activities, not only in New York but abroad. He has been to all these countries and he and the organization which has financed ads in virtually all of our Canadian dailies recently have certainly created for Canada a reputation as a country populated by people who are not only unreasonable but care little about the feelings of human beings and animals, and so on.

The society that has put up the money for all these ads must have spent a considerable sum—many of you have seen this advertisement—and the society asks that donations to help this cause be sent to the Association for the Protection of Fur-Bearing Animals, PO Box 274, Vancouver 1. That is for Vancouver. Below that it says that all such donations will be sent to Save the Seals Fund, New Brunswick and that receipts will be issued for income tax—which appears at the bottom. I do not know—I have not checked that aspect of it yet.

Mr. Lundrigan: I thought I would get that off my chest before anyone asked questions about seals, fish or anything else.

The Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Davis. Would you like to have your statement attached as an appendix to tonight's proceedings?

Mr. Davis: Whatever you suggest.

The Chairman: Is it agreed that the Minister's statement be made an appendix to tonight's proceedings?

Some hon. Members: Agreed.

The Chairman: Before we proceed with questions I wish to draw your attention to the agreement at the first meeting that we would have a ten-minute period for each questioner on the first round and entertain supplementary questions only on the second round. That will give everybody an even chance. I have first on my list here, Mr. Lundrigan.

[Interprétation]

à fait vraies. Cela fait sûrement du tort, non seulement à la chasse aux phoques comme telle et aux pêcheurs de l'Est du Canada, mais ce qui est plus important encore, à la réputation du Canada.

Si je jette un coup d'œil au budget administratif du ministère des Affaires extérieures, pour l'année en cours, je vois que c'est environ 50 millions de dollars. Et je crois qu'il faudrait plusieurs millions de dollars pour contrebalancer les effets de cette publicité adverse que M. Brian Davey a donnée au Canada par suite de son activité, non seulement à New York, mais aussi à l'étranger. Dans tous ces pays, lui-même et l'organisation qui a financé les annonces dans presque tous nos quotidiens canadiens, récemment, ont sûrement fait beaucoup de tort à la réputation du Canada, comme pays peuplé par des gens qui sont non seulement censés être peu raisonnables, mais qui s'intéressent peu au bien-être des animaux et des hommes. La Société qui a dépensé de l'argent pour ces annonces doit avoir dépensé une somme considérable, et elle demande que des dons soient envoyés à l'Association pour la protection des animaux à fourrure, case postale 274, Vancouver 1. Tous ces dons seront envoyés pour renflouer la caisse du fonds de protection des phoques au Nouveau-Brunswick, et on donnera des reçus aux fins de l'impôt sur le revenu. Je ne sais pas... Je n'ai pas encore étudié toute l'affaire.

M. Lundrigan: Je voulais dire ce que j'avais sur le cœur, avant que quelqu'un pose des questions sur les phoques, les poissons, etc.

Le président: Merci, monsieur Davis. Aimerez-vous que votre déclaration soit publiée en annexe au compte rendu de la séance de ce soir?

M. Davis: Comme vous voudrez.

Le président: Êtes-vous d'accord pour que la déclaration du ministre soit publiée en annexe au compte rendu de nos délibérations de ce soir?

Des voix: D'accord.

Le président: Avant que nous ne passions aux questions, je désire vous signaler l'entente que nous avons prise au cours de la première séance, savoir, que nous aurions une période de dix minutes pour chaque interrogateur, lors du premier tour de questions, et celui qui aura des questions supplémentaires les posera seulement au deuxième tour. Cela donnera une chance égale à tout le monde. Le premier inscrit sur ma liste est M. Lundrigan.

[Text]

Mr. Lundrigan: First of all, Mr. Chairman, I wish to ask you a question which I hope will not affect my ten minutes because it is a procedural one. Was it the feeling of the Steering Committee that we should consider the seal fishery particularly right now? I ask because I think the whole matter of the estimates and the general statement of the minister, which was certainly welcome, ought perhaps to be put off until a later date. Was this the general feeling of the Steering Committee?

The Chairman: The Steering Committee asked that we deal in part with the seal hunt.

Mr. Lundrigan: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I wish to thank the Minister for his statement. I will not waste time by mentioning particular references to aspects of the Canadian fisheries generally, West coast as well as the East coast, salt and fresh cod fishery, and other aspects of the fishery. I think some of the statements have been made previously, and undoubtedly we will have a chance to discuss these in more detail.

I am going to push the matter of the seal fishery because it is an issue that has to be clarified. We have on our hands an international problem, not merely a national problem, or an east coast Canadian problem.

The minister was quite frank—and I am very happy that he was—in bringing out some of the incidents such as the one in New York and the other kind of publicity leading up to the international black eye that we have received.

First of all, may I ask the Minister if it would be possible for this Committee to get a transcript of the remarks made in New York? Perhaps we could agree to have it included as part of the discussion here this evening.

Mr. Davis: I think so. I have part of the transcript. I received a photocopy of the first three minutes of the meeting at which the allegation was made about the skinning of the young seals alive. It identifies the station, and so on. I would have thought that the Committee could get a complete transcript from the station.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, may I suggest that the Committee get this transcript and have it made part of our minutes? Undoubtedly we are going to have to call Mr. Davies, or some members of his group, to get at the root of the matter.

[Interpretation]

M. Lundrigan: Monsieur le président, j'aimerais d'abord poser une question qui, je l'espère, ne réduira pas mes dix minutes, car c'est une question de procédure. Le comité directeur croit-il que nous devrions étudier dès maintenant la question de la chasse aux phoques? Je demande cela car je crois que toute la question du budget et de la déclaration générale du ministre devrait peut-être alors être remise à une date ultérieure. Qu'en pense le comité directeur?

Le président: Le comité directeur nous a demandé d'étudier en partie la chasse aux phoques.

M. Lundrigan: Merci, monsieur le président. Je tiens à remercier le ministre de sa déclaration. Je ne parlerai pas de certains aspects des pêcheries canadiennes, pêche à la morue d'eau salée ou d'eau douce, tant sur la côte Est que sur la côte Ouest. Je crois que certaines déclarations ont été faites auparavant et, sans doute, aurons-nous l'occasion d'étudier cela plus en détail.

Je vais, pour ma part, soulever la question de la chasse aux phoques, car il s'agit là d'un problème qu'on doit clarifier, d'un problème international; c'est plus qu'un simple problème national, c'est plus qu'un problème de la côte Est du pays.

Je crois que le ministre a été très franc, et je suis content qu'il n'ait pas mâché ses mots et qu'il ait soulevé certains incidents, comme celui de New York et la publicité qu'on nous fait dans les autres pays.

Je vais d'abord demander au ministre s'il serait possible d'obtenir, tout d'abord, une copie, une transcription des observations faites à New York? Et, est-ce qu'il y aurait moyen de faire incorporer cette transcription au compte rendu de nos délibérations de ce soir?

M. Davis: Je crois que oui. J'ai une partie de la transcription. J'ai reçu une photocopie du texte des trois premières minutes, au sujet de l'épluchement des jeunes phoques vivants. On peut identifier la station, etc. Il me semble que le Comité pourra obtenir le script intégral de cette station.

M. Lundrigan: Est-ce que, monsieur le président, le Comité pourrait obtenir cette transcription et l'incorporer à notre compte rendu, car nous allons devoir appeler M. Davies, ou d'autres membres de son groupe, afin d'aller à la racine du problème.

[Texte]

The Chairman: Is it agreed?**Some hon. Members:** Agreed.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, may I ask the Minister, through you, whether the government or the Department of Fisheries has taken any action to try to reshape public opinion internationally? The statement from the minister today is the strongest one I have heard on the seal fishery, in the sense of calling a spade a spade. Can the Minister tell us whether his department, or the government, has taken any action, or plans any action, to have some of these matters refuted in such a way as to reshape public opinion, because, as has been admitted, we have suffered an international black eye.

This would not be so bad if we deserved it, but when it is realized that much of the publicity has been the result of fabrications and, as I understand it, fraudulent manufacturing of films and other such procedures to get attention—I will not give any examples. I want to be fair. As a result of this, has any action been taken, or is any action contemplated?

Mr. Davis: First, on action taken, you will recall that when members went down to the hunt on March 7 we took along the press. We let CBC and CTV and all of the Press Gallery know about it. We took as many as could be accommodated in the Viscount plane. They were down there for two days. They had an opportunity to see the hunt for themselves. I think I am right in saying that, without exception, they reported the hunt accurately. There were none of the scare stories or fabrications that have generally been dispensed abroad such as those emanating from their reporting of the hunt that occurred this year.

Other than endeavouring to involve as many people as possible and certainly as many of the press and other news media as possible, the Fisheries Department has not at least up until this moment, been attempting to shape the picture in one way or another.

First of all, we did not have a good, clear picture of how many seals were in fact in the gulf, or how many young seals were being born, and so on, for another week to ten days. We closed the fishery, reopened it briefly and closed it finally in the gulf because of the relatively small number of seals that in fact appeared there this year,

[Interprétation]

Le président: Est-ce entendu?**Des voix:** D'accord.

M. Lundrigan: Puis-je demander au ministre, monsieur le président, si le gouvernement, ou le ministère des Pêcheries, a fait quoi que ce soit pour essayer de redorer le blason du Canada devant l'opinion internationale? Cette déclaration du ministre, aujourd'hui, est la plus ferme que j'aie entendue sur la chasse aux phoques, en ce sens qu'elle appelle les choses par leur nom. Le ministre peut-il nous dire si son ministère, ou le gouvernement, a fait quoi que ce soit, ou compte faire quoi que ce soit, en vue de réfuter certaines de ces allégations et de ces remarques et de refaire la réputation du Canada devant l'opinion publique, car nous avons souffert, je crois, d'un œil au beurre noir international, pour ainsi dire.

Ce ne serait pas si mal si on le méritait, mais quand on voit qu'une bonne partie de la publicité résulte de films qui ont été fournis frauduleusement afin d'attirer l'attention—je ne donnerai pas d'exemples. Je tiens à être juste. Est-ce qu'on a pris quelques mesures, en conséquence, ou est-ce qu'on songe à en prendre?

M. Davis: D'abord, en ce qui concerne les mesures prises, vous vous souvenez sans doute que lorsque les députés sont allés voir la chasse aux phoques, le 7 mars, ils ont amené des journalistes avec eux. Nous en avions informé la tribune de la presse, Radio-Canada et CTV. Nous en avons amené avec nous, autant que l'avion pouvait en contenir, et ils sont restés deux jours. Ils ont pu voir la chasse aux phoques de leurs propres yeux. Et je ne pense pas exagérer lorsque je dis que, sans exception, ils ont fait un reportage exact de la chasse. Il n'y avait pas d'histoires d'horreur ou de pures fabrications que l'on a diffusées à l'étranger, comme celles qui ont découlé de leurs reportages de l'an dernier.

Mais, outre qu'il ait essayé d'y impliquer autant de personnes que possible, surtout les journalistes et les autres moyens de communications, le ministère des Pêcheries n'a pas, du moins jusqu'à ce moment, essayé de présenter les faits sous un angle ou un autre.

Tout d'abord, nous ne savions pas exactement le nombre de phoques qui se trouvaient dans le golfe, quel était le taux de naissances des jeunes phoques, pour les prochains sept à dix jours. Nous avons fermé la chasse pour l'ouvrir de nouveau et la refermer tout de suite dans le golfe, à cause du nombre restreint de phoques que l'on y a trouvés cette

[Text]

which, as you know, was because of the limited amount of ice there.

Those actions to close, open and re-close were dictated entirely by the number of seals observed by our fisheries inspection officers, and it was on their recommendation that I made those announcements. I did not make them for any reason such as widow-dressing or concern about public opinion abroad. I do not think that that, in the short-run, would have had any effect at all on people at any distance from the hunt.

Mr. Lundrigan: There are so many questions, Mr. Chairman, that it might be wise to allow members to put supplementaries. A number of members want to explore this a little further and as all the questions are really inter-related I would certainly agree to anybody cutting into my ten minutes to ask a supplementary. Would that meet with general agreement?

The Chairman: Quite a few have indicated that they wish to question. You can have a second turn then.

Mr. McGrath: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman. Surely Mr. Lundrigan's point is well taken. We have limited time at our disposal tonight. Nobody wants to dominate the floor for a full ten minutes. Surely the best and most expeditious way to develop the questioning and the evidence which we will hear from the Minister would be to entertain supplementary questions. Because of the time limitation on the Committee I think there would be general agreement on that.

Mr. Anderson: Let me point out, Mr. Chairman, that at no time in this Committee has it not been possible to turn over one's time to another member. It is quite easy for Mr. Lundrigan to turn to another member and ask him to use up the rest of his ten minutes. I think that is fair enough. I do not see that we should waste time now on unnecessary discussion of a procedural point.

Mr. McGrath: No; we do not want to waste time.

Mr. Lundrigan: I think it is generally understood that we can ask a supplementary when we want.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the Minister if any action at all has been taken on the report of the drowning of a significant number of young seals. I understand that a

[Interpretation]

année par suite du manque de glace. L'ouverture et la fermeture de la chasse ont été dictées seulement par le nombre restreint de phoques qu'on y comptait cette année. Le compte était fait par les agents d'inspection du ministère des Pêcheries, et c'est sur leur recommandation que les décisions ont été prises. Il ne s'agissait pas de faire bonne figure et de rétablir notre bonne réputation à l'étranger. Je ne pense pas qu'à court terme, cela aurait eu une influence sur les gens que la chasse ne touche pas directement.

M. Lundrigan: J'ai tellement de questions à poser que je pense qu'il serait peut-être sage de permettre aux députés de poser des questions supplémentaires. Un certain nombre de députés veulent approfondir cette question davantage et comme toutes ces questions sont reliées les unes aux autres, je n'ai pas d'objection, si quelqu'un veut poser des questions supplémentaires pendant les dix minutes qui me sont réservées. Est-ce que tout le monde est d'accord?

Le président: Plusieurs députés ont manifesté le désir de poser des questions. Vous aurez droit à un deuxième tour.

M. McGrath: J'en appelle au Règlement, monsieur le président. Je pense que M. Lundrigan a raison. Nous avons très peu de temps à notre disposition. Personne ne veut monopoliser le droit de parole pendant dix minutes. La meilleure façon de procéder et d'élaborer les questions et les témoignages du ministre serait certainement d'entendre des questions supplémentaires. A cause des limites de temps, je pense que le Comité serait d'accord pour adopter cette méthode.

M. Anderson: Je voudrais faire remarquer, monsieur le président, qu'il a toujours été possible à ce Comité de céder son droit de parole à un collègue. Il est facile pour M. Lundrigan de se tourner vers un autre député et lui demander d'écouler ce qui reste de son dix minutes. Je crois que c'est juste et que nous ne devrions pas perdre notre temps à discuter de la procédure.

M. McGrath: Non. Il ne faudrait pas de temps à discuter de ces questions. Je crois qu'il est entendu qu'on peut poser des questions supplémentaires n'importe quand.

M. Lundrigan: Monsieur le président, je voudrais demander au ministre si on a pris des mesures quelconques au sujet du rapport des noyades d'un nombre important de jeunes phoques. Ces jeunes phoques doivent avoir au moins deux semaines avant de pouvoir nager dans l'Atlantique. Est-ce que des mesures ont

[Texte]

seal has to be at least two weeks old before it can take to the Atlantic and be relatively sure of survival. Has any action been taken regarding the number of drownings resulting, as I understand it, from the use of helicopters mainly by Mr. Brian Davies and some of his colleagues in connection with the seal fishery. There have been reports of this happening. I wonder if there has been any action taken against Mr. Davies. Has there been an established case against him on this particular point?

Mr. Davis: No, for several reasons. One is that there were a large number of helicopters operating over a relatively small amount of ice where the seals were in the Northumberland Strait. Obviously the mother seals were much disturbed by the helicopters and I think we must seriously consider whether helicopters should ever be used directly in the seal hunt. But it was interesting to me to note that most of the sealing ships themselves were equipped with helicopters. We used helicopters; Brian Davies' people used helicopters, and so on. It was the quick way to get out from Charlottetown a few miles across broken ice on to the main ice flows.

The ice was so broken up that fixed-wing aircraft has great difficulty landing, and only one was landing at all at any time. Otherwise, you had to walk out four or five miles. It would take a whole day to go out and get a few seals and get back again.

Mr. Lundrigan: Was there any evidence that young seals were in fact drowning? Was there evidence that young seals were taking to the water prematurely and thereby drowning?

Mr. Davis: I will ask Mr. Levelton, who is here, but my observation would be that there were very few, if any, young seals which took to the water as a result of overflying by aircraft or even people walking among them and touching them. The mothers took to the water, and undoubtedly many of the mothers stayed in the water, and I gather if the young seals are born in the water they drown automatically. An undetermined number of young seals have been lost. Now, a great many may have been lost because the mother seals could not find ice in the first place, but the mother seals were taking to the water. They were very frightened by helicopters.

Mr. Lundrigan: And pupping in the water.

Mr. Davis: Well, I do not know about that, but maybe Mr. Levelton can tell you about this.

[Interprétation]

été prises au sujet du nombre de noyades résultant, si j'ai bien compris, de l'emploi d'hélicoptères, surtout, par M. Brian Davies et certains de ses compagnons par rapport à la chasse aux phoques. On a eu certains rapports à ce sujet. Est-ce que l'on a pris certaines mesures contre M. Davies? Est-ce qu'on a porté des accusations contre lui à ce sujet?

M. Davis: Non, et cela pour plusieurs raisons. La première raison c'est qu'il y a eu un grand nombre d'hélicoptères qui survolaient un territoire assez restreint où les phoques se trouvaient dans le Détroit de Northumberland. Évidemment, les mères ont été dérangées par ces hélicoptères et nous nous demandons si on devrait permettre l'utilisation d'hélicoptères pour la chasse aux phoques. Mais j'ai remarqué avec intérêt que la plupart des bateaux qui font la chasse aux phoques eux-mêmes étaient équipés d'hélicoptères. Nous avons utilisé des hélicoptères. Les employés de Brian Davies ont aussi utilisé des hélicoptères, c'est une façon rapide de se rendre de Charlottetown aux masses de glaces flottantes.

La glace était tellement brisée qu'un avion avait beaucoup de difficulté à atterrir, il n'y en avait qu'un sur les glaces à la fois. Autrement il fallait marcher quatre ou cinq milles et prendre toute une journée pour s'y rendre, capturer quelques phoques et en revenir.

M. Lundrigan: Est-ce qu'il est vrai que ces jeunes phoques se sont aventurés dans l'eau prématurément et se sont noyés?

M. Davis: Je demanderai à M. Levelton ici présent, mais d'après ce que j'ai vu, il y a très peu de jeunes phoques qui se sont aventurés dans la mer à cause des avions et des hélicoptères, ou même des gens qui s'en approchaient et les touchaient. Les mères l'ont fait et plusieurs sont restées dans la mer sans doute, et j'imagine que les jeunes phoques nés dans l'eau se sont noyés immédiatement. On a perdu beaucoup de phoques. Un grand nombre, cependant, peuvent avoir été perdus parce que les mères n'ont pu trouver de glace, mais il demeure que les mères ont été très effrayées par les hélicoptères.

M. Lundrigan: Et ont mis bas dans l'eau.

M. Davis: Je ne le sais pas. Peut-être que M. Levelton pourrait vous en parler plus longuement.

[Text]

Mr. C. R. Levelton (Director, Conservation and Protection Service, Department of Fisheries): Mr. Chairman, I do not think it is right to say that they were quite close to drowning as a result of the action of the helicopters. There was undoubtedly a loss of the young just two or three days prior to the opening of the season when there was a very heavy northwest gale which lasted for approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ days and broke up the ice and subsequently put a number of the young into the water where they would drown, of course. Now, of the numbers involved, we cannot be sure.

Mr. Lundrigan: Could you give an approximation of the numbers?

The Chairman: Mr. Lundrigan your time has expired so I recognize Mr. McGrath:

Mr. McGrath: Mr. Chairman, I will defer to Mr. Lundrigan if he wants to continue.

Mr. Lundrigan: I have used up eight of my minutes, Mr. McGrath, so I do not mind.

Mr. McGrath: Mr. Chairman, the Minister will recall that on the adjournment debate—I do not recall the specific date—I read into the record a memorandum from a senior official in his Department—I know who the official is but I will not name him—to his predecessor in 1968, in which some very strong charges were made, and I would like to ask several questions in relation to that document.

In this document there is reference to the fact that the people who made this film, the *Artek* film, back in 1964, went to the ice without the permission of the fisheries officer before the hunt officially opened, and in fact killed seals out of season. My question is, why was action not taken against them? I realize this probably concerns your predecessor, but perhaps you may have the information.

• 2110

Mr. Davis: I do not happen to have reread that memorandum in the last few hours so I cannot really comment on it. But let me say this. First, up until this year and indeed through this year—I do not think we shall allow it in the future—it has been possible for landmen to hunt for seals at any time. In other words, a person walking out from land—presumably on his own—can pick up seals at any time, whereas there has been a starting date for so-called big commercial

[Interpretation]

M. Levelton (Directeur du Service de la conservation et de la protection, ministère des Pêches et des Forêts): Monsieur le président, je ne pense pas que l'on ait raison de dire qu'il y a eu beaucoup de noyades par suite de l'arrivée des hélicoptères. Sans doute on a perdu beaucoup de jeunes phoques, deux ou trois jours avant l'ouverture de la chasse à cause d'un grand vent du nord-ouest qui a duré deux jours et demi environ et qui a brisé les glaces et par conséquent un grand nombre de mères ont mis bas dans l'eau où les jeunes se sont noyés, mais on ne sait pas le nombre exact.

M. Lundrigan: Pourriez-vous nous donner une idée du nombre?

Le président: Monsieur Lundrigan, votre période de questions est terminée. Je donne la parole à monsieur McGrath.

M. McGrath: Monsieur le président, si M. Lundrigan veut continuer, je lui cède la parole.

M. Lundrigan: Non, monsieur McGrath, j'ai épuisé ma période de questions et je me retire.

M. McGrath: Monsieur le président, le ministre se souviendra sans doute que lors du débat de l'ajournement, je ne me rappelle pas de la date précise, j'ai lu un memorandum d'un haut fonctionnaire de son ministère à son prédécesseur, en 1968. Je sais quel est son nom mais je ne le nommerai pas. Ce mémo portait des accusations assez graves et j'aimerais poser plusieurs questions au sujet de ce document.

Dans ce document, on a parlé du fait que les gens qui ont fait le film «Artek» en 1964 sont allés sur la glace sans la permission de l'agent du ministère des Pêches avant l'ouverture de la saison et ont tué des phoques hors saison. Pourquoi n'a-t-on pas pris des mesures ou porté des accusations contre ces personnes? Je sais que cette question touche probablement votre prédécesseur, mais vous avez peut-être les renseignements.

M. Davis: Je n'ai pas relu ce mémoire au cours des dernières heures, je ne peux donc pas faire de commentaires. Mais voici. Jusqu'à cette année et pendant toute l'année, je ne pense pas que cela soit permis à l'avenir, mais jusqu'à présent les chasseurs qui portaient de la terre ferme, de faire la chasse au phoque, à n'importe quel moment. Autrement dit, une personne qui part de la terre, en supposant qu'il est seul, peut prendre des phoques à n'importe quel moment. Tandis

[Texte]

operations by ship and more recently by aircraft. So, as to whether it was legal or not would depend on who actually killed the seal.

Mr. McGrath: I am just reading what he says here and he makes no bones about it. I quote right from the memo:

The fact that seals were killed before the opening of the season, however, constituted an illegal act.

Now he is talking about the season in the gulf.

Mr. Davis: Yes, that is right. The season, as I understand it, back in 1964 was a season which applied to ships and aircraft but was not a season that would have applied to landmen; is that right? It depends whether you are licenced or not. What does the statement say? Was he a licenced landsman?

Mr. McGrath: I will just read this particular article and I do not want to spend too much time on this because I have more serious...

Mr. Davis: A landsman, to be free to take a seal, has to have a licence but he can walk out any time and take a seal. There is no date involved.

Mr. McGrath: I will not pursue this particular item although it does strike me as rather passing strange that action was not taken against these people in view of the very serious damage that followed from their activity on the ice at that time.

Mr. Davis: I can answer one part of that question. The memorandum to which you refer was dated early in 1968

Mr. McGrath: That is right.

Mr. Davis: About a year ago.

Mr. McGrath: Yes.

Mr. Davis: By which time the time limit for prosecution had long since elapsed. Is that right? The time limit is two years so the prosecution should have taken place by 1966. You can still ask the question as to why prosecution was not pursued before 1966.

Mr. McGrath: That is right. That question and answer makes a lot of sense.

Mr. Chairman, on another question—and I am sure that the Minister by his very forthright and strong statement tonight certainly would be in agreement with this proposi-

[Interprétation]

qu'avant il y avait une date d'ouverture pour les opérations commerciales menées au moyen de navires et, récemment, par avions. Par conséquent, tout dépend, au point de vue juridique, qui a tué le phoque.

M. McGrath: Je dis simplement ce qu'il dit ici et il ne s'en cache pas. Je cite le mémoire:

Le fait que les phoques ont été tués avant l'ouverture de la saison constitue un acte criminel.

M. Davis: Oui, c'est exact. Si je comprends bien, en 1964, la saison s'appliquait aux navires et aux avions, mais non pas aux chasseurs qui portaient de la terre ferme, n'est-ce pas? Tout dépend alors si le chasseur est détenteur d'un permis ou non. Que dit le mémoire? Est-ce qu'il détenait un permis?

M. McGrath: Je vais simplement lire cet article et je ne veux perdre trop de temps sur cette question car j'ai des choses plus sérieuses...

M. Davis: Un chasseur qui part de la terre ferme doit avoir un permis pour chasser le phoque, mais il peut aller chasser à tout moment. Il n'y a pas de date fixe.

M. McGrath: Je ne poursuivrai pas plus loin dans cet ordre d'idée, bien qu'il me semble un peu étrange que l'on n'ait pas pris de mesures contre ces personnes vu les dégâts graves qui ont résulté de leur activité.

M. Davis: Je pourrais répondre à une partie de la question. Le mémoire dont vous parlez a été présenté au début de 1968.

M. McGrath: C'est exact.

M. Davis: Il y a environ un an.

M. McGrath: Oui.

M. Davis: Alors que la date limite pour intenter des poursuites était déjà passée depuis longtemps. N'est-ce pas? Comme le délai est de deux ans, les poursuites auraient dû être entamées à la fin de 1966. Vous pouvez toujours poser la question à savoir pourquoi n'y a-t-il pas eu de poursuites avant 1966?

M. McGrath: Je comprends. La question et la réponse sont très sensées.

Monsieur le président, une autre question. Je sais qu'à la suite de sa déclaration très franche et nette de ce soir, le ministre sera d'accord avec cette proposition; il semble y

[Text]

tion—it would seem to me that there is a certain amount of confusion about this whole matter because we do not really know what films we are talking about.

Mr. Davis: Well there is one clue, if it is black and white, it could be the *Artek* film. If it is a coloured film it is not the *Artek* film.

Mr. McGrath: I see.

Mr. Davis: Mr. Brian Davies is showing a coloured film; he is not showing the *Artek*.

Mr. McGrath: I see. Mr. Chairman, I put this to the Committee, that if we are going to pursue this matter, and I presume it is the wish of the Committee—certainly it would appear to be the wish of the Minister that we do so—then it would seem to me to be in order for us to consider the witnesses that we should call.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I am really directing my remarks at you: if it is the intention of the Committee to pursue this investigation into the seal fishery and the consequences of some of the films that have been produced and some of the activities of Mr. Brian Davies whom I presume is not related to the Minister...

An hon. Member: A different spelling; D-a-v-i-e-s. There is quite obviously no relation.

Mr. McGrath: ...that we should now decide to call these people, and if you would entertain a motion, Mr. Chairman, I would move...

The Chairman: Would you excuse me just a moment before you do so. We were discussing that with the legal authority this afternoon, and it is not a matter of being out of order; that is not what I mean. However, the time available to us has to be taken into consideration. We are leaving the first part of this week for an Easter recess.

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When we return after the Easter recess we will be going to the West Coast from the 19th to a date in the latter part of the month at which time we will be asked to finish the estimates that are returned to the House at that time. However, if we get other terms of reference from the House to go into this seal business—well, there is no time available before that.

[Interpretation]

avoir un peu de confusion parce que nous ne savons pas exactement de quels films nous parlons.

M. Davis: Nous avons un indice. Si c'est un film en noir et blanc, ce serait le film d'*Artek*, mais si c'est un film en couleurs, il n'est pas d'*Artek*.

M. McGrath: Je vois.

M. Davis: Monsieur Brian Davies a projeté un film en couleurs donc ce n'est pas celui d'*Artek*.

M. McGrath: Je vois. Monsieur le président, je propose au Comité, que si nous allons nous attarder à cette question, et je suppose que le Comité le désire, je pense du moins que le ministre le souhaite, il me semble qu'il serait dans l'ordre que nous songions aux témoins que nous allons faire comparaître.

Monsieur le président, si c'est l'intention du Comité de poursuivre cette enquête sur la chasse aux phoques et les conséquences de certains films qui ont été montrés et certaines des activités de M. Brian Davies qui, je présume, n'est pas parent avec le ministre...

Une voix: Son nom s'épelle D-a-v-i-e-s; il n'y a évidemment aucun lien de parenté.

M. McGrath: ... que nous devrions, dès maintenant, décider de faire comparaître ces personnes, et si vous me permettez de présenter une proposition, monsieur le président, je propose...

Le président: Voulez-vous m'excuser un instant, M. McGrath, avant de faire votre proposition. Nous en avons discuté avec les conseillers juridiques, cet après-midi, et ce n'est pas une question d'admissibilité, ce n'est pas ce que je veux dire, mais il faut tenir compte du temps qui est à notre disposition. Nous partons au début de la semaine pour le congé de Pâques.

Lorsque nous reviendrons après Pâques, nous irons sur la côte du Pacifique, à partir du 19 jusqu'à la fin du mois, et à ce moment-là on nous demandera de terminer l'étude des crédits afin de faire rapport à la Chambre. Mais si nous obtenons un autre ordre de renvoi de la Chambre pour étudier la question de la chasse aux phoques, nous n'avons pas le temps de le faire avant cela.

[Texte]

Mr. McGrath: Mr. Chairman, with great respect, we have the terms of reference now under the general heading of the estimates of the Department of Fisheries and the House certainly will be sitting until Wednesday. There is no reason why, for example, the Committee could not meet on Monday or Tuesday or even tomorrow. I think it is very important to Canada that we have this matter cleared up as quickly as possible. I would therefore suggest that we have Mr. Davies and his film, the CBC film and some of the people mentioned in this statement give evidence before the Committee as soon as possible. There is no reason why we cannot call them for next Tuesday or next Monday.

Mr. Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi): On a point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: On a point of order, Mr. Smith.

Mr. Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi): As far as calling them is concerned, surely all we can do is invite them. We cannot...

An hon. Member: Get them in here!

The Chairman: Order, order.

An hon. Member: ...by the scruff of the neck!

The Chairman: We can subpoena them, that is fine.

Mr. McGrath: I am going to make a motion, Mr. Chairman, that this Committee call Mr. Brian Davies, the executive secretary of the New Brunswick SPCA to bring his film with him to this Committee before the House recesses for Easter. I would further add to that that we call Mr. Serge Deyglun, who I think is the outdoor editor of the *La Presse*.

The Chairman: Would you please present this in writing, Mr. McGrath?

Mr. McGrath: ... the outdoor editor of *La Presse*, that we call him as well in connection with the *Artek* film, which is mentioned in this document, this document now being on the parliamentary record, to give evidence before the Committee, again, with the proviso that this be done before the House recesses for Easter.

The Chairman: This is open for debate.

Mr. Hogarth: Mr. Chairman.

[Interprétation]

M. McGrath: En toute déférence, monsieur le président, nous avons déjà un ordre de renvoi sous la rubrique générale des prévisions budgétaires du ministère des Pêcheries. Je suis à peu près certain que la Chambre siégera jusqu'à mercredi. Je ne vois pas pourquoi nous ne pourrions pas nous réunir lundi, mardi ou même demain. Je pense qu'il importe pour le Canada que nous réglions cette question aussitôt que possible. Je propose donc que M. Davies vienne ici nous montrer son film, qu'on projette le film de Radio-Canada et qu'on fasse venir certaines des personnes mentionnées dans ce mémoire. Il n'y a pas de raison pour que nous ne puissions pas les convoquer pour lundi ou mardi prochains.

M. Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi): J'en appelle au Règlement, monsieur le président.

Le président: Oui, monsieur Smith.

M. Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi): On ne peut vraiment les sommer de comparaître, mais simplement les inviter. On ne peut pas.

Une voix: Qu'on les amène de force!

Le président: A l'ordre.

Une voix: Qu'on les tire par le collet!

Le président: On peut les assigner, c'est bien.

M. McGrath: Je voudrais proposer que le Comité convoque M. Brian Davies, le secrétaire exécutif de la Société protectrice des animaux du Nouveau-Brunswick à comparaître devant le Comité avec son film avant le congé de Pâques. Je propose également que nous convoquions M. Serge Dayglun qui est, je crois, rédacteur à *la Presse*...

Le président: Est-ce que vous pourriez nous présenter cela par écrit, monsieur McGrath?

M. McGrath: ... au sujet du film de l'*Artek* mentionné dans le document qui fait maintenant parti du compte rendu des débats de la Chambre, et que ces personnes viennent témoigner devant le Comité, à condition que ce soit avant le congé de Pâques.

Le président: Je mets cette question en discussion.

M. Hogarth: Monsieur le président.

[Text]

The Chairman: Mr. Hogarth.

Mr. Hogarth: On this point, I think we should be very careful here. With respect, the motion might be more happily worded if it were "before the House adjourns at Easter, if possible". As far as I am concerned, after hearing the Minister, I certainly want to hear from Mr. Davies and I want to hear from the gentleman who made the *Artek* film. I do not want to prejudge this situation. If there were practices in the past which are not now being repeated, then let us hear about them. At the same time, I think that if that motion were phrased to read "as soon as possible, and before the Easter recess if it can be done", it would be far more acceptable.

Mr. McGrath: I accept that. That is a reasonable suggestion.

The Chairman: Mr. Howard on the motion.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): No, I was going to support this point of view but it has been accepted.

An hon. Member: Question.

Mr. Anderson: Can we not delay the vote until it is written out and you have it in your hands? I think Mr. Lundrigan is now carefully writing it out.

Mr. McGrath: Are you writing my motion?

Mr. Lundrigan: Yes.

The Chairman: Mr. Breau.

Mr. Breau: I wonder if Mr. McGrath is speaking specifically to the motion that we want to see the films?

Mr. McGrath: Yes. Incidentally, while we are waiting for the motion to be written out, Mr. Chairman, it is worth nothing that a gentleman who was involved in that *Artek* film of 1964, a gentleman by the name of Mr. Henri Stadt, who arranged some of the background music for the film, was so disgusted by what he saw and what took place in the putting together of that film that he went to the ice himself to produce a proper, true document and he has this film available which he is prepared to bring to us showing the actual killing of seals as it is really done, and not staged.

• 2120

Mr. Hogarth: That would be most valuable because I take it it was done at the same time as the *Artek* film was made or within a short period of time thereafter.

[Interpretation]

Le président: Monsieur Hogarth.

M. Hogarth: Je pense qu'il faut procéder avec soin. Sauf votre respect, la proposition serait beaucoup mieux exprimée si on disait «avant que la Chambre s'ajourne pour Pâques, si possible». En ce qui me concerne, après avoir entendu le ministère, je voudrais certainement entendre M. Davies et la personne qui a préparé le film de l'*Artek*. Je ne veux pas faire un jugement prématuré. Si certaines pratiques passées ont été éliminées, qu'on nous le dise. Mais en même temps, je pense que si votre proposition disait «aussitôt que possible, et avant le congé de Pâques, si possible» elle serait beaucoup plus acceptable.

M. McGrath: Je suis d'accord. Votre suggestion est raisonnable.

Le président: Monsieur Howard?

M. Howard (Skeena): Non, j'allais appuyé son point de vue, mais on l'a déjà accepté.

Une voix: Une question.

M. Anderson: Est-ce qu'on ne pourrait pas attendre qu'il écrive sa proposition avant de mettre la question aux voix? Je crois que M. Landrigan est en train de la rédiger soigneusement.

M. McGrath: Êtes-vous en train de l'écrire?

M. Lundrigan: Oui.

Le président: Monsieur Breau?

M. Breau: Je me demande si M. McGrath précise dans sa proposition que l'on veut voir les films?

M. McGrath: Oui. Soit dit en passant, en attendant que l'on mette par écrit la proposition, je dois faire remarquer qu'une personne qui a travaillé en 1964, M. Henri Stadt, qui a collaboré à la musique de fond du film, a été tellement dégoûté par ce qu'il a vu et ce qui s'est passé au cours du montage du film, qu'il est allé lui même sur les glaces pour préparer un véritable documentaire. Il est prêt à venir projeter ce film pour nous faire voir comment la chasse aux phoques se fait en réalité, et non pas du théâtre.

M. Hogarth: Ce serait une très bonne chose car je pense qu'il a été tourné en même temps que le film de l'*Artek*, ou peu de temps après.

[Texte]

Mr. McGrath: That I am not sure of. I think so but I am not sure.

You see, Mr. Chairman, there is a very strong charge here, which is a great paradox, that this man, Mr. Davies, the executive secretary of the SPCA, in trying to further his cause would be a party to this tremendous cruelty that was perpetrated in the production of this film where they staged the skinning of the seal alive, and I would like to have Mr. Davies before the Committee to establish whether that is a fact or not. I would also like to know where the money is coming from for this very substantial worldwide advertising campaign which is hurting the seal hunt in Eastern Canada. The Minister forgot to mention what it is doing to our Indians and Eskimos as well who depend on seals as a supplementary source of income in the production of leather and leather goods.

The Chairman: Mr. McGrath, if I were you I would not prepare Mr. Davies too much in advance. He might have favorable answers.

Mr. McGrath: Mr. Davies will be well prepared.

Mr. Hogarth: While Mr. Lundrigan is writing out his motion, I wonder Mr. Chairman if Mr. McGrath would be good enough to circulate what information he has with respect to these matters that he has spoken of, so that all of us will be apprised of the situation when Mr. Davies comes to give evidence. It would help a great deal if we had that information.

Mr. McGrath: You are suggesting that I do it through the Committee?

Mr. Hogarth: I suggest that you give it to the Clerk. He can duplicate it and send copies to all members of the Committee.

Mr. McGrath: I will give it to you later on. I am not finished with it.

Mr. Hogarth: Mr. Chairman, could we entertain another subject?

The Chairman: Yes, Mr. Hogarth, you are next.

Mr. Hogarth: Mr. Minister, leaving for the moment the question of seals which is extremely important, I understand that in 1964 the Parliament of Canada passed a statute pertaining to our territorial waters, and particularly for the establishment thereof and also the establishment of certain fishing zones, is that correct?

[Interprétation]

M. McGrath: Je ne suis pas certain. Je crois que oui, mais je ne suis pas certain.

L'accusation qui est portée ici est très grave et vraiment paradoxale, à savoir, que ce Monsieur Davies, le secrétaire exécutif de la SPA en voulant plaider sa cause, participerait en quelque sorte à cette énorme cruauté qui a été perpétrée dans la réalisation du film où on a vu un phoque écorché vivant, et je voudrais que M. Davies établisse ces faits auprès du Comité. Je voudrais aussi savoir d'où vient l'argent pour ce qui est de cette publicité mondiale qui nuit à la chasse au phoque dans l'est du Canada. Le ministre a oublié de mentionner ce que cette publicité fait aux Esquimaux et aux Indiens qui vivent de la chasse aux phoques qui est pour eux une sorte de revenu supplémentaire dans la production de cuir et d'articles en cuir.

Le président: Monsieur McGrath, si j'étais à votre place, je ne parlerais pas trop en avance de M. Davies. Il pourrait avoir des réponses favorables.

M. McGrath: M. Davies, sera, lui, bien préparé.

M. Hogarth: Monsieur le président, pendant que monsieur Lundrigan rédige sa motion, je me demande si M. McGrath pourrait faire diffuser les renseignements qu'il a dit avoir en mains à ce sujet pour que nous puissions tous (lorsque M. Davies comparaitra) l'interroger de façon pertinente.

M. McGrath: Vous suggérez que je le fasse par l'entremise du Comité?

M. Hogarth: Oui, je suggère que vous donniez ce document au secrétaire qui pourra le reproduire et en donner des exemplaires à tous les membres du Comité.

M. McGrath: Je vous le donnerai plus tard. Je n'ai pas encore tout à fait fini.

M. Hogarth: Monsieur le président, pourrions-nous passer à un autre sujet?

Le président: Oui, monsieur Hogarth, vous êtes le suivant.

M. Hogarth: Monsieur le président, laissons de côté pour un moment la chasse aux phoques—(qui est d'ailleurs très importante); si je comprends bien, en 1964 le Parlement du Canada a passé une loi ayant trait aux eaux territoriales et surtout cette loi stipulait l'établissement de certaines zones de pêches, n'est-ce-pas?

[Text]

Mr. Davis: That is right.

Mr. Hogarth: And I understand, sir, that at the time that law was passed and the statutory provision made, it was anticipated that on the coasts of Canada where it was applicable and in the Arctic certain baselines would be established from headland to headland, is that correct?

Mr. Davis: The legislation in 1964 declared that Canada's territorial waters were measured out 3 miles and its fishing zone a further 9 miles from baselines, the baselines to be determined. Baselines have subsequently been drawn down the coast of Labrador, and down the east and along the southern coasts of Newfoundland, but they have not otherwise been drawn around Canada.

Mr. Hogarth: And you would agree with me that the places where these baselines have been drawn are relatively minor situations in the coastal waters of Canada, is that not so?

Mr. Davis: I am sorry, how do you mean?

Mr. Hogarth: Well, where we have drawn these lines, these are relatively minor places on the coast lines of Canada.

Mr. Davis: Well, I think if you come from Newfoundland you think they are important.

Mr. Hogarth: I see. Have those baselines which were drawn pursuant to the statute in 1964 been challenged in any way by any other nation in the world?

Mr. Davis: I will say no, but I think I will have to ask Mr. Ozere.

Mr. Hogarth: All I want to establish is whether there has been any action taken by—

Mr. Davis: Have any of the baselines which have been drawn since 1964 been challenged, Mr. Ozere?

Mr. S. V. Ozere (Assistant Deputy Minister): No, Mr. Chairman, they have not been challenged by any legal procedures through the courts.

Mr. Hogarth: Thank you, that is all I want to know for this question. Now, Mr. Minister, as you know, Russian and Japanese fishing vessels have been intruding into the waters of

[Interpretation]

M. Davis: Oui, c'est exact.

M. Hogarth: Si je comprends bien, à l'époque, où cette loi a été adoptée, il était prévu que sur les côtes canadiennes où ces dispositions s'appliquaient et dans l'Arctique, des lignes de base serait appliquées du cap au cap, n'est-ce-pas?

M. Davis: La Loi de 1964 stipulait que les eaux territoriales du Canada seraient mesurées à partir de 3 milles et que la zone de pêche s'étendrait à 9 milles de plus selon la détermination de la ligne de base. Plus tard les lignes de base ont été établies de long de la côte du Labrador et le long de la côte est et de la côte sud de Terre-Neuve, mais ailleurs elles n'ont pas été établies au Canada.

M. Hogarth: Par conséquent, vous en conviendrez avec moi que là où ces lignes de base ont été établies sont tout à fait d'importance secondaire pour nos pêches?

M. Davis: Je m'excuse, qu'entendez-vous par là?

M. Hogarth: Où ces lignes ont été établies, il s'agit d'eaux plus ou moins importantes le long des côtes du Canada.

M. Davis: Non, je dirais qu'à Terre-Neuve, c'est très important.

M. Hogarth: Je vois. Est-ce que ces lignes de base qui ont été établies selon les dispositions de 1964 ont été mises en demeure par aucun autre pays?

M. Davis: Je dirais «non». Je demanderais à M. Ozere de le confirmer.

M. Hogarth: Ce que je veux savoir: est-ce que aucun autre pays n'a pris des mesures?

M. Davis: Est-ce que les lignes de base qui ont été établies depuis 1964 ont été mises en cause par certains pays, monsieur Ozere?

M. S. V. Ozere (sous-ministre adjoint): Non, monsieur le président. Personne ne l'a fait. Il n'y a pas eu de poursuites judiciaires à ce sujet.

M. Hogarth: Merci, c'est tout ce que je voulais savoir. Maintenant, monsieur le ministre, comme vous le savez, les Japonais et les Russes pêchent dans les eaux du détroit de la Reine Charlotte dans l'Ouest mais ils le font depuis beaucoup d'années, surtout depuis 1964, n'est-ce-pas?

Queen Charlotte Sound on the West Coast of Canada, and have been taking fish there for some years, and particularly since 1964, is that not so?

[Texte]

Mr. Davis: I understand they have come in in numbers since 1964 especially into Queen Charlotte Sound.

Mr. Hogarth: The fish they are taking there are fish that could be caught and marketed by Canadian fishermen if they were available to Canadian fishermen, is that not so?

Mr. Davis: Yes, some of the fish certainly are. Whether the Canadian market or the markets available to the Canadian commercial fishery are remunerative-enough that fish would have been taken in the same quantities may be opened to question. But nevertheless we have hopes of developing a fishery on the West Coast on some considerable scale. And those hopes have been reduced, shall we say, by the fishing activities of the Russians and the Japanese in that area.

Mr. Hogarth: What action has the government taken to establish the baseline between the Northern Cape of Vancouver Island and the Southern Cape of the Queen Charlotte Islands to prohibit or prevent Russian and Japanese fishing vessels from fishing in those waters?

Mr. Davis: There has been no baseline of any length declared on Canada's West Coast and indeed around the Maritime Provinces either. So the answer would have to be that no action has been taken as yet.

Mr. Hogarth: Can you give any explanation, Mr. Minister, why the government has not taken any action with respect to establishing that baseline?

Mr. Davis: I can give several reasons. I think the main one would stem from the nature of the legislation in 1964. That legislation gives the government of the day, the Cabinet, the authority to draw baselines without defining length. In other words, they could be short or long. Essentially they would be from headland to headland. It is debatable from which headlands to which headlands, but nevertheless they could be of undetermined length.

There was no distinction in the legislation however, as between baselines for determining territorial waters and baselines for determining fishing zones, so that automatically if any baseline were to be drawn under this legislation, it did two things. It not only defined Canadian exclusive fishing zones, but it also defined Canadian territorial waters.

Mr. Hogarth: Well, in your opinion, Mr. Minister, and I am dealing for the moment only with Queen Charlotte Sound, in your

[Interprétation]

M. Davis: Si je comprends bien, ils pêchent dans ces eaux depuis 1964, surtout dans le détroit de la Reine Charlotte.

M. Hogarth: Et la pêche qui se fait pourrait être prise par les bateaux canadiens, n'est-ce pas?

M. Davis: Oui, évidemment. Une partie de la pêche pourrait être prise par des Canadiens. Mais pour ce qui est des marchés concernant ces poissons, dans certaines circonstances, les mêmes quantités auraient été prises peut-être par les Canadiens mais nous espérons mettre en valeur les pêches de fond sur la côte ouest; Mais nos espoirs à ce sujet sont beaucoup plus atténués depuis que les Russes et les Japonais pêchent dans ces régions.

M. Hogarth: Quelles mesures le gouvernement a-t-il prises pour établir les lignes de base entre le cap nord de l'île Vancouver et le cap sud des îles de la Reine Charlotte pour empêcher les Russes et les Japonais de pêcher dans ces eaux?

M. Davis: Il n'y a pas eu de ligne de base d'établie sur la côte ouest, et non plus, d'ailleurs, le long des provinces Maritimes. Par conséquent on pourrait dire qu'on a pris aucune mesure?

M. Hogarth: Est-ce que vous pourriez expliquer pourquoi le gouvernement n'a pris aucune mesure afin d'établir ces lignes de base?

M. Davis: Je pourrais vous en donner plusieurs raisons. Mais, la principale, à mon avis, découle de la nature de la Loi adoptée en 1964. Cette Loi de 1964 donnait au Parlement d'alors, l'autorité d'établir des lignes de base, mais, sans en définir la longueur. Autrement dit, elles pouvaient être courtes ou longues, mais essentiellement elles allaient d'un cap à l'autre. La question est de quel cap à quel cap, mais toutefois, aucune longueur n'est déterminée.

Mais on ne faisait aucune distinction dans la loi entre lignes de base pour la détermination des eaux territoriales et les lignes de base pour la détermination des zones de pêche, par le fait même, si toutes lignes de base devaient être établies selon la loi, il fallait deux choses. Non seulement définir les zones de pêche canadiennes, mais aussi les eaux territoriales du Canada.

M. Hogarth: A votre avis, monsieur le Ministre (et je parle uniquement des eaux de la Reine Charlotte en ce moment), ne croyez-

[Text]

opinion should such a baseline be drawn for fishing purposes for the protection of the Canadian fishing industry on the West Coast?

Mr. Davis: Well, I do not hesitate in saying that I would like to see a baseline drawn from Vancouver Island to the Queen Charlottes for fishing purposes, but not for territorial water purposes.

Mr. McGrath: Mr. Chairman, I hesitate to do this, but I wonder if I could raise a point of order.

The Chairman: Mr. McGrath, a point of order?

Mr. McGrath: It is my understanding that we were going to deal with the subject of the seal fishery tonight Mr. Hogarth has opened up a new area of questioning in which a number of us have a great deal of interest. I have some very interesting questions I would like to put to the Minister—I do not think tonight is the night to do it—on the same subject on the East Coast vis-a-vis the French Government and the Isles of St. Pierre Miquelon and the difficulties we are having trying to impose our territorial jurisdiction there. But I hesitate to do so because my understanding is the Committee was meeting tonight to discuss this question of the seal fisheries.

Mr. Hogarth: Well, on this point of order, Mr. Chairman, I think you will recall at the earlier stage of our meeting tonight, I asked you if we were going to be exclusively confined to seal fishing, and you replied that we were not. Now, as much as I am interested in seal fisheries, for present purposes I am most anxious to get this subject opened. I am not suggesting that it could possibly be concluded tonight, and I think Mr. McGrath will have ample opportunity, at future meetings of this Committee to explore it, particularly in consequence of a motion that I am about to make depending upon the Minister's further answers.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, could I speak to the point of order? At the last meeting we had, which was just over a week ago, on the suggestion made by myself and other members, we agreed that we would try and get some way to have the subject of the seal fishery brought into this Committee, and the way which was agreed by the Steering Committee was to call the first vote. This was the

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agreement made by the Steering Committee, that we would call the first vote and this would give us the right to discuss the seal fishery before the whole Committee.

[Interpretation]

vous pas qu'une telle ligne de base devrait être établie pour la protection des pêcheurs canadiens sur la côte ouest?

M. Davis: Non, je n'hésite aucunement à dire que j'aimerais voir une ligne de base partir de l'île de Vancouver jusqu'à l'île de la Reine Charlotte pour les besoins de la pêche. Mais, pas pour la détermination des eaux territoriales?

M. McGrath: Monsieur le président, j'hésite à le faire, mais je me demande si je pourrais faire appel au règlement.

Le président: Monsieur McGrath, un appel au règlement?

M. McGrath: Si je comprends bien, nous devions traiter de la question de la chasse aux phoques ce soir. M. Hogarth a abordé une autre question qui nous intéresse bien sûr. Moi-même j'aimerais poser beaucoup de questions au Ministre à ce sujet, que les problèmes se répètent sur la côte est. Les difficultés qui se posent à Terre-Neuve pour ce qui est de la compétence canadienne, mais j'hésite à le faire, parce que je croyais que le Comité se réunissait ce soir pour discuter de la chasse aux phoques?

M. Hogarth: A ce sujet, monsieur le président, on se rappellera qu'au début j'ai demandé si nous discussions exclusivement de la chasse aux phoques, et on m'a répondu que «non». Bien sûr je m'intéresse à cette chasse, mais pour les besoins présents, je suis très intéressé à ce qu'on en parle et je sais bien qu'on ne pourra épuiser la discussion ce soir. Il y a d'autres questions à soulever à ce sujet et surtout à l'égard de la motion que je voudrais déposer dans quelques instants.

M. Lundrigan: Monsieur le président, autre rappel au Règlement? Lors de notre dernière réunion il y a une semaine, suivant la proposition que j'ai faite, nous voulions faire introduire la discussion de la chasse aux phoques et nous avons décidé d'en parler lors de l'appel du premier poste. Et cela a été approuvé par le Comité de direction et nous donnait l'autorisation d'en parler ici en Comité. Par conséquent, je ne voudrais pas soulever un argument, mais si nous pouvons parler de la chasse aux phoques ce soir, nous pourrions épuiser la discussion mercredi? Si nous com-

[Texte]

We do not want to get into an argument on it, but it might be all right if we could get the seal fishery over, and we might very well have it over before Wednesday if we can get these people in from New Brunswick or from New York or Paris or wherever they happen to be at the moment, and get the seal fishery over and get into the other matters which are certainly crucial.

The Chairman: Mr. McGrath?

Mr. McGrath: Mr. Chairman, the Minister in his opening statement did not confine himself to seals but covered a very wide range of topics in connection with fishing, and this also, I think, provides...

Mr. Lundrigan: I have no objection.

Mr. McGrath: No, I just want to make a point, that is all.

Mr. Hogarth: I will not be too much longer, and I realize you are anxious to get back to the former subject. Now, Mr. Minister, in the light of what you have said, is it within the prerogative of your ministry to establish these baselines? If not, in what ministry does the responsibility lie?

Mr. Davis: I would have to answer that the establishment of the baselines would be as a result of a government decision. It would be a decision by the whole Cabinet. But I would also say that since it involves not simply fishing zones but territorial waters, and obviously involves the activities of other countries, that the Department of External Affairs is very much concerned. If I were trying to place emphasis I would say in this area it is perhaps more a matter of External Affairs than it is a matter for the Department of Fisheries. The Department of Fisheries must be concerned about the optimum management of our fisheries, which is a vital concern, but I think the actual drawing of baselines, the declaring of boundaries of Canada for purposes of relations with other countries, is even more a matter for the Department of External Affairs.

Mr. Hogarth: That would encompass not only the Queen Charlotte Sound situation but the Arctic and the East Coast.

Mr. Davis: I think that follows—

Mr. Hogarth: I would like to move that the hon. the Secretary of State for External Affairs—

[Interprétation]

mençons à digresser en amenant des gens du Nouveau-Brunswick ou de New-York ou de Paris, nous ne le ferons jamais. C'est une question très importante, il me semble.

Le président: Monsieur McGrath?

M. McGrath: Monsieur le président, le Ministre dans sa déclaration ne s'est pas limité à la chasse aux phoques? Il a abordé diverses questions qui ont trait aux pêches et je crois...

M. Lundrigan: Je n'ai pas d'objections.

M. McGrath: Je ne veux que soulever cette question.

M. Hogarth: Je ne parlerai pas plus longtemps. Je sais que vous voulez revenir à la chasse aux phoques.

A la lumière de ce que vous avez dit, est-ce que le ministère pourrait établir des lignes de base ou enfin, quel ministère pourrait le faire?

M. Davis: Je crois que pour répondre à votre question, l'établissement des lignes de base découle d'une décision gouvernementale mais je dirais aussi que puisqu'un tel établissement n'implique pas seulement les eaux de pêche mais les eaux territoriales, vu qu'il implique l'activité de pêche d'autres pays, je crois que cela intéresse le ministère des Affaires extérieures. Et si je voulais mettre l'accent sur l'un ou l'autre ministère, je dirais plutôt que c'est une question qui intéresse bien plus les Affaires extérieures que le ministère des Pêches et Forêts qui doit voir à ce que nos pêcheries, qui sont d'un intérêt vital, soient administrées de la meilleure façon possible. Mais pour ce qui est des lignes de base, pour ce qui est de l'établissement des eaux territoriales du Canada et des relations avec les autres pays, je crois que cette question relève du ministère des Affaires extérieures.

M. Hogarth: Et cela s'appliquerait non seulement aux îles Reine-Charlotte, mais aussi à l'Arctique et à la côte est.

M. Davis: Je pense que cela en découlerait.

M. Hogarth: J'aimerais proposer que le Secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures...

[Text]

The Chairman: Have you a motion, sir?

Mr. Hogarth: Yes.

The Chairman: We have a motion before the Committee.

Mr. Hogarth: That motion has not been formally put though.

The Chairman: The motion is formally here.

Mr. Hogarth: Then I would ask that Mr. McGrath withdraw his motion so I could put this one and he can consequently put his.

Mr. McGrath: Agreed.

Mr. Hogarth: I move that the hon. the Secretary of State for External Affairs be invited to appear before this Committee to advise why the Government has not established headland to headland baselines to protect Canadian Territorial Waters and Canadian Fishermen on the Eastern and Western Coasts and also on the Arctic.

Mr. Anderson: I move that the question be put. I do not think it needs discussion.

Motion agreed to.

The Chairman: Now we will go to Mr. McGrath's motion, that we call Mr. Brian Davies and Mr. Serge Deyglun to appear before the Committee on Fisheries and Forestry before Easter, if possible, or as soon after the Easter recess as possible, that the Committee have Mr. Davies present his film to the Committee and that the Committee arrange for a showing of the CBC film, and further that the Committee call Mr. Henri Stadt of Montreal.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. St. Pierre: Mr. Chairman, I think I can ask one or two questions and not take my full ten minutes. They are in connection with the motion we have just heard. It may be that the answers are not available to us tonight

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but they would be a factor in the discussion when the Minister appears.

This question relates to the Arctic waters. As we know, at present there is an Arctic fishery which is of importance to a few Eskimos but of no commercial importance beyond this. Is the Arctic Ocean under the control of your department, Mr. Minister, in so far as fisheries are concerned?

[Interpretation]

Le président: Vous avez une motion à présenter?

M. Hogarth: Oui.

Le président: Le comité est saisi d'une proposition.

M. Hogarth: La motion n'a pas été présentée dans les formes.

Le président: La motion est présentée dans les formes.

M. Hogarth: Je demanderais alors à M. McGrath de retirer sa motion afin que je puisse présenter la mienne. Il pourra ensuite présenter la sienne.

M. McGrath: D'accord.

M. Hogarth: Je propose que le secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures soit convoqué devant le Comité pour nous dire pourquoi le gouvernement du Canada n'a pas établi de lignes de base pour protéger les eaux territoriales et les pêcheurs du Canada sur les côtes est et ouest du Canada et aussi dans l'Arctique.

M. Anderson: Je voudrais qu'on mette la question aux voix. Je ne crois pas qu'il faille discuter la question.

La motion est adoptée.

Le président: Selon la motion de M. McGrath, MM. Briau Davies et Serge Deyglun devront comparaître devant le Comité avant Pâques ou le plus tôt possible après Pâques. Il faudrait aussi que M. Davies présente son Film au Comité et par ailleurs, que le Comité fasse comparaître M. Henri Stadt de Montréal.

Motion adoptée.

M. St-Pierre: Monsieur le président, je crois que je pourrais poser une ou deux questions sans prendre les 10 minutes qui me sont allouées. C'est au sujet de la motion qu'on vient d'entendre. Il se peut que nous ne connaissions pas les réponses ce soir, mais elles pourront être utilisées lorsque le ministre comparaitra.

C'est au sujet des eaux de l'Arctique. Vous savez qu'à présent, il y a des pêches dans cette région qui sont importantes pour bien des esquimaux mais qui n'ont aucune importance commerciale. Est-ce que l'océan Arctique est sous la régie de votre ministère, monsieur le ministre, pour ce qui est de la pêche?

[Texte]

Mr. Davis: Fisheries, under our constitution, is a matter for the nation. I would say that fisheries, wherever the nation extends, is a matter of concern to the Department of Fisheries for Canada. The question you are really asking is how far does Canada extend. I would have to say that until we draw base-lines, in this case base-lines for the determination of exclusive Canadian fishing zones, our Canadian waters in the north for fishing purposes will be confined to lines following the coastline of the northern islands and Continental Canada, but 12 miles out from the coastline. In other words, our fishing limits in the north, as off our West Coast and much of our East Coast, at the moment I think are 12 miles out from shore, without benefit of base-lines.

Mr. St. Pierre: Yes, I understand. Has your Department at any time made a survey to discover the extent of the potential Arctic fishery?

Mr. Levelton: There have been surveys by the Fisheries Research Board of Canada from the Western to the Eastern Arctic, but I do not have the details of the results at my fingertips. I am not sure that Dr. Hayes would even have them at this point. But they have been surveyed by the Fisheries Research Board of Canada.

Mr. St. Pierre: Can you tell us if there is a potential for a fishing industry of some size there?

Mr. Levelton: I do not think there is a fishery of any real size. There are some substantial numbers of capelin in Hudson Bay. There are, of course, rather large numbers of marine mammals and various types of seals, some limited numbers of tomcod, and in some of the Arctic rivers of course Arctic char which are now being commercially exploited by the Eskimo population under the auspices of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Mr. St. Pierre: There is some commercial possibility in the North beyond the present very limited operations largely by Eskimo co-operatives.

Mr. Levelton: There are some possibilities but they are rather limited.

Mr. St. Pierre: Thank you. I will not pursue this any further tonight, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Mr. Carter.

Mr. Carter: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the Minister two or three questions. I could start off perhaps with the seal fishery.

[Interprétation]

M. Davis: Selon notre constitution, les pêches sont de caractère national. Mais je dirais que les pêches tombent sous le coup de notre ministère. Mais où va le territoire du Canada, c'est ce qu'il faut établir. Et jusqu'au moment où nous établirons une ligne de base dans ce cas-ci, pour l'établissement d'une zone de pêche exclusive, les eaux de pêche dans le nord suivront la ligne des côtes, jusqu'à 12 milles au large. Par conséquent, les limites de pêche au nord, comme sur la côte est et sur la côte ouest, s'étendent jusqu'à douze milles de la côte.

M. St-Pierre: Oui, je comprends. Est-ce que votre ministère a déjà fait une étude sur les pêches de l'Arctique et sur le potentiel qu'elles pourraient représenter?

M. Levelton: Oui, il y a eu des études qui ont été faites par l'Office des recherches sur les pêches du Canada, de l'ouest à l'est de l'Arctique mais je n'ai pas les détails de cette étude devant moi. Je ne crois pas que le Dr. Hayes les ait non plus. Mais l'Office a fait des relevés.

M. St-Pierre: Est-ce que le potentiel serait assez important d'après vous?

M. Levelton: Je ne crois pas qu'il y ait des pêches assez importantes dans cette région. Il y a du capelan dans la Baie d'Hudson. Il y a aussi de nombreux mammifères marins dans cette région, plusieurs variétés de phoques; également du poulamon et, bien sûr, dans quelques rivières de l'Arctique, de l'omble arctique, que les Esquimaux exploitent commercialement sous les auspices du ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien.

M. St-Pierre: Il y a donc des possibilités commerciales à part les exploitations tout à fait limitées des coopératives esquimaudes.

M. Levelton: Oui, il y a certaines possibilités mais elles sont très limitées.

M. St-Pierre: Monsieur le président, je vais passer maintenant.

Le président: Monsieur Carter?

M. Carter: J'aimerais maintenant poser quelques questions au ministre, tout d'abord au sujet de la chasse aux phoques.

[Text]

Representing as I do, Mr. Chairman, a province that probably depends to a large extent on the seal fishery, I might say at the beginning that I am getting a little sick of this man Davies and some of the charges he has been making. Realizing the impact this is having and the fact that it has and still is giving Canada, especially the people on the East Coast of this country, a black eye by branding them a bunch of barbarians, my reaction is—and this is my opinion—that this man Davies has become a national nuisance.

I agree with the motion put by my colleague, Mr. McGrath, that he should be brought in and taken to task. With evidence being submitted that a certain film was made and that certain very unorthodox procedures were followed in trying to make this film, one wonders who is being skinned alive.

I would like to ask the Minister if, as a result of his trip to the ice in the helicopter, he saw any evidence to substantiate or at least to back up Mr. Davies' evidence. Are

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the sealers off the East Coast actually skinning seals alive? Are they misbehaving in that respect. Can the Minister tell me if, from his trip, he saw any evidence of this happening?

Mr. Davis: Mr. Chairman, I would have to say that I saw no evidence whatsoever of seals being skinned alive or, indeed, being mistreated in any way. The regulations were being followed very carefully, and I think they are the best regulations we can devise. Of course, my experience in the seal fishery is very limited. Perhaps I should ask Mr. Levelton, who is in charge of our development service, to comment.

I would also suggest that one person which your Committee may want to eventually call before it is Mr. Dudka who has been in charge of our seal fishery for some years and still is. His knowledge in the field of fishery and the practices and so on would be very helpful, particularly as he has had a number of encounters with Mr. Davies and others over the years. Perhaps Mr. Levelton would like to comment on this charge of skinning seals alive.

Mr. Carter: Mr. Chairman, could Mr. Dudka, to whom the Minister referred, be invited to meet with the Committee and be subjected to questioning?

Mr. Levelton: He is one of our staff in the Fisheries Protection Service and I am sure he would be glad to come.

[Interpretation]

Vu que je représente une province qui dépend dans une grande mesure de la chasse aux phoques, je dirai au départ que je suis fatigué de ces accusations portées par M. Davies. Je réalise l'effet de cette mauvaise publicité qui donne au Canada et à ses habitants de la côte est une mauvaise réputation à l'échelle internationale en nous faisant passer pour une bande de barbares et je suis d'avis que ce M. Davies est devenu une nuisance publique.

Je suis d'accord avec la motion de mon collègue, M. McGrath, selon laquelle il devrait être cité à comparaître devant le comité et réprimandé. Avec les preuves qui ont été soumises selon lesquelles un certain film a été tourné et que, pour ce faire, on a eu recours à certains procédés peu orthodoxes, on peut se demander qui se fait écorcher vif.

Je voudrais demander au ministre si, à la suite de son voyage en hélicoptère, il a vu des preuves pouvant corroborer ou au moins appuyer les dires de M. Davies. Est-ce que les chasseurs de phoques écorchent vraiment les phoques à vif? Leur comportement à ce sujet est-il aussi cruel qu'on le dit? Le ministre peut-il me dire si, au cours de son voyage, il a vu ces choses se produire?

M. Davis: Monsieur le président, je devrais dire que je n'ai pas vu de phoques écorchés vifs ou traiter cruellement. Il y a des règlements qui ont été suivis à la lettre et je crois que c'est le meilleur règlement que nous puissions élaborer. Eh bien sûr, je connais très peu de choses à ce sujet. Je devrais peut-être demander à M. Levelton de faire des observations à ce sujet!

Je pourrais aussi demander à M. Dudka de venir témoigner devant le Comité. M. Dudka est en charge de la chasse aux phoques depuis quelques années et il détient toujours son poste. Ses connaissances dans pratique de la chasse aux phoques pourraient être utiles, particulièrement au sujet de ces nombreuses rencontres avec M. Davies et des autres personnes au cours des années. Peut-être que M. Levelton commentera aussi cette attaque au sujet des phoques qui sont dépeçés vivants.

M. Carter: Monsieur le président, est-ce que M. Dudka, la personne dont le ministre a parlé, pourrait être invité à venir témoigner devant le Comité?

M. Levelton: C'est un de nos employés au service de la protection des pêcheries et je suis certain qu'il serait heureux de venir.

[Texte]

Mr. McGrath: We would like to have him here, especially when we are hearing these witnesses, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Carter: Mr. Chairman, I think for the sake of Canada as the Minister has mentioned the embassies have been flooded with mail, picketing and all this sort of thing, plus the fact that he has received hundreds of letters, plus those received by the Prime Minister—that Canada's version of Carry Nation should be called in here, put on the spot and made to put up or shut up when it comes to the seal fishery.

I am getting a little sick of this. A lot of people in my province are the people to which these charges are directed. As I said, I am getting a little sick of it, and Canada's Carry Nation should be made come here and prove what he is saying, or for all times shut up. That is my feeling on the seal fishery.

The Minister mentioned in his speech the Salt Cod Marketing Board or the salt fish development corporation. Could the Minister tell us when he hopes to make an announcement as to the timing of the establishment of this Board. Will it be established in time for the 1969 salt fish catch?

Mr. Davis: It will not be established in time for this year's catch. We have been holding discussions both with the fishermen's federations and with the trade concerning this year's operations. I hope that the development corporation legislation will be one of the first items dealt with in the fall, and at this time next year we will have a full-blown corporation ready to go in every respect.

Mr. Carter: Mr. Chairman, could the Minister tell us if he has any interim arrangement of which the salt fish fishermen could avail themselves in 1969?

Mr. Davis: We will have a program which I hope we will be able to announce in the next week or two. I hope we will be able to announce a price, for example, or schedule of prices which the salt fishermen will be receiving in 1969. In future years they will be able to go out and fish knowing what prices they are going to get for their product.

Mr. McGrath: Mr. Chairman, I have a supplementary question. I was intrigued with the Minister's statement, because it would seem

[Interprétation]

M. McGrath: Nous aimerions l'avoir devant le Comité spécialement quand nous entendrons ces témoins, monsieur le président.

M. Carter: Monsieur le président, je pense que pour la réputation du Canada, tel que le ministre l'a mentionné—car nos ambassades ont été submergées de courrier, ont été l'objet de manifestations et de piquetage, ainsi que des centaines de lettres reçues par le ministre, plus celles reçues par le premier ministre—que la version canadienne de Carry Nation devrait être appelée à témoigner devant nous, et ainsi nous dire si oui ou non elle a raison lorsqu'il s'agit de la chasse aux phoques.

Je commence à être un peu fatigué de toute cette question. De nombreuses personnes dans ma province sont directement visées par ces attaques. Et comme je l'ai déjà dit, j'en ai vraiment assez, et la version canadienne de Carry Nation devrait apparaître devant ce Comité et prouver ce qu'elle avance, ou alors se taire à tout jamais. Voilà ce que je pense de la chasse aux phoques.

Le ministre a mentionné dans son exposé la création de l'Office de commercialisation de la morue salée ou la Société de développement du poisson salé. Le ministre peut-il nous dire s'il espère faire une annonce quant à l'époque à laquelle sera créé cet Office? Sera-t-il établi à temps pour la prise de 1969?

M. Davis: Il ne sera pas établi à temps pour les prises de cette année. Nous avons tenu de nombreuses discussions tant avec les fédérations de pêcheurs qu'avec le commerce, concernant les prises de cette année. J'espère que la loi concernant cette société d'expansion sera l'objet des premières délibérations de cet automne, et d'ici le printemps de l'année prochaine, nous aurons une société prête à entrer en fonction.

M. Carter: Monsieur le président, est-ce que le ministre pourrait nous dire s'il a prévu un arrangement intérimaire sur lequel les pêcheurs de poisson salé pourraient se baser en 1969?

M. Davis: Nous aurons un programme dont j'espère faire l'annonce d'ici une semaine ou deux. J'espère que nous serons capables d'annoncer un prix, par exemple, ou une échelle de prix sur lesquels les pêcheurs de poisson salé pourront compter en 1969. Au cours des années futures, ils seront capables d'aller en mer et de pêcher en connaissant le prix qu'ils recevront pour leur pêche.

M. McGrath: Monsieur le président, j'ai une question supplémentaire. J'ai été intrigué par l'exposé du ministre car il me semble

[Text]

to me to be the type of statement that we have been expecting the Minister to make in the House.

There one thing he said which rather calls for some further elucidation. He said that the proposed salt fish development corporation will be oriented to development, rather than to marketing.

Could you explain that, sir?

Mr. Davis: Well it is more a matter of emphasis. The Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation covers a joint federal-provincial arrangement. The provinces are responsible for the activities within the province, particularly processing and transportation and so on. The federal activity, on the face of it at least, is confined to the export side. As you will notice it was brought in under the Trade and Commerce authority and so on, by the Trade and Commerce Minister.

In this other case, it will not simply be a marketing agency; it will be concerned with the supply and it will deal with the fishermen. We hope to improve the collection and processing of the fish and to be concerned more with quality. However, marketing will be very much a part of the operation.

Mr. Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi): I have a short supplementary, Mr. Chairman. I would like to ask the Minister if the Fisheries Prices Support Board will meet with any objection from the United States by this possibly being considered as a subsidy? Do you expect any objections?

Mr. Davis: We have had discussions at the official level with the United States and we explored a number of different avenues with them. This seemed to be the one least likely to cause repercussions on the U.S. side. I think if the price support operation is as I have outlined it, where we are in the market supporting the price when it is below a long term trend and only when it is below, we cannot really be accused of subsidizing the industry. Indeed, over the long run it is hoped that we would recover our costs from time to time by selling it at a higher price.

Mr. Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi): Thank you.

Mr. Carter: Mr. Chairman, if I may have one more question. The Minister announced

[Interpretation]

qu'un tel exposé est celui qu'on attendait du ministre devant la Chambre.

Il y a une autre chose qu'il a mentionnée et qui nécessite certaines explications. Il a dit, entre autres, que la société proposée quant au développement du poisson salé serait orientée principalement vers l'expansion plutôt que vers la commercialisation. Pouvez-vous nous expliquer ceci, monsieur?

M. Davis: Il s'agit là d'une question de détail. Par exemple, l'Office de commercialisation du poisson d'eau douce constitue une entente fédérale-provinciale. Les provinces sont responsables des activités à l'intérieur de la province, particulièrement en ce qui regarde la préparation et au transport. La responsabilité du gouvernement fédéral est confinée aux problèmes de l'exportation. Comme vous avez pu le remarquer, cet organisme est du ressort du ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie.

Dans le cas qui nous concerne, il ne s'agit pas seulement d'une organisation de commercialisation. Il s'agit aussi d'un organisme qui s'intéresse aux gréments des navires et qui traite avec les pêcheurs. Nous espérons améliorer la pêche et la préparation du poisson. Nous essaierons aussi d'améliorer les normes de qualité. Cependant, la commercialisation restera une grande partie du travail de l'Office.

M. Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi): J'ai une petite question supplémentaire, monsieur le président. J'aimerais demander au ministre si l'Office du soutien des prix des produits de la pêche rencontrera certaines objections de la part des États-Unis, si l'on considère son activité comme une aide financière? Pensez-vous rencontrer des réticences?

M. Davis: Nous avons eu plusieurs discussions au niveau du gouvernement entre les États-Unis et nous, et nous avons considéré un certain nombre de voies. Il semble que cet organisme sera l'un de ceux qui causera le moins de répercussion aux États-Unis. Je pense que si le soutien des prix, comme je l'ai mentionné, lorsque nous sommes dans une situation commerciale où le soutien des prix est indispensable sur une longue période, nous ne pouvons vraiment pas être accusés de subventionner l'industrie. En fait, à long terme, il y a des chances que nous puissions recouvrer nos coûts en vendant le produit des pêches à un prix supérieur.

M. Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi): Je vous remercie.

M. Carter: Monsieur le président, j'aimerais poser encore une autre question. Le ministre

[Texte]

some time ago the government's plan for the ground fish industry. I would like at this time to congratulate him; I think it is an excellent program. However, in his announcement he made reference to the fact that loans would be made available to fish plant operators. To what extent will the people applying for these loans have to prove their justification? In other words, will they be required to reveal to the governments the complete financial structure of their companies? I think this is essential, because, at least in my opinion, there have been cases where this was not done in a certain province.

Does the Minister or his Department have any plans to require this of the people applying for these loans? Are they going to be asked to reveal the complete financial structure of their companies to justify the loans for which they are applying?

Mr. Davis: First, they will not qualify for loans if, in the discussions, it turns out that they could have obtained the money from a commercial source. Secondly they will not get the loans unless they commit themselves to pay prices to fishermen which were equal to, or above the prices experienced in the last couple of years.

Thirdly, those same companies will be back for another category of loan which will undoubtedly involve reequipping plants and improving efficiency, at which time they will have to make a complete submission as to costs and their expected profit position, and so on. Remember however, that the loans which are immediately available on April 1 are the loans which are most likely to be picked up by the companies in the most serious financial straits. The first category of loans is essentially a working capital loan at rates of interest which are not that attractive to companies which are broadly based and in good shape. The companies who are in real trouble are going to grab these loans regardless of the conditions attached.

Mr. Carter: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Mr. Lundrigan is your question based on a supplementary?

Mr. Lundrigan: No, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Mr. Pringle.

Mr. Pringle: I have a very short question, Mr. Chairman which may even be irrelevant. For quite a number of years we people involved in the production of livestock were required to submit all our advertising to

[Interprétation]

a annoncé il y a quelque temps déjà, un plan du gouvernement concernant la pêche des poissons du grand fond. J'aimerais ici le féliciter de cette initiative. Je pense qu'il s'agit là d'un programme excellent. Cependant, dans son annonce, il s'est référé au fait que les prêts pourraient être disponibles pour les usines à poisson. Jusqu'à quel point est-ce que les gens qui font une demande vis-à-vis de ces prêts doivent prouver leurs besoins? En d'autres mots, est-ce qu'ils devront révéler au gouvernement la structure financière complète de leur compagnie? Je pense que c'est essentiel, car, au moins dans mon opinion, il y a plusieurs cas où ça n'a pas été fait dans certaines provinces.

Est-ce que le ministre ou son ministère ont certains plans pour exiger des gens qui demandent ces prêts de fournir ces renseignements? Est-ce qu'ils devront fournir les états financiers complets de leur compagnie afin de justifier leur demande d'emprunt?

M. Davis: Premièrement, ils n'obtiendront pas de prêt si au cours des discussions on découvre qu'ils auraient pu obtenir cet argent d'une source commerciale. Deuxièmement, ils ne recevront pas de prêt sans qu'ils s'engagent eux-mêmes à payer aux pêcheurs les prix qui sont égaux ou supérieurs aux prix pratiqués au cours des dernières années.

Troisièmement, les mêmes compagnies devront revenir devant le gouvernement pour demander un autre prêt d'une catégorie différente qui, lui, impliquera sans aucun doute le rééquipement et l'amélioration de l'exploitation. A ce stade-là, ils devront soumettre une complète étude des coûts et des profits, etc. Cependant, souvenez-vous que les prêts qui sont consentis le 1^{er} avril sont des prêts qui sont prêtés pour la plupart à des compagnies qui sont en sérieuses difficultés financières. La première catégorie de prêt est essentiellement un prêt de fonds de roulement à un taux d'intérêt qui n'est pas intéressant pour les compagnies qui sont en bonne condition financière. Cependant, les compagnies qui sont en difficulté prendront ces prêts sans regarder aux conditions qui y sont attachées.

M. Carter: Merci, monsieur le président.

Le président: Monsieur Lundrigan, votre question est-elle une question supplémentaire?

M. Lundrigan: Non, monsieur le président.

Le président: Monsieur Pringle.

M. Pringle: J'ai une question très courte, monsieur le président, qui est peut-être hors de propos. Pour de nombreuses années, les personnes qui sont engagées dans la production de viande, doivent soumettre toutes leurs

[Text]

the government agency for approval before we were permitted to publish it in any magazine or paper.

There has been some change on this: you might call it a lessening of requirements. In so doing, all of us were charged with a very deep responsibility of being in a position at all times to back up our advertising and to ensure that any of the statements made in the advertising were accurate and true. I think this is going to be adopted by the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, we will find as time goes on it will be more valid with regard to the control of people advertising in the newspapers.

It is my understanding, from listening to the discussion tonight, that there has been a lad by the name of Brian Davies, who, under some other name, has been placing advertisements in newspapers across the country which actually, in my opinion, come under the heading of an advertisement. I do not know whether that could be classified as an advertisement or not.

It seems to me that one of the steps that should be taken, as soon as possible, is that he be required to submit proof positive that all statements made are true in every respect and if he is unable to do so, that he should be required to print a retraction, the same as newspapers are required to do when they inadvertently, accidentally, or on purpose print a statement of any kind which cannot be verified.

Is any department in our government at the present time charged with this responsibility which could make a fast inquiry here, because this is a very serious thing.

Very serious charges have been made against our country. In the past there have been laws that have dealt rather severely with someone who made statements in an advertisement which could not be proven.

The Chairman: Mr. Lundrigan.

Mr. Lundrigan: The Minister mentioned that there was quite a bit of activity around certain of Canada's embassies and diplomatic establishments abroad, and clarification of our position apparently made by one of our representatives in some part of Europe.

I just caught the end of the Minister's statement, but did I understand that quite a number of people were protesting the situation? There was quite a bit of false publicity. Did one of our representatives make a statement, or take a position, to clarify the misrepresentation of our seal fishing industry? Was this the situation?

[Interpretation]

annonces à l'approbation d'une agence du gouvernement, avant qu'on leur permette de publier ces annonces dans un magazine ou un journal quelconque.

Ces règlements ont été récemment adoucis. Ainsi, chacun d'entre nous supporte une grande responsabilité afin d'être en tout temps dans une position où il peut soutenir la qualité de ses annonces et où il doit assurer que toutes les déclarations faites dans la publicité sont véridiques et exactes. Je pense que c'est la ligne de conduite adoptée par le ministère de la Consommation et des Corporations. Et plus nous allons de l'avant, plus cette ligne directrice est valable en ce qui concerne les gens qui publient des annonces dans les journaux.

Selon ce que j'ai cru comprendre de la discussion de ce soir, il y a depuis quelque temps une personne nommée M. Brian Davies qui, sous d'autres noms, publie certaines annonces dans les journaux à travers tout le pays, qui, selon mon opinion, sont comparables à une annonce commerciale. Je ne sais pas si une telle annonce est classée comme annonce commerciale ou non.

Il semble pour moi cependant que l'une des démarches qui devrait être entreprise aussitôt que possible est celle de prouver ce que l'on avance d'une façon positive et dans tous les aspects avant de faire imprimer cette annonce, sinon il doit être soumis à la décision visant à lui faire imprimer une rétractation des faits avancés, comme on le demande de la part des journaux lorsqu'ils font accidentellement une erreur. Y a-t-il un service de notre gouvernement qui est actuellement chargé de cette responsabilité et qui pourrait faire une enquête rapide car il s'agit là de choses très sérieuses?

Des plaintes très sérieuses ont été faites envers notre pays. Il y a eu, dans le passé, des lois très sévères concernant les gens qui publiaient des déclarations dans des annonces qui ne pouvaient pas être prouvées.

Le président: Monsieur Lundrigan?

M. Lundrigan: Le ministre a dit qu'il y avait beaucoup d'activités autour de certaines ambassades et dans les missions diplomatiques du Canada à l'étranger. Apparemment, l'un de nos représentants en Europe a réfuté ces accusations. C'était vers la fin de la déclaration du discours du ministre. Dois-je croire qu'il y a beaucoup de fausse publicité et que l'un de nos représentants a fait une déclaration publique en vue de réfuter ces opinions fausses qui avaient été répandues.

[Texte]

Mr. Davis: All our embassies abroad received information, descriptive material, Fisheries Department Regulations, and so on, from the government at Ottawa and they were well briefed. I imagine that very few of our people abroad had ever attended the seal hunt, but they endeavoured to persuade people that things were not quite as bad as they had been represented.

Mr. Lundrigan: This is commendable, Mr. Chairman. If it is not privileged, can we get some of the information which was used in briefing the representatives of Canada abroad and which might have emanated from the Minister's office?

Mr. Davis: We will send you anything we sent to External Affairs.

Mr. Lundrigan: I have not seen any of it. This is partly what I was asking when I differed about what the Department had done.

I knew the Minister had gone east and visited the seal fishery. I also knew that he had come back and made a very positive statement about the behaviour of our sealers from the Atlantic region. This has been published quite extensively in various news media.

What I would like to see, however—and I think this is going to have to be done—is a counter-campaign that will once and for all clear Canada's name, because it is not only the sealers of Newfoundland or the Magdalen Islands or of Nova Scotia, or wherever the sealers come from, who are getting the black eye.

Normally, we are prepared to take this. We have been getting black eyes for years and years, and we do not worry too much about it—a little bit of misrepresentation never hurts. But when you have a situation where, as Mr. Carter has said, it is an international black eye, then we all have responsibility and all Canadians have to be concerned.

I do not think the people in Germany would worry so much about the sealers being from Bonavista, Trinity-Conception or Gander-Twillingate as they would about the fact that they are Canadians, therefore our friends from all parts of Canada have received the same kind of misrepresentation.

Consequently, I would like to see the Department of Fisheries, or the government—perhaps the Department of External Affairs—take the responsibility of taking a very strong

[Interprétation]

M. Davis: Nos ambassades à l'étranger ont reçu de la documentation descriptive de la part du ministère des Pêcheries, description du matériel, etc. et elles étaient bien documentées. Je suppose que très peu de nos représentants à l'étranger sont au courant de ce que c'est que la chasse aux phoques. On a essayé de persuader les gens que les choses n'étaient pas aussi mal, aussi pire que ce qu'on le pensait.

M. Lundrigan: Je trouve que c'est digne d'éloges, monsieur le président. Si ce n'est pas trop confidentiel, je me demande, si nous pouvons avoir les renseignements qui ont été utilisés, pour les représentants du Canada à l'étranger et qui auraient pu émaner du bureau du Ministre.

M. Davis: Nous vous ferons parvenir tout ce qui a été envoyé au ministère des Affaires extérieures.

M. Lundrigan: Je n'en ai rien vu. C'est en partie ce que je demandais quand je me suis renseigné sur ce que le Ministère avait fait. Je sais que le ministre était dans l'Est et visitait les terrains de chasse aux phoques. J'ai su également qu'il était de retour et qu'il avait fait une déclaration très catégorique sur le comportement des chasseurs de phoques de la région de l'Atlantique.

Il a été largement question de plusieurs média d'information. Cependant, j'aimerais voir, et très bientôt, le lancement d'une contre-campagne qui rétablira une fois pour toute le renom du Canada car ce ne sont pas seulement les chasseurs de phoques de Terre-Neuve, des Îles-de-la-Madeleine ou de Nouvelle-Écosse ou de quelque autre partie du pays qui feront les frais de cette mauvaise réputation.

Nous sommes généralement prêts à assurer cette responsabilité. Pendant des années, nous avons vu notre réputation ternie et cela ne nous inquiète pas outre mesure. Un peu de déformation des faits ne nuit pas. Mais lorsqu'il s'agit d'une situation où, comme l'a dit M. Carter, notre réputation internationale est ternie, c'est notre responsabilité à tous et nous devons tous nous en occuper.

Que les chasseurs de phoques soient de Bonavista, de Trinity-Conception ou de Gander, Twillingate, ils sont tous des canadiens, ainsi, tous nos amis des quatre coins du Canada ont été soumis au même genre de publicité, et par conséquent, j'aimerais que le ministère des Pêcheries ou le gouvernement, peut-être même le ministère des Affaires extérieures adopte des mesures concrètes et très fermes, peut-être de faire une déclaration officielle, j'ignore comment on procède,

[Text]

stand, perhaps even to the extent of issuing a strong official statement—I do not know how these things are done—so that countries will know officially where we stand.

This has been done in part, undoubtedly, but I think we should have our friend from down East here and find out why he has been doing this—and this is only one part of the approach—and, in other words, to expose Mr. Davies for what he really is.

• 2155

The other part of the approach is to make an all-out effort to present information which is the real story on the seal fishery; that it is a romantic story rather than the tragic one that has been represented.

The Chairman: Are there any further questions?

Gentlemen, I think progress has been made here tonight. The meeting was called for the purpose of starting the discussion of the procedures pertaining to the seal hunt, or the seal fishery. I think we have made progress tonight. I hope that in the very near future we will have our witnesses here.

Mr. Hogarth: Mr. Chairman, before we adjourn may I ask when the steering committee will meet? Perhaps I could precipitate the answer by suggesting that the steering committee meet tomorrow?

The Chairman: I had that in mind.

Mr. McGrath: And perhaps we could arrange a meeting for Monday or Tuesday so that the witnesses can be called before the weekend.

The Chairman: Before we call the meeting we will have to be certain when the witnesses can be present.

Mr. McGrath: Mr. Davies is going to suggest to you that he can never come. He is being called by the Committee; he is being subpoenaed. He has to come when we want him.

The Chairman: Is he in the country, though?

Mr. McGrath: Bring him back; no matter where he is bring him back.

The Chairman: There is always the time factor. In calling a meeting...

• 2157

Mr. McGrath: You can find him anywhere in the world. Bring him back.

The Chairman: We will make arrangements to have meetings on Monday and Tuesday in case we can have our witnesses here.

Mr. McGrath: That is fine.

The Chairman: The meeting is adjourned.

[Interpretation]

afin que les pays étrangers sachent exactement quelle est notre position.

Cela a été fait dans une certaine mesure, mais je crois que nous devrions demander à ce monsieur de l'Est de venir nous voir et nous expliquer les raisons de son comportement, et ce ne serait là qu'une partie seulement des moyens à prendre, et en d'autres termes, exposer M. Davies pour ce qu'il faut. Une autre partie de la procédure serait de nous efforcer de présenter les faits sur la chasse aux phoques, c'est-à-dire que c'est une histoire plus romantique que tragique.

Le président: Y a-t-il d'autres questions? Bien, messieurs, je crois que ce soir nous avons fait des progrès. La réunion avait été convoquée pour lancer le débat sur la chasse aux phoques. Je pense que nous avons fait des progrès ce soir. J'espère que nous aurons nos témoins dans un avenir très proche.

M. Hogarth: Monsieur le président, avant que nous ajournions, puis-je savoir quand le comité directeur va-t-il se réunir. Je pourrais peut-être suggérer que le comité directeur se réunisse demain.

Le président: C'était mon intention.

M. McGrath: On pourrait peut-être suggérer que le comité directeur se réunisse lundi ou mardi, pour que l'on convoque les témoins avant la fin de la semaine.

Le président: Avant de convoquer la réunion, nous devons savoir quand les témoins pourront se présenter.

M. McGrath: Monsieur Davies évidemment ne voudra jamais venir témoigner. Il est appelé à comparaître par le Comité; c'est une assignation. Il faut qu'il compareisse lorsqu'on l'appelle.

Le président: Est-il dans le pays?

M. McGrath: Faites-le venir, où qu'il soit.

Le président: Il y a toujours le facteur temps. Lorsque l'on convoque une réunion...

M. McGrath: Il faut le ramener.

Le président: Nous prendrons les dispositions pour nous réunir lundi et mardi au cas où les témoins sont disponibles.

M. McGrath: C'est parfait.

Le président: La séance est levée.

[Texte]

APPENDIX D

THE CHALLENGE FACING CANADA'S FISHERIES TODAY

Mr. Chairman, Members of the House of Commons Committee on Fisheries and Forestry:

Tonight I am going to talk about Canada's fisheries. I am going to talk about problem areas in our fisheries and I am going to talk about challenges. I am going to talk about challenges in the sense of good management and the benefits which wise decision making at the government level can bring to the fishermen in this country.

Canada's fishing industry is in difficult straits. Not all of it mind you. There are some success stories like the Pacific Salmon and the lobster fishery on Canada's East Coast. The herring industry is booming in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Queen crab shows every likelihood of being a winner on the eastern seaboard as well. But, in total, things are grim. They are still grim despite large confusions of capital and research. As whole industries go, our Canadian fishery is overmanned and overequipped. Incomes are low and productivity is lagging far behind most other types of economic activity. No wonder that fishing is thought to be synonymous with hardship, with overexploitation and with inefficiency in the modern, industrial sense of the word.

Affluent societies don't have commercial fisheries in the old-fashioned hard hitting sense of the word. They have sports fisheries and they may even have fish farms. But they don't send their young men out to sea in the thousands to take their chances along with foreign fishermen. They can't get them to go. Commercial fishing, except in the most ideal circumstances, is too uncertain. It is too seasonal. The income is too unpredictable. There are few fringe benefits and, often, there is no pension at the end of the road. Little wonder that each succeeding generation of fishermen's sons has taken to the land where he could work regular hours in a factory or an office building and go home to his family and his TV set at the end of an eight hour day.

[Interprétation]

APPENDICE D

LE DÉFI QUI SE POSE À L'INDUSTRIE CANADIENNE DE LA PÊCHE

Monsieur le président, messieurs les membres du Comité des pêches et des forêts de la Chambre des communes.

Je vais vous parler ce soir des pêches du Canada, des problèmes qui l'affligent et des défis qui se posent. Je vais vous parler des défis à relever dans le domaine de l'exploitation rationnelle et des avantages qui peuvent découler pour les pêcheurs canadiens de décisions éclairées de la part du gouvernement.

L'industrie de la pêche du Canada traverse une période difficile. Pas toute l'industrie, remarquez bien. Nous avons quelques grandes réussites à notre actif, comme l'industrie du saumon du Pacifique et celle du homard sur la côte Est du Canada. L'industrie du hareng est florissante dans le golfe du Saint-Laurent et la pêche du crabe araignée promet de devenir une industrie de tout premier plan de la côte Est. Toutefois, dans l'ensemble, la situation est mauvaise. Elle reste mauvaise malgré les importants apports sous forme de capitaux et de recherches. Dans son ensemble, l'industrie canadienne de la pêche possède trop d'hommes et de matériel. Les revenus sont faibles et la productivité est bien inférieure à celle de la plupart des autres secteurs économiques. Il n'est donc pas étonnant que le mot pêche soit synonyme, pour bien des gens, de privations, de surexploitation et d'inefficacité, pris dans le sens moderne, industriel du mot.

Les sociétés riches ne possèdent pas de pêche commerciale telle qu'on la comprenait autrefois. Elles ont des pêches sportives et même des piscifactoreries. Mais elles n'envoient pas leurs jeunes hommes en mer, par milliers, pour y affronter la concurrence de flottes de pêche étrangères. Elles ne peuvent pas les convaincre de partir. La pêche commerciale, sauf lorsqu'elle se pratique dans des conditions exceptionnellement favorables, est trop aléatoire, trop saisonnière. Les revenus sont trop incertains. La pêche offre trop peu d'avantages sociaux et, bien souvent, aucune pension ne vient récompenser le pêcheur à l'heure de sa retraite. Il n'est donc pas étonnant que, à chaque génération, un nombre croissant de fils de pêcheurs décident de rester à terre où ils peuvent travailler selon un horaire régulier dans une usine ou un bureau pour rentrer chez eux et regarder la télévision en famille à la fin d'une journée de huit heures.

[Text]

Look at the United States. There the commercial fishery is rapidly fading from view. No wonder we Canadians are outfishing the Americans. We are outfishing them because they are having great difficulty in the U.S. recruiting new entrants. Their fish boats are old and their fishermen are getting older. We, meanwhile, in Canada still have a large reserve of people who have never known anything else but privation. Living in Newfoundland and in many isolated communities in the Maritimes, they still look to fishing as a meaningful vocation. Greater mobility and a glimpse of the outside world however will often change their minds.

Sometimes the outside world isn't all that far away. At least the opportunity to earn a decent income may still be relatively close at hand. Let me quote some statistics on net value of production in some of the other primary industries in the Atlantic Provinces. There the value of the output per fisherman still only averages around \$2,000 a year. In forestry the net value of his output is more like \$6,000 and in mining it may be as high as \$15,000. No wonder that these other primary industries can pay their labour more for a year's work. And, no wonder that fishing is at the bottom end of the scale insofar as the earning power of the individual fishermen is concerned.

A recent report issued by the Atlantic Development Board makes interesting reading in this connection. Entitled "Fisheries in the Atlantic Provinces" it says, on page 4, that:

"The fishing industry is one of the few industries in the region which, historically, has absorbed part of the labour force during times of distress in the economy"

And, again on page 33:

"It is clear that the inshore fishery throughout the Atlantic Provinces is an instrument of poverty. Far too many men, boats and equipment are being applied to a basically limited resource." Underemployment of the manpower in our fishery together with too many boats and too much of the wrong kind of gear are reasons why the fishermen depend so heavily on transfer payments and Unemployment Insurance. "Over-all, 24% of

[Interpretation]

Voyez ce qui se passe aux États-Unis. La pêche commerciale disparaît rapidement. Il n'est donc pas surprenant que nous, les Canadiens, surpassions les Américains quant au volume des prises. Le volume de nos prises surpasse le leur parce que l'industrie de la pêche aux États-Unis a beaucoup de difficulté à trouver de la main-d'œuvre. Ses bateaux de pêche sont vieux et ses pêcheurs encore plus. Chez nous, d'autre part, nous avons une bonne réserve de gens qui n'ont jamais connu que les privations. Comme ils habitent Terre-Neuve et d'autres villages isolés des Maritimes, ils considèrent encore la pêche comme une vocation véritable. Toutefois, le jour où ils gagnent en mobilité et ont l'occasion d'entrevoir un autre mode de vie, ils changent souvent d'idée.

Le reste du monde n'est pas toujours bien loin. Du moins, existe-t-il d'autres moyens de s'assurer un revenu convenable, sans trop s'éloigner. Permettez-moi de vous citer quelques données statistiques de la valeur nette de la production de quelques autres industries primaires des provinces de l'Atlantique. Dans cette région, la valeur moyenne de la production par pêcheur n'est encore que d'environ \$2,000 par an. La valeur nette de la production d'un ouvrier employé par l'industrie forestière est de \$6,000, celle de la production d'un ouvrier des mines peut aller jusqu'à \$15,000. Il n'est donc pas étonnant que ces autres industries primaires puissent mieux rémunérer leur effectif ouvrier. Il n'est pas surprenant non plus que l'industrie de la pêche se classe la dernière en ce qui a trait au montant des revenus par travailleur.

L'Office d'expansion économique de la région de l'Atlantique a publié récemment un rapport qui fournit des faits intéressants à ce sujet. Dans ce rapport, intitulé «*Fisheries in the Atlantic Provinces*» (Les pêches des provinces de l'Atlantique), on lit, à la page 4, que:

«L'industrie de la pêche est l'une des rares industries de la région qui, de tous temps, a absorbé une partie de l'effectif ouvrier lors de périodes de difficultés économiques.»

Puis, à la page 33:

«Il est évident que la pêche côtière dans toutes les provinces de l'Atlantique est un facteur de pauvreté. Bien trop d'hommes, de bateaux et d'engins de pêche exploitent une ressource fondamentalement limitée.» «Si les pêcheurs comptent tant sur les apports de capitaux transférés et sur l'assurance-chômage, c'est à cause du sous-emploi de la main-d'œuvre dans une industrie de la pêche exploitant trop de bateaux et trop d'engins de pêche mal

[Texte]

the total income of the inshore fishery is from these two sources, ranging from a low of 12.9% in Western Nova Scotia, to a high of 28.5% of total income of inshore fishermen in Newfoundland from these two sources of governmental payments."

I only mention these statistics to indicate how depressed much of our Canadian fishing industry is. I could also have added that, out of a total employment in the Atlantic fishery of some 45,500 fishermen, only 6,000 can be said to be employed on a full-time or year round basis. Some 27,000 are part-time in the sense that they work at fishing for more than five months of the year. Another 12,500 are occasional workers in that their major source of income is derived from fishing for only a few weeks or months at a time.

While there is greater continuity of employment in some of the larger fish processing plants, and while they usually pay wages in excess of one dollar an hour, incomes in the processing end of the industry are also uncertain. They are uncertain, that is, as compared to incomes in most other Canadian industries. They are also low in the aggregate. For instance the average income for employee in a typical fish processing plant in the Atlantic Region is now in the order of \$2,500 per annum. It could be \$500 a year higher in Nova Scotia and \$500 a year less in Newfoundland. But few other manufacturing activities elsewhere in Canada generate smaller yearly incomes than fish processing does.

I have given you these various figures on employment and on individual incomes in order to raise a fundamental question in your minds. It is a question which comes into better focus when I also tell you that our fish resources are already heavily exploited. They are heavily exploited, not only by Canadians, but also by other foreign fishermen operating off our shores. Given a limited resource, then, given a relatively large, generally underemployed, and always poorly paid labour force, where do we go from here? What is the job of the Fisheries Department in Ottawa? And where do our other Departments like Manpower and Regional Development come in? What should we in the Fisheries Department be doing about this depressed situation in Canada's commercial fishing industry? And what should other Departments be doing in order to take part, at least, of this problem off our hands?

[Interprétation]

conçus. « dans l'ensemble, l'industrie de la pêche côtière tire 24 p. 100 de ses revenus de ces deux sources d'aide gouvernementale, variant de 12.4 p. 100 du revenu total des pêcheurs côtiers, dans l'ouest de la Nouvelle-Écosse, à 38.5 p. 100 à Terre-Neuve. »

Je ne cite ces statistiques que pour vous montrer dans quel état de marasme se trouve la majeure partie de notre industrie de la pêche. Je pourrais de plus ajouter que, des 45,000 pêcheurs employés dans les provinces de l'Atlantique, 6,000 seulement sont vraiment employés à plein temps ou à longueur d'année. Environ 27,000 sont des pêcheurs à temps partiel en ce qu'ils pratiquent la pêche pendant plus de cinq mois par an. Un autre groupe de 12,500 ne sont que des pêcheurs intermittents car la pêche ne constitue leur source principale de revenu que quelques semaines ou quelques mois à la fois.

Bien que l'emploi dans quelques grandes usines de traitement du poisson soit plus permanent et que les salaires à soient généralement de plus d'un dollar l'heure, les revenus des employés des usines de traitement sont eux aussi incertains. Ils le sont par rapport aux revenus des personnes employées dans les autres industries canadiennes. De plus, ils sont faibles en moyenne. Par exemple, le revenu moyen d'un travailleur d'usine typique de traitement du poisson dans la région de l'Atlantique est actuellement de l'ordre de \$2,500 par année. Il se pourrait qu'en Nouvelle-Écosse il soit de \$500 de plus par année et à Terre-Neuve, de \$500 de moins. De toute façon, peu d'industries ailleurs au Canada engendrent des revenus annuels plus maigres que celle du traitement du poisson.

Je vous ai donné ces différents chiffres sur l'emploi et sur les revenus individuels afin que vous vous posiez une question fondamentale. C'est une question qui prend encore plus d'acuité lorsque l'on songe que nos ressources halieutiques sont déjà largement exploitées, tant par des pêcheurs étrangers au large de nos côtes que par des pêcheurs canadiens. Étant donné que nos ressources halieutiques sont limitées, que la main-d'œuvre qui les exploite est relativement abondante, généralement sousemployée et toujours insuffisamment rémunérée, que faire? Que doit faire le ministère des Pêcheries à Ottawa? Quel rôle doivent jouer d'autres ministères, tels le ministère de la Main-d'œuvre et le ministère de l'Expansion économique régionale? Que doit faire le ministère des Pêches pour remédier au marasme qui règne dans l'industrie de la pêche? Qu'est-ce que d'autres ministères devraient faire pour s'occuper, du moins en partie, de ce problème?

[Text]

My own approach—and I am being very frank about this—is straightforward. I am attempting to map out a Canadian fishing industry of the future which will be genuinely economic. It will be genuinely economic in the sense that it will make the most of our fishery as a resource. It will also pay a good wage to the fishermen and to the fish plant workers. It will be an industry, in other words, which will be able to hold its employees because of reasonably good rates of pay, year round employment and reasonably good working conditions.

Something has to give of course. And that which has to give is employment. The total number of fishermen employed in Canada's commercial fishery in 1980 will have to be half or less of that which it is today. Fewer fishermen and fewer plant workers with better paying jobs. Half as many fishermen and many fewer plant workers with twice their present incomes. This is the target for the end of the next decade. And to the extent that we fall short of this target we will still have a large, underprivileged group of Canadians living in our less fortunate fishing communities.

Manpower and Regional Economic Development therefore have their jobs cut out for them. They will have to take roughly half of our present fishing labour force and switch it into other vocations. They will have to retrain workers for other vocations. This is a big assignment in economic terms. It is an even bigger challenge in social terms. The adjustments in individual cases will be bad enough. But, measured in the tens of thousands it represents a social revolution of major proportion, particularly on Canada's East-Coast.

SEALS

The following is part of a transcript of an interview carried on Channel 5 (WNEW-TV) on February 20, 1969 in New York. It was an interview by the News Director of that television station with Mr. Brian Davies of New Brunswick.

Announcer: Mr. Davies, explain exactly what happens in the Gulf of St. Lawrence?

Mr. Davies: Well on the Canadian seal hunt in the spring of the year, large icebreaking vessels make their way through the floating ice, floating on the sea they disgorge hundreds of hunters who then move into the

[Interpretation]

Ma façon de procéder, je vous le dis très franchement, c'est d'attaquer le problème de front. J'essaie de préparer l'avènement d'une industrie canadienne de la pêche qui soit vraiment rentable. Elle le sera dans la mesure où elle se soldera par une exploitation optimale de nos ressources halieutiques. Elle assurera un salaire convenable aux pêcheurs et aux ouvriers des usines de traitement du poisson. Cette industrie n'aura pas de difficulté à garder son personnel parce qu'elle assurera un salaire convenable, de l'emploi pendant toute l'année et d'assez bonnes conditions de travail.

Cela comporte évidemment des sacrifices. C'est l'emploi qui en souffrira. Il va falloir qu'en 1980 la pêche commerciale emploie la moitié moins de pêcheurs qu'à l'heure actuelle, et peut-être moins. Il y aura la moitié moins de pêcheurs, beaucoup moins de travailleurs d'usines de traitement, mais leur salaire sera le double de ce qu'il est maintenant. Voilà l'objectif du ministère pour la fin de la prochaine décennie. Dans la mesure où nous ne réussirons pas à atteindre cet objectif, il subsistera un grand nombre de Canadiens désavantagés qui continueront de végéter dans les villages de pêcheurs les moins fortunés.

On voit donc quel rôle doivent jouer les ministères de la Main-d'œuvre et de l'Expansion économique régionale. Ils devront réaffecter environ la moitié de nos effectifs actuels de pêcheurs à d'autres activités. Il va falloir recycler des milliers de pêcheurs et d'ouvriers. C'est une grosse tâche au point de vue économique, mais c'est un défi encore plus grand sur le plan social. L'adaptation est déjà assez pénible sur le plan individuel: lorsqu'il s'agit de dizaines de milliers de personnes, cela représente une révolution sociale majeure, particulièrement lorsqu'il s'agit de la côte orientale du pays.

LES PHOQUES

Le passage suivant est tiré d'une entrevue présentée au Canal 5 (WNEW-TV) de New York, le 20 février. Le chef des nouvelles de cette station de télévision interviewait M. Brian Davies du Nouveau-Brunswick.

Intervieweur: M. Davies, pourriez-vous nous expliquer ce qui se passe dans le golfe Saint-Laurent?

M. Davies: Voici: Lors de la chasse du phoque qui se déroule au Canada tous les printemps, de grands brise-glaces se frayent un chemin à travers la banquise et vomissent des milliers de chasseurs qui s'avancent dans les

[Texte]

breeding grounds of the harp seals, with clubs, and beat at the baby seals.

Announcer: With the intention of killing them?

Mr. Davies: With the intention of killing them; but unfortunately for the baby seals the hunters are not always successful and . . .

Announcer: So in effect they skin them alive?

Mr. Davies: Yes, in effect they skin them alive.

[Interprétation]

aires où les Phoques du Groenland mettent bas, et assomment les bébés phoques à coups de gourdins.

Intervieweur: Dans l'intention de les tuer?

M. Davies: Dans l'intention de les tuer, mais malheureusement pour les bébés phoques, il arrive que les chasseurs manquent leur coup . . .

Intervieweur: De sorte qu'ils les dépiautent vifs?

M. Davies: En effet, les phoques sont écorchés vivants.

OFFICIAL BILINGUAL ISSUE

FASCICULE BILINGUE OFFICIEL

HOUSE OF COMMONS

CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES

First Session

Première session de la

Twenty-eighth Parliament, 1968-69

vingt-huitième législature, 1968-1969

STANDING COMMITTEE

COMITÉ PERMANENT

ON

FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

DES PÊCHES ET DES FORÊTS

Chairman

Guy Crossman

Président

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS
AND EVIDENCE

PROCÈS-VERBAUX ET
TÉMOIGNAGES

No. 14



JUN - 9 1969



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TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1969

LE MARDI 15 AVRIL 1969

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1969

LE MERCREDI 16 AVRIL 1969

Respecting

Estimates (1969-70) of Fisheries
and Forestry.

Concernant

Budget des dépenses (1969-1970) des
pêcheries et des forêts.

WITNESSES—TÉMOINS

(See Minutes of Proceedings)

(Voir procès-verbal)

STANDING COMMITTEE ON
FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

Chairman
Vice-Chairman

and Messrs.

³ Anderson
Beaudoin
Borrie
Breau
Comeau
¹ Crouse

Cyr
Hogarth
Howard (*Skeena*)
Lundrigan
McBride
McGrath

*Le secrétaire du Comité,
J. H. Bennett
Clerk of the Committee.*

COMITÉ PERMANENT DES
PÊCHES ET DES FORÊTS

Président
Vice-président

et Messieurs

McQuaid
Perrault
Rose
⁴ Smith (*Northumberland
Miramichi*)
St. Pierre
² Whelan—(20).

Pursuant to S.O. 65(4)(b)

Conformément à l'article 65(4)(b) du
Règlement

¹ Replaced Mr. Moorse (*Bonavista-Trinity-
Conception*) on April 14, 1969.

¹ Remplace M. Moores (*Bonavista-Trinity-
Conception*) le 14 avril 1969.

² Replaced Mr. Osler on April 14, 1969.

² Remplace M. Osler le 14 avril 1969.

³ Replaced Mr. Breau on April 16, 1969.

³ Remplace M. Breau le 16 avril 1969.

⁴ Replaced Mr. Stafford on April 16, 1969.

⁴ Remplace M. Stafford le 16 avril 1969.

[Text]

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

TUESDAY, April 15, 1969.

(16)

The Standing Committee on Fisheries and Forestry met this day at 9:42 a.m., the Chairman, Mr. Crossman, presided.

Members present: Messrs. Beaudoin, Borrie, Breaux, Crossman, Crouse, Cyr, Hogarth, Lundrigan, McGrath, St. Pierre, Stafford, Whelan (12).

Also present: Messrs. Anderson, Béchard, Carter, Hopkins, Paproski.

Witnesses: Mr. Henri Stadt, Montreal, P.Q.; Dr. P. Maurice Ollivier, Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel.

The Chairman read the Eighth Report of the Subcommittee on Agenda and Procedure.

Your Subcommittee met on Monday, April 14, 1969 with the following members present: Messrs. Crossman, Beaudoin, Crouse, Rose, Smith (*Northumberland-Miramichi*) and Whelan.

Following discussion it was agreed to make the following recommendations:

(1) The itinerary of the trip to British Columbia stand as previously approved.

(2) That the three films concerning sealing operations in the Gulf of St. Lawrence be shown before proceeding to the examination of the witness.

*Agreed,—*That the recommendations of the Subcommittee be approved.

The Chairman announced that word had been received that Mr. Serge Deyglun, previously called as a witness was in hospital.

On motion of Mr. McGrath

*Resolved,—*That Mr. André Fleury of Montreal be called to appear before this Committee.

On motion of Mr. Rose

*Resolved,—*That reasonable travelling and living expenses be paid to Mr. Henri

[Traduction]

PROCÈS-VERBAUX

Le MARDI 15 avril 1969.

(16)

Le Comité permanent des pêches et forêts se réunit ce matin à 9 h. 42, sous la présidence de M. Crossman.

Présents: MM. Beaudoin, Borrie, Breaux, Crossman, Crouse, Cyr, Hogarth, Lundrigan, McGrath, St. Pierre, Stafford, Whelan —(12).

De même que: MM. Anderson, Béchard, Carter, Hopkins, Paproski.

Témoins: M. Henri Stadt, de Montréal (P.Q.); M. P. Maurice Ollivier, légiste et conseiller parlementaire.

Le président lit le Huitième rapport du sous-comité du programme et de la procédure.

Le sous-comité se réunit le lundi 14 avril 1969. Sont présents MM. Crossman, Beaudoin, Crouse, Rose, Smith (*Northumberland-Miramichi*) et Whelan.

Après débat, il est décidé de faire les recommandations suivantes:

(1) Que l'itinéraire du voyage en Colombie-Britannique demeure le même que celui qui a été approuvé à l'origine.

(2) Que l'on présente les trois films relatifs à la chasse aux phoques dans le golfe du Saint-Laurent avant de procéder à l'interrogation des témoins.

*Il est décidé—*Que l'on approuve les recommandations du sous-comité.

Le président annonce qu'on lui a fait savoir que M. Serge Deyglun, que l'on avait convoqué comme témoin, est à l'hôpital.

Sur la proposition de M. McGrath,

*Il est convenu—*Que l'on demande à M. André Fleury, de Montréal, de comparaître devant le Comité.

Sur la proposition de M. Rose,

*Il est convenu—*Que l'on paie, dans une mesure raisonnable, leurs frais de dé-

Stadt of Montreal, P.Q., and Mr. Brian Davies of Fredericton, New Brunswick, who have appeared before the Standing Committee on Fisheries and Forestry today.

On motion of Mr. Crouse, it was

Agreed,—That the order of showing of films be

The C.B.C. film produced by Artek Film Production.

Mr. Brian Davies' film—The Seals of the Ice Pans.

The Film of Mr. Henri Stadt.

Following the showing of the films, the Committee proceeded to examine Mr. Henri Stadt of Montreal, Film Producer.

On motion of Mr. Rose, it was

Agreed,—That Mr. Koneman of Montreal be invited to appear before this Committee at the earliest possible time and that the Subcommittee on Agenda and Procedure be empowered to arrange the time of appearance.

Mr. Crouse asked how much the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation paid for the film of Artek.

At 12:45 p.m. the Committee adjourned to 3:30 p.m. this day.

AFTERNOON SITTING (17)

The Committee resumed at 3:35 p.m., the Chairman, Mr. Crossman, presided.

Members present: Messrs. Borrie, Breau, Comeau, Crouse, Cyr, Hogarth, Lundrigan, McGrath, Noble, Rose, Stafford, St. Pierre, Whelan (13).

Also present: Messrs. Anderson, Carter, Hopkins and Rock.

Witnesses: Messrs. Brian D. Davies, Executive Secretary, New Brunswick Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; Gordon Petrie, Legal Counsel; and P. Maurice Ollivier, Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel.

The witness Mr. Brian Davies claimed the protection of the House in respect of

placement et de séjour à M. Henri Stadt, de Montréal (P.Q.), et à M. Brian Davies, de Fredericton (*Nouveau-Brunswick*), qui ont comparu aujourd'hui devant le Comité permanent des pêches et forêts.

Sur la proposition de M. Crouse,

Il est décidé—Que l'on présente les films dans l'ordre suivant:

Le film de Radio-Canada réalisé par l'Artek Film Production;

Le film de M. Brian Davies intitulé "*The Seals of the Ice Pans*";

Le film de M. Henri Stadt.

Une fois la présentation des films terminée, le Comité procède à l'interrogation de M. Henri Stadt, réalisateur de films, de Montréal.

Sur la proposition de M. Rose,

Il est décidé—Que l'on invite M. Koneman, de Montréal, à comparaître devant le Comité aussitôt que possible, et que le sous-comité du programme et de la procédure ait pouvoir de décider de la date de cette comparution.

M. Crouse demande combien la Société Radio-Canada a payé le film de l'Artek.

A midi 45, le Comité lève la séance pour se réunir de nouveau à 3 h. 30 de l'après-midi.

SÉANCE DE L'APRÈS-MIDI (17)

Le Comité reprend ses travaux à 3 h. 35 de l'après-midi, sous la présidence de M. Crossman.

Présents: MM. Borrie, Breau, Comeau, Crouse, Cyr, Hogarth, Lundrigan, McGrath, Noble, Rose, Stafford, St. Pierre, Whelan—(13).

De même que: MM. Anderson, Carter, Hopkins et Rock.

Témoins: MM. Brian D. Davies, secrétaire exécutif de la Société protectrice des animaux du Nouveau-Brunswick; Gordon Petrie, conseiller juridique; et P. Maurice Ollivier, légiste et conseiller parlementaire.

Le témoin, M. Brian Davies, demande la protection de la Chambre relativement au

the evidence he would be called upon to give and also asked leave to be assisted by counsel.

On motion of Mr. St. Pierre,

Resolved,—That Mr. Davies be granted leave to be assisted by counsel.

On motion of Mr. Crouse, it was

Agreed,—That the oath be administered to Mr. Brian Davies.

The Clerk of the Committee thereupon administered the oath to Mr. Davies.

The Committee proceeded to examine Mr. Davies concerning the film—*The Seals of the Ice Pans*.

At 6:45 p.m. the Committee adjourned to 8:00 p.m. this day.

EVENING SITTING (18)

The Committee resumed at 8:10 p.m., the Chairman, Mr. Crossman, presided.

Members present: Messrs. Borrie, Breau, Comeau, Crossman, Crouse, Cyr, Hogarth, McGrath, Noble, Perrault, St. Pierre, Whelan (12).

Also present: Messrs. Anderson, Béchard, Carter, Hopkins, Marchand (*Kamloops-Cariboo*) and Stewart (*Okanagan-Kootenay*).

Witnesses: Same as at the afternoon meeting.

The Committee requested a second showing of the film—*The Seals of the Ice Pans* and then resumed their examination of Mr. Brian Davies.

On motion of Mr. Hogarth,

Resolved,—That the Executive Secretary of the New Brunswick Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals be invited to appear before the Committee and bring with him all documents, resolutions and correspondence pertaining to the Seal Hunt in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

témoignage qu'il sera appelé à donner, et demande aussi l'autorisation d'être aidé par un conseiller juridique.

Sur la proposition de M. St. Pierre,

Il est convenu—Que M. Davies reçoive l'autorisation d'être aidé par un conseiller juridique.

Sur la proposition de M. Crouse,

Il est décidé—Que l'on fasse prêter serment à M. Brian Davies.

Le secrétaire du Comité fait alors prêter serment à M. Davies.

Le Comité passe à l'interrogation de M. Davies relativement à son film, *«The Seals of the Ice Pans»*.

A 6 h. 05 de l'après-midi, le Comité lève la séance pour se réunir de nouveau à 8 h. du soir.

SÉANCE DU SOIR (18)

Le Comité se réunit de nouveau à 8 h. du soir, sous la présidence de M. Crossman.

Présents: MM. Borrie, Breau, Comeau, Crossman, Crouse, Cyr, Hogarth, McGrath, Noble, Perrault, St. Pierre, Whelan—(12).

De même que: MM. Anderson, Béchard, Carter, Hopkins, Marchand (*Kamloops-Cariboo*) et Stewart (*Okanagan-Kootenay*).

Témoins: Les mêmes qu'à la séance de l'après-midi.

Le Comité demande que l'on présente de nouveau le film intitulé *«The Seals of the Ice Pans»*, puis recommence à interroger M. Brian Davies.

Sur la proposition de M. Hogarth,

Il est convenu—Que l'on invite le secrétaire exécutif de la Société protectrice des animaux du Nouveau-Brunswick à comparaître devant le Comité, et à apporter tous les documents, toutes les résolutions et toute la correspondance relatifs à la chasse aux phoques dans le golfe du Saint-Laurent.

And the examination continuing—on motion of Mr. St. Pierre, it was

Resolved unanimously,—That this Committee try to obtain from (WNEW-TV), New York, the full and complete tapes of the interview conducted on February 20, 1969 by the News Director of that television station with Mr. Davies; and if necessary, that the said News Director be invited to appear before this Committee in order to establish the accuracy of the tapes so presented.

At 10:10 p.m., questioning continuing the Committee adjourned to Wednesday, April 16, 1969.

WEDNESDAY, April 16, 1969.
(19)

The Standing Committee on Fisheries and Forestry met *In Camera* this day at 3:45 p.m., the Chairman, Mr. Crossman, presided.

Members present: Messrs. Anderson, Beaudoin, Borrie, Comeau, Crossman, Crouse, Hogarth, Lundrigan, McGrath, Noble, St. Pierre, Whelan (12).

The Committee discussed the Agenda and Procedure.

After debate thereon, the Clerk gave the members present copies of the itinerary of the trip to British Columbia and of the briefs received to date.

At 4:35 p.m., the Committee adjourned to the call of the Chair.

L'interrogatoire se poursuivant, sur la proposition de M. St. Pierre,

Il est convenu à l'unanimité—Que le Comité essaie d'obtenir de la WNEW-TV de New York l'enregistrement complet de l'entrevue accordée par M. Davies le 20 février 1969 au directeur des informations de cette station de télévision; et qu'au besoin, on invite le directeur des informations en question à comparaître devant le Comité afin de confirmer l'exactitude de l'enregistrement ainsi présenté.

A 10 h. 10 du soir, l'interrogatoire se poursuivant, le Comité s'ajourne jusqu'au mercredi 16 avril 1969.

Le MERCREDI 16 avril 1969.
(19)

Le Comité permanent des pêches et des forêts se réunit à huis clos cet après-midi à 3 h. 45, sous la présidence de M. Crossman.

Présents: MM. Anderson, Beaudoin, Borrie, Comeau, Crossman, Crouse, Hogarth, Lundrigan, McGrath, Noble, St. Pierre, Whelan—(12).

Le Comité délibère sur le programme et sur la procédure.

Après débat à ce sujet, le secrétaire distribue aux membres du Comité présents des exemplaires de l'itinéraire du voyage en Colombie-Britannique et des mémoires reçus à ce jour.

A 4 h. 35 de l'après-midi, le Comité s'ajourne jusqu'à nouvelle convocation du président.

Le secrétaire du Comité,
J. H. Bennett,
Clerk of the Committee.

[Texte]

EVIDENCE

(Recorded by Electronic Apparatus)

Tuesday, April 15, 1969

● 0939

The Chairman: Gentlemen, I see a quorum. Your Subcommittee on Agenda and Procedure met Monday, April 14, 1969 at 8 p.m. with the following members present: myself, Messrs. Beaudoin, Crouse, Rose, Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi) and Whelan.

Following discussion of the itinerary for the trip to British Columbia and the agenda for the meeting of April 15, 1969, it was agreed to make the following recommendations:

That the itinerary of the trip stand as previously approved;

That the three films of sealing operation be shown first before proceeding to the examination of witnesses.

Is this agreeable?

Some hon. Members: Agreed.

The Chairman: We received word that Mr. Serge Deyglun will not be here today. We received word from his doctor that he had to enter the hospital.

An hon. Member: Who?

The Chairman: Serge Deyglun, one of the witnesses.

Before the showing of the films I will ask for a motion that reasonable travelling and living expenses be paid to the witnesses: Brian Davies, Executive Secretary, New Brunswick Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Fredericton, N.B.; Serge Deyglun who is not here, and Henri Stadt, who were called and have appeared before this Committee. May I have a motion to this effect?

Mr. McGrath: Before you put that, Mr. Chairman, would it be in order to suggest the calling of another witness? He might possibly be in the room, Mr. André Fleury; is he here?

The Chairman: I do not know, sir; if the Committee so wishes. Is Mr. Fleury here?

Mr. McGrath: I move that he be called as a witness, Mr. Chairman.

[Interprétation]

TÉMOIGNAGES

(Enregistrement électronique)

Le mardi 15 avril 1969

Le président: Messieurs, nous avons quorum. Le sous-comité du programme et de la procédure s'est réuni le lundi 14 avril 1969, à 8 h. du soir. Étaient présents MM. Beaudoin, Crouse, Rose, Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi) et Whelan, ainsi que moi-même.

Après débat sur l'itinéraire du voyage en Colombie-Britannique, et sur le programme de la séance du 15 avril 1969, nous sommes convenus de faire les recommandations suivantes:

Que l'itinéraire du voyage demeure le même que celui que nous avons approuvé à l'origine;

Que l'on projette les trois films sur la chasse aux phoques avant de passer à l'interrogation des témoins.

Êtes-vous d'accord?

Des voix: D'accord.

Le président: On nous a fait savoir que M. Serge Deyglun ne pourrait venir aujourd'hui. Son médecin nous a dit qu'il devait entrer à l'hôpital.

Une voix: Qui?

Le président: Serge Deyglun, l'un des témoins.

Avant la projection des films, je vais demander que l'on propose une motion en vue de payer aux témoins, dans une mesure raisonnable, leurs frais de déplacement et de séjour. Il s'agit de M. Brian Davies, secrétaire exécutif de la *New Brunswick Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals* de Fredericton (N.-B.), de M. Serge Deyglun, qui est absent; et de M. Henri Stadt. Ces témoins ont été convoqués et ont comparu devant le Comité. Puis-je avoir une motion en ce sens?

M. McGrath: Avant que vous ne demandiez la motion, monsieur le président, pourrions-nous proposer la convocation d'un autre témoin? Il s'agit de M. André Fleury, et il est peut-être dans la salle. Est-il ici?

Le président: Je ne sais pas, monsieur. Si le Comité le désire, la chose est possible. M. Fleury est-il ici?

M. McGrath: Je propose qu'il soit convoqué comme témoin, monsieur le président.

[Text]

The Chairman: Would it be possible that he might be available today?

Mr. McGrath: I do not know; he lives in Montreal. He is mentioned in this memorandum.

Mr. Whelan: Mr. Chairman, I asked who he was because I do not know if everybody knows who he is.

Mr. McGrath: He was the chief cameraman.

The Chairman: Did you put that as a motion?

Mr. McGrath: Yes, sir. I move that Mr. André Fleury of Montreal be called as a witness.

The Chairman: You have heard the motion that Mr. Fleury be called as a witness. All in favour?

Motion agreed to.

The Chairman: Now I will ask for a motion that reasonable travelling expense be paid to the witnesses.

Mr. Rose: I so move.

• 0945

Motion agreed to.

The Chairman: Is there any line of preference as to which film shall be shown first or is it immaterial?

Mr. Hogarth: Could we have roughly described what films are going to be shown?

The Chairman: The first one is the CBC film, which is the Artek film, then the film by Brian Davies on the seal hunt and the one by Henri Stadt.

Mr. Borrie: I move, Mr. Chairman, that they be shown in that order. Mr. Chairman what is the sequence of the film?

The Chairman: Well, it is the seal hunt.

Mr. Borrie: Yes, but are the three here chronicled?

The Chairman: No; I think there are three different sequences on the same subject.

Now we will go to the back of the room, I think.

Mr. Borrie: I moved that they be shown in that order.

The Chairman: That is right; the CBC, Mr. Brian Davies and Mr. Henri Stadt last. The first one runs 58 minutes.

[Interpretation]

Le président: Pourrait-il être disponible aujourd'hui?

M. McGrath: Je ne sais pas; il demeure à Montréal. On mentionne son nom dans ce document.

M. Whelan: Monsieur le président, j'ai demandé qui il était car je ne sais pas si tout le monde le connaît.

M. McGrath: C'était l'opérateur en chef.

Le président: Avez-vous proposé cela comme motion?

M. McGrath: Oui, monsieur. Je propose que l'on convoque comme témoin M. Fleury, de Montréal.

Le président: Vous avez entendu la motion tendant à faire convoquer M. Fleury comme témoin. Êtes-vous tous d'accord?

La motion est adoptée.

Le président: Maintenant, je demande une motion tendant à faire rembourser aux témoins leurs frais de déplacement.

M. Rose: Je propose une motion en ce sens.

La motion est adoptée.

Le président: Est-ce que vous avez des préférences quant au film à projeter en premier, ou est-ce que cela vous est indifférent?

M. Hogarth: Pourrait-on nous dire brièvement quels sont les films que nous allons voir?

Le président: Il y a le film de Radio-Canada, qui est un film Artek, puis le film de Brian Davies sur la chasse aux phoques, et enfin celui d'Henri Stadt.

M. Borrie: Je propose, monsieur le président, que l'on présente les films dans cet ordre. Monsieur le président, quelle est la séquence du film?

Le président: Il s'agit de la chasse aux phoques.

M. Borrie: Oui, mais les trois films se suivent-ils dans un ordre chronologique?

Le président: Non; je pense qu'il s'agit de trois séquences différentes sur un même sujet.

Maintenant, je pense que nous allons nous asseoir à l'arrière de la salle.

M. Borrie: J'ai proposé que l'on présente les films dans cet ordre.

Le président: C'est cela: le film de Radio-Canada, puis celui de M. Brian Davies, et, enfin, celui de M. Henri Stadt. Le premier film dure 58 minutes.

[Texte]

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, will there be anyone giving a description of the film as it is shown, or is it intended to run it through without commentary.

The Chairman: Some of them have sound effects.

Mr. Barry MacDonald (Director of Secretariat, CBC Head Office): Mr. Chairman, I am here from the CBC. The first film to be shown was made in 1964 by a firm called Artek Productions of Montreal for the French network of the CBC, and it was shown in the spring of 1964. It is a black and white film running 58 minutes and there is a commentary.

Mr. McGrath: Would this gentleman be available to answer questions about this film after it is shown?

Mr. MacDonald: I can answer some of the superficial questions, Mr. McGrath, but some of them may be a little more difficult and we will take note of them and try to get answers for you. We were not told that we would be witnesses so we did not come...

Mr. Anderson: Mr. Chairman, could the speaker identify himself?

Mr. MacDonald: Yes, of course; my name is Barry MacDonald and I am the head of the Secretariat at the CBC Head Office.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, do any of you wish the translators here?

An hon. Member: I certainly do.

An hon. Member: I do not need one, but there are other members who do.

The Chairman: The translator tells me that it is quite difficult for him to pick up; it is much too fast and it is not amplified into the electronic apparatus.

A film is being shown.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, we saw the Artek film, and the next one will be one of Mr. Davies' films.

The film is being shown.

The Chairman: The next film will be a short one by Henry Stadt. That will be the end of the film showing this morning.

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, before we see the next film, could I ask if that was the same film that was shown in the Press Gallery, I believe in 1966?

[Interprétation]

M. Crouse: Monsieur le président, quel qu'un va-t-il commenter le film pendant la projection, ou cela n'est-il pas nécessaire?

Le président: Certains de ces films sont des films sonores.

M. Barry MacDonald (Directeur du secrétariat, bureau central de Radio-Canada): Monsieur le président, je viens de Radio-Canada. Le premier film a été réalisé en 1964 par l'Artek productions, de Montréal, pour Radio-Canada, et a été présenté au printemps 1964. C'est un film de 58 minutes, en noir et blanc, et il est sonore.

M. McGrath: Est-ce que monsieur pourrait répondre à des questions après la présentation du film?

M. MacDonald: Je pense répondre aux questions générales, monsieur McGrath. Mais certaines questions peuvent être un peu plus difficiles, et nous en prendrons note pour essayer d'obtenir les réponses pour vous. On ne nous avait pas dit que nous aurions à témoigner, et nous ne sommes donc pas venus...

M. Anderson: Monsieur le président, ce monsieur pourrait-il se présenter?

M. MacDonald: Oui, bien sûr. Je suis Barry MacDonald, et je dirige le secrétariat du bureau central de Radio-Canada.

Le président: Messieurs, est-ce que l'un de vous désire que nous ayons l'interprète?

Une voix: Pour ma part, certainement.

Une autre voix: Je peux m'en passer, mais c'est nécessaire pour certains des membres du Comité.

Le président: L'interprète me dit qu'il lui est très difficile de comprendre le commentaire, qui est beaucoup trop rapide, et dont le son n'est pas amplifié par le matériel électronique.

Présentation d'un film.

Le président: Messieurs, nous venons de voir le film d'Artek. Ou va maintenant nous présenter l'un des films de M. Davies.

Présentation du film.

Le président: Le film suivant est un court métrage d'Henry Stadt. Ce sera tout pour la présentation de films de ce matin.

M. Crouse: Monsieur le président, avant que l'on ne nous présente le film suivant, j'aimerais savoir si c'est le film que l'on avait présenté dans la Tribune de la presse, en 1966, je crois.

[Text]

The Chairman: I would have to get that information for you; I am not aware if it was.

Mr. Crouse: Thank you.

The film is being shown.

The Chairman: We will now ask for the first witness...

Mr. McGrath: If I may interrupt, Mr. Chairman, I would like to raise a point of order. At the beginning of the meeting you stated that you had heard from Mr. Serge Deyglun and that he was unable to attend. Are you satisfied that he is in fact ill, and has provision been made for his subsequent appearance before the Committee?

The Chairman: The Clerk received word from Mr. Deyglun's doctor before the meeting this morning that he had entered hospital.

Mr. McGrath: He entered hospital today.

The Chairman: Yes, St. Justine's in Montreal.

Mr. Rose: I would like to raise a further point while we are discussing the matter of witnesses, Mr. Chairman. In a memorandum to the Minister a Mr. Uwe Koneman, who is apparently an assistant with Artek, indicated that if a formal inquiry were initiated he would answer questions put to him. I feel that we should perhaps invite Mr. Koneman as a witness here as well, and I would so move.

The Chairman: Would that be for today's hearing?

Mr. Rose: Well, apparently he lives in Montreal. If he could get down I would appreciate his attending because we have an opportunity now. Since we are going away it is doubtful whether we will have much other opportunity. It depends on how we get along today.

The Chairman: Well, if it is possible to get in contact with him and have him here today I have no objection.

Mr. Rose: You are accepting the motion.

Mr. McGrath: You are presupposing, Mr. Chairman, that we are going to be finished today.

Mr. Chairman: That is right, but we do not know as of now.

Mr. McGrath: We could have a meeting tomorrow or Thursday to hear these two witnesses.

The Chairman: If arrangements can be made I have no objections.

[Interpretation]

Le président: Il faudrait que je vous obtienne ce renseignement; je ne sais pas si c'est de ce film qu'il s'agit.

M. Crouse: Merci.

Projection du film.

Le président: Nous allons maintenant appeler le premier témoin.

M. McGrath: Si vous me le permettez, monsieur le président, je voudrais en appeler au règlement. Au début de la séance vous avez dit que M. Serge Deyglun vous a fait savoir qu'il ne pouvait pas venir. Êtes-vous convaincu qu'il est vraiment malade et est-ce qu'on a pris des dispositions pour qu'il compare plus tard?

Le président: Le secrétaire a reçu une communication de son médecin avant la séance selon laquelle M. Deyglun a été admis à l'hôpital.

M. McGrath: Il a été admis à l'hôpital?

Le président: Oui, l'hôpital Sainte-Justine à Montréal.

M. Rose: Je voudrais soulever un autre point relatif aux témoins. Dans le memorandum adressé au ministre, M. Ewe Koneman qui est apparemment associé à l'Artek a indiqué que s'il y avait une enquête officielle, il serait prêt à répondre aux questions qui lui seraient posées. Nous devrions peut-être inviter M. Koneman à venir témoigner ici.

Le président: Pour la séance d'aujourd'hui?

M. Rose: Il habite apparemment à Montréal. S'il pouvait venir, j'aimerais bien qu'il compare parce que nous avons l'occasion à l'heure actuelle. Comme nous allons partir je doute fort que nous ayons une autre occasion de l'entendre. Tout dépendra des progrès que nous allons faire aujourd'hui.

Le président: S'il est impossible de le contacter et de le faire venir, je ne m'y oppose pas.

M. Rose: Vous acceptez la motion.

M. McGrath: Vous supposez que nous finirons l'étude de cette question aujourd'hui, monsieur le président.

Le président: Nous ne le savons pas encore.

M. McGrath: Nous pourrions avoir une réunion demain ou jeudi pour entendre ces deux témoins.

Le président: Si on peut le faire, je n'ai pas d'objection.

[Texte]

Mr. Rose: If I might make a suggestion, we could at least ascertain if this gentleman is available. We cannot anticipate how long it would take to hear his evidence, in any case, but I feel that this man was right on the spot and would be very valuable as a witness.

Mr. Anderson: Mr. Chairman, as there are at least two more witnesses to come before us, one man in hospital who obviously cannot come today and one man in Montreal who probably cannot come today, may I suggest that we have these motions in a form whereby we can simply call these witnesses at some future date and then we will decide at the end of today perhaps when we should have our next meeting and who we should call at that time. Would that be agreeable to you people?

Mr. Rose: Mr. Chairman, I think that perhaps we could leave it up to the Steering Committee to determine the time when these witnesses are called. But I would appreciate some investigation into if and when this man is available because there is a good chance that we might be able to have another meeting this week.

The Chairman: Are you putting that in the form of a motion?

Mr. Rose: Yes.

The Chairman: "If and when this man is available, arrangements will be made as soon as possible to hear him."

Mr. Rose: Yes.

M. Anderson: I have a feeling we will think of more witnesses when our witnesses today start suggesting names and, therefore, we will undoubtedly have to have another meeting.

The Chairman: There is a motion before the Committee now. We can deal with this motion and, if we are in favour...

Mr. Rose: There are actually two parts to the motion Mr. Chairman. The first part of the motion is that, Mr. Koneman be invited to appear before this Committee as soon as possible and the second portion is that the Steering Committee be empowered to make the necessary arrangements.

The Chairman: You have heard the motion. All in favour.

Some hon. Members: Agreed.

[Interprétation]

M. Rose: Qu'on me permette de faire une proposition. Nous pourrions au moins nous renseigner pour voir s'il est disponible, car on ne peut pas prévoir combien de temps il nous faudra pour entendre son témoignage, mais il me semble que comme la personne était sur place, son témoignage serait des plus précieux.

M. Anderson: Monsieur le président, comme il reste au moins deux témoins à entendre, un qui est à l'hôpital et qui ne pouvait pas venir, et quelqu'un de Montréal qui ne pourrait probablement pas venir aujourd'hui, est-ce qu'on ne pourrait pas simplement formuler ces propositions de façon à pouvoir les convoquer à une date ultérieure et décider ensuite à la fin de la séance quand nous aurons notre prochaine réunion et qui nous convoquerons? Est-ce que tout le monde est d'accord?

M. Rose: Monsieur le président, je crois qu'il conviendrait de laisser le comité directeur décider quand les témoins seront convoqués. Mais je crois qu'il faudrait s'informer si et quand cette personne pourrait être à notre disposition car il y a des possibilités que nous ayons une autre réunion cette semaine.

Le président: Est-ce que vous voulez en faire la proposition?

M. Rose: Oui.

Le président: «Que si et quand cette personne pourrait se présenter, qu'on prenne des dispositions pour l'entendre aussitôt que possible».

M. Rose: Oui.

M. Anderson: J'ai l'impression que nous voudrions convoquer encore d'autres témoins au fur et à mesure des témoignages que nous entendrions aujourd'hui et que nous aurons sans doute une autre réunion.

Le président: Le Comité est saisi d'une proposition déjà. Nous pourrions peut-être commencer par régler celle-là?

M. Rose: La proposition comporte deux parties. La première c'est que M. Koneman soit invité à comparaître devant le Comité aussi rapidement que possible, et la deuxième partie de la motion est que le sous-comité soit autorisé à prendre les dispositions nécessaires.

Le président: Vous avez entendu la motion. Ceux qui sont en faveur?

Des voix: D'accord.

[Text]

Mr. Whelan: Mr. Chairman, I wanted to ask a question. If they are invited and do not attend do we have the power to summon them?

The Chairman: Yes definitely. You have heard the motion.

Mr. Rose: Have you the motion down?

Mr. McGrath: It is a very simple motion. You do not have to have that in writing, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: It has to be in writing for the record.

Mr. Rose: If you would like to go on with something else I will submit the motion and you can come back to it.

The Chairman: In the calling of witnesses it is up to the Committee to decide what witness we will call first.

Mr. McGrath: Mr. Chairman, my suggestion would be that we call the man who produced the last film first.

The Chairman: All in favour of hearing Mr. Henri Stadt?

Some hon. Members: Agreed.

The Chairman: Mr. Stafford is first on my list.

Mr. Lundrigan: Before Mr. Stafford begins could I ask if it would be acceptable to have the witnesses here all take their seats before the Committee because, even though we might right now want to proceed with examining Mr. Stadt, there will undoubtedly be related questions we will want to ask other witnesses.

The Chairman: Well, if they are needed we could at that time call them, but I think one witness at a time would be a more orderly way of proceeding. However, that is up to the Committee.

Mr. Whelan: I suggest one at a time.

The Chairman: Unless one witness wanted to call another on something that he was not too clear on. Would that be acceptable? Mr. Stafford, will you proceed.

Mr. Stafford: Mr. Stadt, where are you from?

Mr. Henri Stadt (Montreal): France.

Mr. Stafford: And what part did you have to play in these three films we have seen this morning.

[Interpretation]

M. Whelan: S'ils sont invités et ne veulent pas comparaître, est-ce qu'on a le droit de les sommer de comparaître?

Le président: Oui, certainement. Vous avez entendu la motion de M. Rose.

M. Rose: Est-ce que vous avez rédigé la motion?

M. McGrath: C'est une motion très simple. Il n'est pas nécessaire de la coucher par écrit, monsieur le président.

Le président: Il faudrait que vous la présentiez par écrit pour le compte rendu.

M. Rose: Très bien, si vous voulez passer à autre chose, je vais présenter la motion et nous pourrons y revenir.

Le président: C'est au comité de décider quel témoin nous allons entendre le premier.

M. McGrath: Monsieur le président, je propose qu'on entende le réalisateur du dernier film que nous avons vu.

Le président: M. Henri Stadt? Ceux qui sont en faveur?

Des voix: D'accord.

Le président: J'ai sur ma liste M. Stafford.

M. Lundrigan: Monsieur le président, puis-je vous demander si le Comité accepterait que les témoins ici présents prennent place devant le Comité même si nous voulons interroger d'abord M. Stadt, il y aura sûrement des questions connexes que nous voudrions poser aux autres témoins.

Le président: Si nous désirons leur poser une question nous pourrions les faire venir alors, mais il me semble qu'il vaudrait mieux avoir un témoin à la fois, ce serait une façon beaucoup plus ordonnée de procéder mais c'est au Comité de décider.

M. Whelan: Je propose qu'on les entende un à la fois.

Le président: A moins qu'un témoin ne fasse appel à un autre témoin pour une question qui n'est pas très claire. Êtes-vous d'accord?

Monsieur Stafford.

M. Stafford: Monsieur Stadt, d'où venez-vous?

M. Stadt (Montréal): De France.

M. Stafford: Quel rôle avez-vous eu à jouer dans la réalisation des trois films de ce matin?

[Texte]

Mr. Stadi: On the Arctic film the first one, my duty was to help the director in choosing the music.

Mr. Stafford: So you had nothing to do in directing any of the three films.

Mr. Stadi: Well the last one, yes.

Mr. Stafford: The last one.

Mr. Stadi: Yes.

Mr. Stafford: Going through the last one, since you had some part to play in it, what would you say the purpose of the film is—to stop the killing of all animals and all kinds of wildlife?

Mr. Stadi: No. Well the idea is if you start thinking about the film you might start thinking about a lot of things.

Mr. Stafford: That is right.

Mr. Stadi: I took the slaughter house because it is a very common image.

Mr. Stafford: Let us just take one look at the third film first. You mention first of all, in starting the film off, "The land is plundered by man not for pleasure..." but then you go on to say that in Canadian law it is an offence to cause cruelty to animals.

Mr. Stadi: Yes.

Mr. Stafford: And then right after that you say that to skin them when wiggling is wrong. Now if it is an offence under Canadian law, which we all know, to cause cruelty to animals, why would not a far more effective thing for you to do be what every citizen of this country can do—lay charges against these men who are violating the Criminal Code?

Mr. Stadi: Well because I am a film maker and I do not have the privilege of, let us say, Mr. Brian Davies who can raise funds for his own purposes or for purposes of his philosophy. I am a film maker and I do not operate the same way.

Mr. Stafford: But the killers, as you call them...

Mr. Stadi: No, I do not call anyone a killer in my film.

Mr. Stafford: Someone did in one of the films. In one part of the film it was said that observers and inspectors were present. Do you mean to say that if these men saw these things going on they would not lay the appropriate charges?

Mr. Stadi: Well I am asking you now what they saw. There was nothing wrong with the seal hunt in my film.

[Interprétation]

M. Stadi: Dans le film de l'Arctique, le premier film, mon rôle était d'aider le directeur à choisir la musique.

M. Stafford: Je vois. Vous n'avez rien eu à faire à la réalisation de ces trois films.

M. Stadi: Oui, pour le dernier film.

M. Stafford: Le dernier film.

M. Stadi: Oui.

M. Stafford: A propos du dernier film, puisque vous y avez joué un rôle, quel était le but du film, de mettre un terme à la tuerie de tous les animaux?

M. Stadi: Non. L'idée c'est que si on commence à penser au sujet du film, on commencera à songer à beaucoup de choses.

M. Stafford: C'est exact.

M. Stadi: J'ai choisi l'abattoir parce que c'est une image très courante.

M. Stafford: Examinons d'abord le dernier film. Vous dites au début du film que «la terre est saccagée par l'homme pas par plaisir...» et vous ajoutez que dans la loi canadienne, la cruauté aux animaux est un délit.

M. Stadi: Oui.

M. Stafford: Vous ajoutez que c'est mal de les écorcher alors qu'ils bougent encore. Si c'est un délit aux termes de la loi canadienne, ce que nous savons tous, que d'être cruel envers les animaux, ne serait-il pas plus efficace pour vous de faire ce que tout citoyen canadien peut faire et de porter plainte contre ceux qui commettent une infraction au Code Criminel.

M. Stadi: Je suis cinéaste et je n'ai pas le privilège de M. Davies qui peut obtenir des fonds à ses propres fins ou pour démontrer ses idées philosophiques. Je suis cinéaste et je ne procède pas de la même façon.

M. Stafford: Mais les tueurs, comme vous les appelez.

M. Stadi: Non, je n'ai accusé personne d'être un tueur.

M. Stafford: Quelqu'un l'a fait dans un autre film. Dans une partie du film, on dit que les observateurs et les inspecteurs étaient présents. Vous voulez dire que si ces hommes avaient vu commettre ces actes, ils n'auraient pas cherché à porter une accusation.

M. Stadi: Qu'est-ce qu'ils ont vu? Il n'y avait rien de mal dans la chasse que j'ai montrée dans mon film.

[Text]

Mr. Stafford: Now listening to the narration in these films, not so much the photography would you not say the narrator is obviously biased when he mentions things like "Profits are feverishly calculated. Take note and draw the obvious conclusion. The annual massacres are as useless as they are cruel." Would you say that this was the sort of factual presentation that we should listen to?

Mr. Stadt: Excuse me, sir. Which films are you talking about?

Mr. Stafford: All of them. Well, I think this was in the second one.

The Chairman: Would you please restrict your question to the film for which Mr. Stadt is responsible for filming.

Mr. Stafford: You worked on the first one but you saw the second one, did you not?

Mr. Stadt: I just saw it today for the first time.

Mr. Stafford: Would you say that comments like that are a factual presentation of evidence or rather a biased presentation?

Mr. Stadt: I think a film like the second one is a film which stinks.

Mr. Stafford: Right.

Mr. Stadt: I cannot see any other words for it because I was on the ice, I was free to move, I did whatever I wanted to do and at no time did I see any scenes like the one we saw of a hunter with his foot on the seal waiting for it to die. I have never seen this.

Mr. Stafford: I apologize for a couple of my previous questions because I was thinking that you agreed with the second film.

Mr. Stadt: I do not agree.

Mr. Stafford: I have actually been in a slaughter house—in fact it bothers me to look at this film—pigs being pulled up by a chain and stuck one after the other, and I hate looking at this sort of thing.

Mr. Stadt: You know why though. You know why it is done that way? I will tell you. By the way, this is the way it is done in every part of the world—in France, England, Germany and so on. The heart has to beat in order to bleed the animal. They cannot kill the animal first. It is uncivilized to do it that way.

Mr. Stafford: Actually then the killing of pigs is far more cruel in reality than the killing of the seals on the ice.

[Interpretation]

M. Stafford: Quand vous écoutez le film, particulièrement dans la narration, ne pensez-vous pas qu'il y ait un certain parti-pris dans les paroles: «Les profits sont calculés fébrilement. Le massacre annuel est aussi inutile que cruel, la conclusion va de soi.» Est-ce que vous pensez que c'est une présentation très objective des faits et que nous devrions en tenir compte?

M. Stadt: Pardon, mais de quel film parlez-vous?

M. Stafford: Tous les films. Je crois que celui-ci était le deuxième.

Le président: Veuillez limiter vos questions au film que M. Stadt a produit.

M. Stafford: Vous avez collaboré au premier film, vous avez vu le deuxième, n'est-ce pas?

M. Stadt: Comme vous, pour la première fois aujourd'hui.

M. Stafford: Est-ce que vous pensez que c'est une présentation objective des faits, ou plutôt une présentation préjugée?

M. Stadt: Un film comme le deuxième est un film exécrable.

M. Stafford: Oui.

M. Stadt: Je ne peux trouver un autre mot, car j'étais sur la glace, je pouvais me déplacer, je faisais tout ce que je voulais. Jamais je n'ai vu quelque chose comme ce que nous avons vu sur l'écran, un homme avec son bâton et le pied sur l'animal, attendant que le phoque meure.

M. Stafford: Je m'excuse, je pensais que vous étiez d'accord avec le deuxième film.

M. Stadt: Je ne suis pas d'accord.

M. Stafford: En fait, j'ai vu un abattoir. J'ai vu des porcs qui étaient tirés par une chaîne et qu'on éventrait les uns après les autres. Je déteste voir ce type de choses.

M. Stadt: Vous savez pourquoi on le fait? Et cela se fait dans toutes les parties du monde, en France, en Angleterre, en Allemagne également. On doit laisser battre le cœur pour que la saignée soit complète. On ne peut tuer l'animal avant; c'est bien peu civilisé.

M. Stafford: En fait, l'abattage d'un porc est beaucoup plus cruel que l'abattage d'un phoque.

[Texte]

Mr. Stadi: Of course, but I actually do not mind either. However, some people get sentimental over such things.

Mr. Stafford: That is right.

Mr. Stadi: But I really do not mind it.

Mr. Stafford: I will go back to a question that I asked you before I realized the facts and your position here. What is the real purpose that these films are trying to get across, in your own words?

Mr. Stadi: Well, the reason I made the 1966 film was that I did not feel right about all the criticism in Canada. That was the first reason. The second reason was as follows. In 1964 I was employed by Artek film and at that time

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I saw the film coming back from the laboratory. At the time, there was about ten thousand feet of film. From the ten thousand feet of film they made a one hour program, which took about two thousand feet. Using what was cut out they could have shown both sides of the medal. They could have shown not only that part that was shown in the 1964 film but the other part as well which, according to many, indicated that the seal hunt was carried out in a proper way. So I did not like that. This was a reason for my doing a film later on the seal hunt. However, before going on the ice I did not know what kind of film I was going to do because I did not know what the seal hunt was going to look like.

Mr. Stafford: So if you took your camera to any slaughterhouse where there is a line-up of pigs, cows and sheep and took close-up shots of throat-cutting and flowing blood and asked the viewers to compare it with the seal hunt, the seal hunt would be rather moderate in comparison?

Mr. Stadi: Of course. The seal hunt is an ancestral way of killing animals, I suppose, compared to the slaughterhouse. But we could go even further. I do not know how many people are fishermen but I have run a complete film on fishing and hunting in the Province of Quebec. We were dragged down a river for three miles by a salmon. Now I asked myself how long the salmon had been suffering, but many people do not think of that.

Mr. Stafford: May I thank you. Mr. Chairman, I started my questioning thinking of course that this man had a part to play in the presentation. Actually the point is put over in these films. I think it would have been benefi-

[Interprétation]

M. Stadi: Oui, mais je n'ai rien contre ni l'une ni l'autre méthode. Il y a des gens qui sont sentimentaux à ce sujet, par ailleurs.

M. Stafford: C'est juste.

M. Stadi: Mais, je ne vois rien de mal à cela.

M. Stafford: Je reviens à la question que je vous ai posée tout à l'heure, maintenant que je sais quelle est votre position. Quelle est la leçon que ces films veulent donner?

M. Stadi: La raison pour laquelle j'ai fait le film de 1966 est que je n'étais pas d'accord avec toutes les critiques formulées au Canada. C'était la première raison. La deuxième, c'était qu'en 1964, j'étais un employé de la

ARTEK films. J'ai vu le film provenant du laboratoire; il y avait à ce moment-là une pellicule de 10,000 pieds de long dont on a fait une émission d'une heure, soit 2,000 pieds. Je me suis rendu compte qu'ils auraient pu montrer les deux côtés de la médaille en montrant les sections enlevées. Ils auraient pu montrer que la tuerie ne se passait pas seulement comme celle que nous avons montrée en 1964 mais qu'elle se faisait correctement, de l'avis de certaines personnes. Voilà pourquoi je n'ai pas aimé ce film. Et c'était la raison pour laquelle je voulais, plus tard, faire un film sur la chasse aux phoques. Mais, en me rendant sur la banquise, je ne savais pas quel genre de film j'allais faire, car je ne savais pas comment se présenterait cette chasse aux phoques.

M. Stafford: Par conséquent, si vous apportez votre caméra dans un abattoir, le braquez sur les porcs, les vaches et les moutons et puis que vous montrez aux spectateurs du sang qui coule à flot, on pensera que la chasse aux phoques est encore bien douce en comparaison.

M. Stadi: La chasse au phoque fait emploi de méthodes très anciennes, si l'on compare à l'abattoir. Je ne sais pas combien de ces gens sont des pêcheurs, mais j'ai tourné un film complet sur la chasse et la pêche au Québec; notre bateau a été traîné sur une distance de trois milles par un saumon, et je me demande quelle souffrance le poisson a subi. Bien des gens ne comprennent pas cela.

M. Stafford: Merci. Monsieur le président, je pensais que le témoin avait un tout autre point de vue lorsque j'ai commencé mes questions. Ceci me montre qu'il vaut mieux demander aux réalisateurs de films que nous

[Text]

cial to have had just a brief resumé of each witness so we know more or less what attitude they are taking before we jump into them. After seeing a film like this, naturally—the cutting, the flowing blood and so on—one feels that the witnesses here are here for the purpose of backing up these films.

The Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Stafford. Now, in fairness to all members here, I think during the first round we will have to adhere to the ten minute period. I think Mr. Stafford has done this. On the second round we will be more lenient.

Mr. McGrath: Mr. Chairman, I object to that procedure. If a member of this committee is directing a line of questioning he should be given unlimited time.

The Chairman: Well there is the matter of one member monopolizing all the allocated time.

Mr. McGrath: Mr. Chairman, we are not here to perform, we are here to examine witnesses, and I move that members of the committee be given unlimited time to examine witnesses.

The Chairman: I am in the hands of the committee. Mr. McGrath has moved that members be given unlimited time.

Mr. Anderson: Mr. Chairman, we have always allowed supplementaries in the time of other members.

Mr. McGrath: Of course we will allow supplementaries but do not stick rigidly to this ten minute rule.

Mr. Anderson: I think that will depend on your colleagues on the committee. The Chairman is in a difficult position because he has to maintain some order here. I think that if we are perhaps sympathetic and allow you to ask supplementaries it will overcome the difficulty that you envisage. I certainly think all the people in this room are interested only in finding out what did go on on the ice and I do not think we have to worry too much about people cutting you off on a line of questioning.

Mr. McGrath: I just objected to this procedure because it seemed to me to be unusual. I know of no other committee where this procedure is carried out and it makes no sense to me.

The Chairman: We agreed to this procedure when we first met. I am not insisting that we follow it. I am in the hands of the Committee. I just thought I would mention it, but if the

[Interpretation]

allons interviewer, un bref résumé de leur position avant de commencer à les interroger. Après avoir vu les films, avec le sang et la cruauté, il est facile de penser que les témoins sont ici pour appuyer leur point de vue. Merci.

Le président: Merci, monsieur Stafford. Pour être juste à l'égard de tous les membres du Comité, il me semble que pour le premier tour des questions nous pourrions nous en tenir à dix minutes. M. Stafford l'a fait, je crois. Pour le deuxième tour, nous permettrons plus de temps.

M. McGrath: Monsieur le président, je m'oppose à cette façon de procéder. Si un membre des Comités pose une série de questions, il devrait jouir d'une période illimitée.

Le président: Alors, il y a la question de monopoliser le temps alloué.

M. McGrath: Monsieur le président, nous ne sommes pas ici pour jouer un rôle, nous sommes ici pour interroger. Voilà pourquoi je propose que les députés aient un temps illimité pour poser des questions.

Le président: Je mets la question aux voix. M. McGrath propose qu'on alloue un temps illimité aux députés.

M. Anderson: Monsieur le président, nous avons toujours permis les questions supplémentaires pendant la période de questions d'un député.

M. McGrath: Nous allons autoriser le temps supplémentaire, mais sans nous en tenir à dix minutes.

M. Anderson: Naturellement, mais cela dépend de vos collègues du comité. Le président est dans une position difficile. Il doit mettre de l'ordre dans nos délibérations. Si nous sommes tolérants, nous vous laisserons poser des questions supplémentaires, ce qui évitera la difficulté que vous prévoyez. Mais, nous voulons tous, au Comité, savoir vraiment ce qui s'est passé sur les glaces. Ne vous inquiétez pas qu'on vous coupe la parole brusquement.

M. McGrath: Monsieur le président, je m'oppose à cette procédure. Elle n'est appliquée dans aucun autre comité, elle est inusitée et, à mon sens, sans fondement.

Le président: Nous avons convenu de cette procédure lors de la première réunion. Je n'insiste pas que nous la suivions, je m'en remets au Comité. Je pensais le mentionner,

[Texte]

members are in favour of giving unlimited time that is up to you.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, may I suggest that we continue and be allowed to ask supplementaries and if the Committee seems to get bogged down with one person taking an unlimited or an unusual amount of time then we could certainly bring up the point again. When Mr. Stafford was questioning I know there were several supplementaries that members had in mind. If they had been put we could have continued on the same line for perhaps half an hour but Mr. Stafford actually used only his ten minutes.

The Chairman: Mr. Borrie, are you on the same question?

Mr. Borrie: Yes, Mr. Chairman. I would feel and I would hope that the Committee would agree that we have enough confidence in the chair that the time limit on questions could be at his discretion.

Mr. McGrath: I will withdraw my motion then and accept that suggestion.

The Chairman: All in favour?

Some hon. Members: Agreed.

Mr. Anderson: I am opposed to that. I think we should stick to the time limit that we always have had on other subjects that were of equal importance to western members—namely western salmon. We have always had a time limit even though we each have been subjected to easterners questioning on

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subjects on which they know nothing. I would like to see the same procedures carried on in this meeting as have carried on in the past. I have obviously lost the vote but I would like to go on record as being opposed to this waste of time on this point of procedure.

Mr. Lundrigan: That is par for the course.

The Chairman: I hope that we are bound by the rules of the House here. There is a time limit in the House and when members are in agreement that can be extended and they so do.

Mr. Anderson: Could you put that to a straight vote, Mr. Chairman. Are we in favour of the ten minute time limit or are we not?

Mr. Crouse: It has already been decided.

The Chairman: Mr. Whelan.

Mr. Whelan: On a point of order, may I say that other committees do limit their members and I think it could be very unfair to allow one member to go on for two hours—and this was the suggestion behind the word “unlimited”. I do not think this is proper or fair. All

[Interprétation]

mais si les députés sont en faveur d'une période illimitée, c'est à eux de décider.

M. Lundrigan: Nous devrions pouvoir poser des questions supplémentaires, monsieur le président. S'il semble qu'un député s'embarbe dans ces questions et prend trop de temps, il faudrait remettre ceci à l'ordre. Lorsque M. Stafford parlait, je sais que nous aurions pu poser bien des questions supplémentaires. Ainsi, si les questions avaient été posées, cela aurait pu se prolonger une heure. Monsieur Stafford n'a consommé que ses dix minutes.

Le président: M. Borrie.

M. Borrie: Monsieur le président, je pense et j'espère que le Comité sera d'accord, que nous ayons assez de confiance en vous pour vous laisser le soin de diriger la réunion et de diviser le temps d'après son jugement.

M. McGrath: Je renonce à ma proposition et accepte celle-ci.

Le président: D'accord?

Des voix: D'accord.

M. Anderson: Je m'oppose à cela. Nous avons toujours une limite de temps pour des questions qui intéressent davantage les membres de l'Ouest, notamment, la pêche au saumon. Je demande qu'on applique la même procédure. J'ai perdu le vote mais je voulais me faire entendre sur cette perte de temps,

au sujet de la procédure. Nous avons eu à perdre du temps quand les gens de l'Est posaient des questions au sujet de choses concernant l'Ouest sans savoir de quoi ils parlaient.

M. Lundrigan: C'est bien normal.

Le président: Nous devons nous en tenir au Règlement de la Chambre, ici. On accorde un certain temps à chaque député quitte à le prolonger si tous s'entendent.

M. Anderson: Monsieur le président, pourrions-nous avoir un vote direct? Est-ce que nous sommes en faveur de dix minutes ou non?

M. Crouse: Cela a été décidé.

Le président: Monsieur Whelan.

M. Whelan: En appel au Règlement, tous les autres comités mettent des restrictions quant au temps accordé à chaque député. Je crois qu'il serait injuste de laisser un député parler deux heures; c'est ce que laisse entendre le mot «illimité». Cela n'est pas juste.

[Text]

members who are entitled to a certain amount of time. They have other obligations to fulfil, and so on.

Mr. McGrath: Why not just forget it and proceed, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Whelan: I think there should be a ten-minute limit on each, and then they can come back.

The Chairman: Mr. Borrie?

Mr. Borrie: I was under the impression that my suggestion about the discretion of a time limit would be left to the Chair. I still think it is a good idea and one with which the majority of us seem to agree. Because of dissenting voices that are now being raised...

The Chairman: A vote would show once and for all where we stand. I hear a lot of voices, but I am not sure that the majority is in favour or against.

M. Cyr: Monsieur le président, je crois que lors des séances précédentes, nous avons environ dix minutes. Mais je crois que nous devrions garder cette pratique sans nécessairement l'inscrire au procès-verbal. Si un député ne veut pas respecter ou se plier aux directives du président, je crois que les membres du Comité devront en appeler de la décision du président, et déclarer que le député enfreint le Règlement s'il ne veut pas respecter les directives du président.

Mr. McGrath: Mr. Chairman, I am going to raise a point of order. There was a consensus in the Committee some time ago on this very sensible suggestion. You have allowed this discussion to go on. I think we should proceed.

The Chairman: Mr. McGrath, at the outset a motion was made in this Committee that we be limited to ten minutes.

Mr. McGrath: I withdrew it, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: I am not talking about yours. I am talking about a motion at the second or third meeting of this Committee, and it was duly passed. I am powerless to change that unless the Committee wishes me to.

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, the suggestion has been made that the questioning be at the discretion of the Chair. This was unanimously accepted. I move that we proceed on that basis without wasting further time so that we get on with questioning witnesses who have come here at public expense.

[Interpretation]

Tous les membres doivent avoir le temps voulu pour poser des questions. Ils ont d'autres obligations à remplir, et ainsi de suite.

M. McGrath: Pourquoi ne pas oublier tout cela, et continuer, monsieur le président?

M. Whelan: Je crois qu'on devrait leur accorder une période de dix minutes, puis leur permettre de revenir plus tard.

Le président: Monsieur Borrie?

M. Borrie: J'avais le sentiment que ma proposition au sujet de la limite de temps serait laissée à la discrétion du président. Je crois encore que c'est une bonne idée sur laquelle la majorité d'entre nous semble être d'accord. A cause de voix dissidentes qu'on entend maintenant...

Le président: Un vote nous indiquerait une fois pour toutes où nous en sommes. J'entends beaucoup de voix, mais je ne suis pas sûr que la majorité est pour ou contre.

Mr. Cyr: Mr. Chairman, I believe that in the previous sittings we had approximately ten minutes, and I believe that we should keep to that procedure without necessarily entering it in the minutes. If a member does not want to respect or accept the rules laid down by the Chairman, I believe that the members of the Committee should appeal the decision of the Chairman, and state that the member is not complying with the Standing Orders if he does not want to respect the rules laid down by the Chairman.

M. McGrath: Monsieur le président, je vais invoquer le Règlement. Il y avait un consensus tout à l'heure sur cette proposition très judicieuse, et vous avez autorisé la poursuite de la discussion. Je crois que nous devrions poursuivre.

Le président: Monsieur McGrath, j'ai été saisi, au début, d'une motion visant à établir une limite de dix minutes.

M. McGrath: Je l'ai retirée, monsieur le président.

Le président: Je ne parlais pas de la vôtre. Je parlais d'une motion de la deuxième ou de la troisième séance de notre Comité, qui a été adoptée. Je ne peux pas la modifier, à moins que le Comité le désire.

M. Crouse: Monsieur le président, on a proposé que l'interrogatoire soit laissé à la discrétion du président. Cela a été adopté à l'unanimité. Je propose qu'on procède de cette façon, sans perdre de temps, afin qu'on puisse interroger les témoins qui sont venus ici aux frais du trésor public.

[Texte]

The Chairman: Mr. Lundrigan?

Mr. Lundrigan: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. First I would like to ask Mr. Stadt why he made the second film. The question was asked previously, but I do not think he was given a chance to answer.

Mr. Stadt: The second film is a film made by Mr. Brian Davies.

Mr. Lundrigan: No, I am sorry; the second film in which you were involved, which was the third film we saw.

Mr. Stadt: Why I did it?

Mr. Lundrigan: Yes.

Mr. Stadt: Because I am a film maker and I wanted to do a film on the seal hunt; for no other reason.

Mr. Lundrigan: You were involved in the 1964 film in what capacity?

Mr. Stadt: I helped the director to choose the music.

Mr. Lundrigan: Were you actually at the ice floes during that period?

Mr. Stadt: No. And I did not go to the Magdalen Islands in 1964.

Mr. McGrath: Did you see all of the footage of that film?

Mr. Stadt: Yes; as I explained previously, when the film came back from the laboratory it was processed.

Mr. McGrath: You objected to the final version?

Mr. Stadt: I did object.

Mr. McGrath: I have one further supplementary. Did that have any bearing on your...

M. Stadt: Le film était tendancieux. Je le dis en français parce qu'il m'est difficile de l'expliquer en anglais. Le film était à mon avis très tendancieux et je n'étais pas d'accord.

M. Cyr: J'invoque le règlement pour le témoin, monsieur le président, sa langue maternelle étant le français, je crois qu'il pourrait répondre en français à toutes les questions même si elles sont posées en anglais.

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Une voix: Certainement.

M. Stadt: J'allais soulever la question. Il m'est beaucoup plus facile de parler en français.

M. Cyr: Vous pouvez aussi utiliser le...

[Interprétation]

Le président: Monsieur Lundrigan?

M. Lundrigan: Merci, monsieur le président. Je voudrais demander à M. Stadt, premièrement, pourquoi il a réalisé le deuxième film. On lui a posé la question une première fois, mais on ne lui a pas donné la possibilité d'y répondre.

M. Stadt: Le deuxième film a été réalisé par M. Brian Davies.

M. Lundrigan: Non, le deuxième film que vous avez réalisé est le troisième que nous avons vu.

M. Stadt: Pourquoi je l'ai fait?

M. Lundrigan: Oui.

M. Stadt: Parce que je suis cinéaste. Je voulais produire un film sur la chasse aux phoques. C'est tout.

M. Lundrigan: Et vous vous êtes occupé du film de 1964 à quel titre?

M. Stadt: J'ai aidé le réalisateur à choisir la musique.

M. Lundrigan: Est-ce que vous étiez sur les glaces à ce moment-là?

M. Stadt: Non, je ne me suis même pas rendu dans les Îles-de-la-Madeleine en 1964.

M. McGrath: Avez-vous vu tout le métrage de ce film?

M. Stadt: Oui, comme je l'ai dit tout à l'heure, lorsque le film est revenu du laboratoire, on l'a développé.

M. McGrath: Vous vous êtes opposé à la version définitive?

M. Stadt: Oui.

M. McGrath: Une dernière question. Est-ce que cela a eu une influence sur votre...

Mr. Stadt: The film was tendentious. I am saying it in French because I have difficulty explaining it in English. The film was, to my mind, very tendentious and I did not agree with it.

Mr. Cyr: On a point of order for the witness, Mr. Chairman, his mother tongue being French. I believe that the witness could answer in French to all the questions even if they are put in English.

An hon. Member: Certainly.

Mr. Stadt: I was going to raise the question because I speak more easily in French.

Mr. Cyr: You may also use...

[Text]

M. Städt: Je comprends très bien les questions, mais il m'est plus facile de répondre en français.

M. Cyr: Merci.

Mr. Lundrigan: Had the sound effects in the film, which we are led to believe were paralleling the actual events on the ice, were dubbed? Were the sounds effects dubbed in? In other words, is there a one-to-one correspondence between the sounds we hear and the actual events on the ice floe?

M. Städt: Lorsque j'étais sur les glaces, j'ai moi-même enregistré quelques effets sonores qui malheureusement n'étaient pas assez bons à cause du vent. Techniquement, quand il y a du vent, le vent entre dans le micro et le résultat n'est pas bon. Alors j'ai dû prendre des effets sonores qui existaient déjà, dans une maison de montage à Montréal, effets qui étaient exactement les mêmes que ceux que j'avais pris et qui correspondaient très bien à la réalité.

Mr. Lundrigan: Thank you. You indicated that 10,000 feet of film were shot.

M. Städt: Pas moi. Pas moi.

Mr. Lundrigan: You indicated that 10,000 feet of film were shot and that the final editing left 2000 feet of film.

M. Städt: Non. C'est difficile de vous expliquer parce que tout cela relève du domaine de la cinématographie. Lorsqu'on tourne 10,000 pieds de film, en général, on tourne 10,000 pieds d'effets sonores parallèles. Et quand on choisit les 2,000 pieds de film final, on choisit aussi 2,000 pieds d'effets sonores finals.

Mr. Lundrigan: Did you dub all the sound for the whole 10,000 feet, or just for the 2,000 feet?

Do you know if Artek actually filmed all of the 10,000 feet?

Mr. Städt: Yes.

Mr. Lundrigan: Therefore all of the scenes in the film we would assume Artek would pay for and consequently the CBC perhaps paid for themselves. But are you aware whether the incidents in the film showing seals being skinned alive were actually paid for? In other words, were the fishermen involved paid to make any of these scenes, were they real scenes?

M. Städt: Malheureusement, monsieur, je ne peux pas vous répondre à cette question parce que je ne le sais pas. Tout ce que je puis vous dire, c'est que M. Uwe Koneman, un de mes amis, et qui était sur les glaces en

[Interpretation]

Mr. Städt: I understand the questions very well, but I can answer more easily in French.

Mr. Cyr: Thank you.

M. Lundrigan: Par conséquent, les effets sonores du film, qui, semble-t-il, ont été ajoutés à la pellicule, ont été doublés, n'est-ce pas? Autrement dit, le son correspond-il vraiment à ce qui se produisait sur les glaces?

Mr. Städt: When I was on the ice I recorded some sound effects that unfortunately were not good enough because of the wind. When there is wind, it gets into the mike and that spoils things. So what I had to do, was to take the sound effects that we already had in a Montreal film editing studio. These sound effects were exactly the same as those I had taken and which corresponded very well to the facts.

M. Lundrigan: Merci. Vous dites que vous avez tourné 10,000 pieds de film.

Mr. Städt: Not I.

M. Lundrigan: Vous dites qu'on a tourné 10,000 pieds de film et que la pellicule définitive en comportait 2,000.

Mr. Städt: No. It is hard to explain all this to you because here we are venturing into the field of cinematography. Generally, when we shoot 10,000 feet of film, we take at the same time 10,000 feet of corresponding sound effects. And when we choose the final 2,000 feet of film, we also choose the final 2,000 feet of sound effects.

M. Lundrigan: Avez-vous doublé tous les 10,000 pieds ou seulement les 2,000 pieds?

Savez-vous si Artek a tourné tous les 10,000 pieds?

M. Städt: Oui.

M. Lundrigan: Donc, semble-t-il, Artek paierait pour toutes les scènes du film et, par conséquent, Radio-Canada a peut-être payé pour elles. Mais je me demande si vous savez si on a payé pour les scènes où on voit des phoques écorchés vifs. Autrement dit, a-t-on payé les chasseurs pour le faire, ou s'agit-il de scènes réelles?

Mr. Städt: Unfortunately, sir, I cannot answer that because I do not know. The only thing I can tell you is Mr. Uwe Koneman, who is a friend of mine, and who was on the ice in 1964, assured me many times that they

[Texte]

1964, m'a toujours certifié que jamais ils n'ont payé un chasseur pour faire une sorte de démonstration pour le film. Cependant, je dois ajouter qu'il serait peut-être bon, un jour, d'avoir ici M. André Fleury le réalisateur du film et qui, lui, est parti sur les glaces pendant dix jours, seul.

Mr. Lundrigan: This is my last question, Mr. Chairman. At one point in the film the seals were actually moving when the sealers were attempting to skin them, and I heard the cries of baby seals—at least I imagine that is what it was. At the same time, anyone viewing the film would be led to believe that it was the actual cry of that seal. Therefore, to say that you did dub the sound is an admission, is it not, that there is a misrepresentation of the true situation? In other words, the seals were not actually crying as they were allegedly being skinned alive?

M. Städt: C'est exactement la même chose. Je vais vous dire qu'un bébé phoque ne crie pas plus parce qu'il est écorché vivant que parce qu'il voit un homme s'approcher de lui. A partir du moment où un homme s'approche d'un bébé phoque, le bébé phoque commence à crier et à pleurer. Enfin, à pleurer, je ne sais pas, mais il commence à crier. Dans mon film, de toute façon les effets sonores

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sont authentiques, c'est ce qui se passe sur les glaces, c'est ce que j'ai entendu et c'est ce que vous avez entendu dans le film.

Et j'aimerais ajouter qu'il n'y a aucune différence lorsqu'un bébé phoque est écorché vivant ou lorsqu'il est écorché, disons de la bonne façon. Il n'y a aucune différence.

The Chairman: Mr. Whelan?

Mr. Whelan: First of all, Mr. Chairman, did I hear correctly that you made this last film in 1968?

Mr. Städt: In 1966.

Mr. Whelan: That is film number 3 that we viewed this morning. Also, did I understand correctly that film number 2 which we saw, made by the New Brunswick SPCA by Brian Davies, was a money-making film?

Mr. Städt: This I will say in English so that there is no misinterpretation of what I say: I think the film is contentious, I think the film stinks and I think the man who did that film not only sold himself but all of us in all of the country—purely and simply.

Mr. Whelan: He did the country a dis-favour by making it?

[Interprétation]

never paid a hunter to make a demonstration for the film. However, I would add that it might be a good idea to have Mr. Fleury here as a witness some day. He is the producer of the film and was on the ice all by himself for 10 days.

M. Lundrigan: Je pose une dernière question, monsieur le président. Dans le film, j'ai noté qu'à un moment, les phoques bougeaient quand les chasseurs essayaient de les écorcher, et qu'on entendait les cris des bébés phoques, du moins j'imagine que c'était des cris. Le spectateur ou le téléspectateur pense donc que c'est vraiment le bébé phoque qui crie. De sorte que vous avouez que le doublage est une sorte de fausse représentation de la réalité, n'est-ce pas? Autrement dit, les phoques ne criaient pas vraiment au moment où on les écorchait vifs?

Mr. Städt: It's exactly the same. I can tell you that a baby seal does not scream more because it is skinned alive than because it sees a man approaching. A baby seal starts to scream or cry out as soon as a man approaches it. Anyhow, in my film the sound effects are authentic. That is what happens on the ice. It is what I heard and it is what you could hear on the screen.

I would like to add that there is no difference when a baby seal which is skinned alive or when it is, let's say, skinned properly. There is no difference whatsoever.

Le président: Monsieur Whelan?

M. Whelan: Tout d'abord, ai-je bien compris: avez-vous réalisé ce film en 1968?

M. Städt: En 1966.

M. Whelan: Il s'agit du film numéro 3 que nous avons visionné ce matin. Avez-vous dit que le film numéro 2 que nous avons également visionné et qui a été produit par la Société protectrice des animaux du Nouveau Brunswick et Brian Davis l'a été à des fins commerciales?

M. Städt: Je vais vous répondre en anglais pour m'assurer qu'on ne m'attribuera pas des paroles que je ne dirai pas: je crois que le film est licencieux, que tout ça sent mauvais et que l'homme qui l'a produit ne s'est pas vendu lui-même uniquement mais qu'il nous a également vendus en même temps.

M. Whelan: Il a rendu un mauvais service au pays en le réalisant?

[Text]

Mr. Städt: From what I saw in the Magdalen Islands I am entitled to say it is a mise-en-scène, to see a man with his foot on a baby seal. God only knows why he does it because he is losing time and the seal hunt is a production industry where people have to move fast. That is what I believe, anyway. So why would he stand with his foot on the baby seal unless it is a mise-en-scène?

Mr. Whelan: He was either an actor or an inexperienced hunter then?

Mr. Städt: I strongly believe that, because what was shown is not true.

Mr. Whelan: Concerning the first film, the one made by Artek, after you viewed it did you make representations objecting to the type of film that was produced from the many thousands of feet of film?

Mr. Städt: I could not say very much because André Fleury became director for the first film he ever directed in his life, I guess; it was the first one he directed. So it was very touchy to oppose, but a lot of people knew that I did not agree with it—people in the house and in Artek films.

Mr. McGrath: Mr. Städt, is it fair to suggest that you were so repelled by the final version of the Artek film and the consequent bad publicity the country received, that you undertook to make a film depicting the seal hunt as it actually is?

Mr. Städt: No, I would not put it that way. I had an intuition and I asked myself why the film was made that way, why he showed only that and not the rest? But at that point I did not decide right away, "I am patriotic and I will make a film to bring back the good image of Canada." It did not happen in that way. But I had in mind that one day I would go to the Magdalen Islands and see for myself. I did not know that I was going to do a film like this because I did not know exactly what was the truth.

Mr. Whelan: Out of the film that you produced yourself, how many feet of film did you actually take?

Mr. Städt: Very little, because we did not have a big budget. I think we did the complete film with something like 3,000 feet of film including the slaughter houses.

Mr. Whelan: How many slaughter houses did you visit to see if all the killings were the same?

Mr. Städt: Canada Packers was one, and I could not film there. If you do not mind I

[Interpretation]

M. Städt: D'après ce que j'ai vu dans les Îles-de-la-Madeleine, j'ai le droit de dire qu'il s'agit d'une mise-en-scène lorsqu'on voit un homme le pied sur un bébé-phoque. Dieu seul sait pourquoi il a agi ainsi parce qu'il perd du temps alors que les personnes qui s'adonnent à la chasse au phoque doivent agir rapidement. C'est ce que je crois. Pourquoi se mettrait-il le pied sur un bébé phoque s'il ne s'agit pas d'une mise en scène?

M. Whelan: Il est acteur ou chasseur inexpérimenté, alors?

M. Städt: Je le crois, car ce que nous avons vu n'est pas authentique.

M. Whelan: Pour ce qui est du premier film, celui qu'a réalisé Artek, vous êtes-vous élevé contre le genre de film qui a été tiré des milliers de pieds de film qui avaient été tournés?

M. Städt: Je ne pouvais pas dire grand-chose parce qu'il s'agissait du premier film d'André Fleury. Je crois qu'il s'agissait de son premier film. Il aurait été délicat de m'y opposer, mais plusieurs personnes savaient que je n'étais pas d'accord, aussi bien chez Artek qu'à l'extérieur.

M. McGrath: Est-ce qu'on peut dire que vous étiez tellement horrifié par la version définitive du film Artek et par la mauvaise publicité dont le pays a fait l'objet, que vous vous êtes engagé à faire un film montrant la chasse aux phoques de façon réaliste, telle qu'elle se produit?

M. Städt: Non, disons les choses autrement. J'avais une certaine intuition et je me suis demandé pourquoi le film avait ainsi été tourné, pourquoi le réalisateur n'avait montré que tel ou tel aspect et non le reste? Je ne me suis pas dit, à ce moment-là: «Je suis patriote et je réaliserai, moi, un film pour redorer le blason du Canada». Ça ne s'est pas produit ainsi. Mais j'ai décidé que j'irais, un jour, aux Îles-de-la-Madeleine, voir ce qui s'y passait. J'ignorais que je réaliserais un tel film parce que j'ignorais encore la vérité.

M. Whelan: Combien de pieds de film avez-vous utilisés?

M. Städt: Très peu à cause de notre budget restreint. Je crois que nous avons tourné 3,000 pieds de film. Ce chiffre tient compte des scènes tournées dans les abattoirs.

M. Whelan: Combien d'abattoirs avez-vous visité pour voir si on procédait partout de la même façon?

M. Städt: Il y avait celui de la *Canada Packers* mais je n'ai rien pu filmer à cet

[Texte]

would rather not reveal where I filmed the slaughterings.

Mr. Whelan: I do not have to know the names of the slaughter houses. I just want to know how many.

Mr. Stadt: The slaughter house in the film symbolizes what is going on in the world.

Mr. Whelan: I worked in a slaughter house.

Mr. Stadt: You did?

Mr. Whelan: Yes, so I am quite familiar with what goes on.

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Mr. Stadt: Do you agree with the scenes in the film?

Mr. Whelan: Yes, to a certain degree, but I thought some of them had been made more humane as far as stunning the animals is concerned. I have seen them using this machine in the slaughter houses I have been in. Actually in the ones that I have worked in several years ago we did not have such humane machines as they have now.

Mr. McGrath: You are defeating your own argument, Mr. Whelan.

Mr. Whelan: No, no, I am saying that they have advanced somewhat in the slaughter houses, but I do not believe that it is any worse than the seal slaughter, or whatever you want to call it, except that the seal slaughter takes place in the open where everybody can view it whereas the average slaughter house is not.

Mr. Stadt: It is very difficult to get into a slaughter house. I would mention that in 1959 in France Brigitte Bardot led a campaign to stop the suffering of animals in the slaughter houses of France, but she did not succeed.

The Chairman: Mr. Rose on a supplementary.

Mr. Rose: I would like to ask Mr. Stadt, with Mr. Whelan's permission, a supplementary. Really, the point that should concern most Canadians here is not whether the seal hunt is any less humane than the slaughter house, but the concept of the degree of inhumaneness directed towards killing all animals. I think this is really what concerns people. People are willing, perhaps, to accept the argument that the seal hunt is no more or no less humane than any other way, and that

[Interprétation]

endroit. Si vous n'avez pas d'objection je préférerais ne pas vous dire où j'ai tourné les scènes d'abattoirs.

M. Whelan: Je ne désire pas connaître les noms des abattoirs. Je désire seulement en connaître le nombre.

M. Stadt: L'abattoir qui apparaît dans le film symbolise ce qui se passe de par le monde.

M. Whelan: J'ai déjà travaillé dans un abattoir.

M. Stadt: Vraiment?

M. Whelan: Vraiment, de sorte que je sais très bien comment les choses s'y passent.

M. Stadt: Êtes-vous d'accord avec les scènes que contient le film?

M. Whelan: Jusqu'à un certain point, oui. Mais je crois que certaines scènes sont moins brutales qu'elles ne le sont en réalité, du moins en ce qui a trait à l'assommage des animaux. J'ai été témoin de l'usage que l'on fait de cet appareil dans les abattoirs que j'ai visités. De fait, dans les abattoirs dans lesquels j'ai travaillé il y a quelques années, ces appareils n'existaient pas.

M. McGrath: Là, vous vous contredisez.

M. Whelan: Non, je veux dire qu'il y a eu du progrès dans les abattoirs. Je ne crois pas que ce soit pire que ce qui se passe lorsqu'on abat un phoque, sauf que les phoques sont tués en public, au vu et au su de tous, alors que dans les abattoirs tout est caché au public.

M. Stadt: Il est très difficile de pénétrer dans un abattoir. Je vous rappellerai qu'en 1959, Brigitte Bardot a lancé une campagne pour tenter de mettre un terme aux souffrances des animaux dans les abattoirs de France et qu'elle a échoué.

Le président: M. Rose.

M. Rose: Je voudrais demander une question supplémentaire à M. Stadt si M. Whelan le permet. Je crois que ce qui devrait surtout nous préoccuper en tant que Canadiens, ce n'est pas tellement de savoir si la façon d'abattre des phoques est moins brutale que ce qui se passe dans les abattoirs mais la façon dont on s'y prend pour tuer n'importe quel animal. La population est peut-être prête à admettre que la façon de procéder dans la chasse aux phoques n'est pas meilleure ou

[Text]

we should be seeking much more humane methods of disposing of these animals.

Mr. Stadt: Well, if you are asking me my opinion, it is that I do not care. I really do not care about what concerns animals; I really do not care.

Mr. Rose: Is it your contention then—and that was the theme of your film—that you are more concerned about the economic well-being of the people on the Magdalen Islands and that they are forced into this kind of a vocation.

Mr. Stadt: Oh, yes definitely.

The Chairman: Mr. Whelan?

Mr. Whelan: That is all the questions I have, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Thank you. Mr. McGrath is next.

Mr. McGrath: Mr. Stadt, are you a Canadian citizen?

Mr. Stadt: Yes.

Mr. McGrath: How long have you been a Canadian citizen?

Mr. Stadt: I became a Canadian citizen in 1964.

Mr. McGrath: What is your country of origin?

Mr. Stadt: France.

Mr. McGrath: Have you, as a Canadian, been at all concerned about the bad image that has been created by this film, in which you had a small part, a lot of which has taken place in Western Europe, of course, where you come from?

Mr. Stadt: In Germany, sir. Well, we cannot stop foreign countries getting a bad image of us, but we can react more strongly to these critics from European countries. In other words, we are trying to give a good image of ourselves when other countries have as bad an image as we have—if the seal hunt is a bad image.

Mr. McGrath: Did you try and sell your film to the CBC?

Mr. Stadt: I am not the producer of this film; I am the director. As the director of the film I am not entitled or allowed to try to sell the film, so I did not. But I know that Kone-man tried to sell this film to the CBC and the CBC's reaction is that perhaps they made a

[Interpretation]

pire que quelqu'autre méthode que ce soit, et que nous devrions peut-être tenter de trouver des moyens moins cruels pour abattre ces animaux.

M. Stadt: Si vous me demandez mon opinion, je vous dirai que cela m'importe peu. Peu importe, quant à moi, ce qu'il advient des animaux.

M. Rose: Vous vous préoccupez davantage, et c'est le thème de votre film, du bien-être des gens des Îles-de-la-Madeleine qui sont forcés de recourir à cette méthode de subsistance?

M. Stadt: Certainement.

Le président: M. Whelan.

M. Whelan: Je n'ai pas d'autres questions, monsieur le président.

Le président: Merci. M. McGrath.

M. McGrath: Est-ce que vous êtes un citoyen canadien, M. Stadt?

M. Stadt: Oui.

M. McGrath: Depuis combien de temps?

M. Stadt: Je suis devenu citoyen canadien en 1964.

M. McGrath: D'où venez-vous?

M. Stadt: De France.

M. McGrath: En tant que Canadien, est-ce que vous vous préoccupez de la mauvaise impression qu'a laissée ce film, auquel vous avez pris une certaine part, principalement dans l'ouest de l'Europe, d'où vous êtes originaire?

M. Stadt: En Allemagne. Nous ne pouvons empêcher les pays étrangers de conserver la mauvaise impression qu'ils veulent de notre pays mais nous pouvons certes réagir davantage aux critiques qui nous parviennent des pays européens. Nous tentons de faire bonne impression alors que les autres pays ont une aussi mauvaise impression que nous, si la chasse aux phoques engendre une mauvaise impression.

M. McGrath: Est-ce que vous avez essayé de vendre votre film à Radio-Canada?

M. Stadt: Ce n'est pas moi qui ai réalisé ce film, je n'ai que dirigé les prises de vues. Comme tel je n'avais pas le droit d'essayer de le vendre, donc je ne l'ai pas fait. Je sais que Koneman a essayé de vendre le film à Radio-Canada mais Radio-Canada a laissé entendre

[Texte]

mistake in 1964. This is what I think, and they do not want to be involved in that again.

Mr. McGrath: You would think that they would want to correct the mistake in judgment that they made in 1964.

Mr. Stadi: Well, they are becoming very prudent.

Mr. McGrath: Perhaps they have good reason to be. Are you aware of the March 26 edition of *Paris Match*?

Mr. Stadi: Yes.

Mr. McGrath: Have you seen the pictures in there?

Mr. Stadi: Yes.

Mr. McGrath: Were any of these pictures taken from the 1964 Artek film?

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Mr. Stadi: Yes, I guess a few; I think so. One was taken from Mr. Brian Davies' film, I think.

Mr. McGrath: One of these pictures?

Mr. Stadi: Yes, in the *Paris Match* you have there.

Mr. McGrath: I do not know whether or not members of the Committee are familiar with this, Mr. Chairman; if they are not, I will pass it around.

Mr. Stadi: Mr. Davies could correct me if I am wrong, but . .

Mr. McGrath: By the way, I would welcome any supplementaries. I must be consistent about this.

Mr. Whelan: We knew that you would be.

Mr. McGrath: Just around to the members of the Committee, if you do not mind. Mr. Stadt, according to a memorandum to the Minister which has been referred to and which will be referred to considerably during the course of this investigation, Mr. Koneman admitted that he had attempted to skin the seal alive but that this had made him ill, that one of the hunters shown in the film finished the job. Now, you are a close colleague of Mr. Koneman. Did you see that footage where Mr. Koneman tried to skin the seal alive?

Mr. Stadi: Never; of that I can assure you. I have never seen this in the remains of the 1964 film.

[Interprétation]

qu'elle avait peut-être commis une erreur en 1964. Je crois que la Société n'a aucune intention de se retrouver dans la même situation.

M. McGrath: D'aucuns auraient pensé que la Société aurait voulu corriger l'erreur commise en 1964.

M. Stadi: Ils deviennent très prudents.

M. McGrath: Ils ont peut-être raison de l'être. Avez-vous vu la livraison du 26 mars de *Paris-Match*?

M. Stadi: Oui.

M. McGrath: Avez-vous vu les photos qui y sont reproduites?

M. Stadi: Oui.

M. McGrath: Est-ce que certaines de ces photos viennent du film tourné par Artek en 1964?

M. Stadi: Je crois que quelques-unes l'ont été. Je crois que l'une a été tirée du film de M. Brian Davies.

M. McGrath: Une des photos?

M. Stadi: Oui, une de celles qui apparaissent dans cette livraison du *Paris-Match* dont vous avez un exemplaire.

M. McGrath: J'ignore si les membres du Comité ont vu cet exemplaire, monsieur le président; sinon, je pourrais le faire circuler.

M. Stadi: M. Davies pourra rectifier s'il le juge nécessaire, mais . .

M. McGrath: Je vous rappelle que quiconque désire poser des questions supplémentaires peut le faire. Je dois être conséquent avec moi-même.

M. Whelan: Nous savions que vous le seriez.

M. McGrath: Simplement aux autres membres du Comité, si vous le voulez bien. Monsieur Stadt, d'après un memorandum adressé au Ministre, duquel memorandum il a été question et dont il sera longtemps question durant cette enquête, M. Koneman a reconnu qu'il avait essayé d'écorcher le phoque encore vivant mais qu'il en avait été écœuré, et qu'un autre chasseur que l'on aperçoit dans le film avait fini le travail. On dit que vous êtes un collègue intime de M. Koneman. Avez-vous le film où M. Koneman a essayé d'écorcher le phoque encore vivant?

M. Stadi: Non, jamais; je vous l'assure. Je ne l'ai jamais vu dans les restes du film de 1964.

[Text]

Mr. McGrath: Obviously there was a seal being skinned alive in that film that we saw this morning.

Mr. Städt: Yes, but on the film you do not see Uwe Koneman doing that. Whether it was ever done, I do not know. It could have been off camera. I do not know.

Mr. McGrath: It is not a question if it was ever done; we saw it done this morning.

Mr. Städt: Yes, but the man who is doing this is not Uwe Koneman.

Mr. McGrath: You collaborated with him on the film. Did you discuss it with him? In replying to questions put by a senior official of the Department of Fisheries he admitted that he started to skin the animal alive but could not do it because it made him ill and he had to get a hunter to finish the job.

He also indicated that if a formal inquiry were initiated he would gladly answer questions put to him, but he was afraid to do so under ordinary circumstances for fear of being boycotted in the film industry. My question to you probably should be more properly directed to Mr. Koneman. I direct it to you only because of your close association with him in making the film.

Mr. Städt: He never told me that he skinned a seal alive.

Mr. McGrath: Did you see scenes worse than the scenes depicted on the Artek film this morning?

Mr. Städt: Not that I remember.

Mr. McGrath: In other words, that particular film...

Mr. Städt: *Paris Match* once had an article stating that Mr. Fleury said there was a scene in which you see the eyes of the seal pup coming out and falling down on the ice which I have at home but which unfortunately I did not bring with me. I have never seen this in the remains of the film.

Mr. McGrath: Do you remember what edition of *Paris Match* that was in?

Mr. Städt: Which issue, which year?

Mr. McGrath: Yes.

Mr. Städt: It was this year's *Paris Match*, published three or four months ago.

[Interpretation]

M. McGrath: Mais dans le film qu'on a vu ce matin, on écorchait un phoque encore vivant.

M. Städt: Oui, mais dans le film vous ne voyez pas M. Koneman faisant ce travail. Si cela a été fait ou non, je ne le sais pas. On l'aurait peut-être fait sans que les caméras prennent la vue. Je ne le sais pas.

M. McGrath: Il ne s'agit pas de savoir si cela s'est fait ou non. Nous l'avons vu faire ce matin.

M. Städt: Oui mais l'homme qui fait ce travail n'est pas Uwe Koneman.

M. McGrath: Vous avez collaboré avec lui pour le film. En avez-vous discuté avec lui? En réponse à des questions posées par un haut fonctionnaire du ministère des Pêcheries, il a avoué qu'il avait commencé à écorcher la bête encore vivante mais n'avait pu le faire car il en était écœuré et a dû faire appel à un chasseur pour finir le travail.

Il a aussi indiqué que si on décidait de faire enquête, il répondrait volontiers aux questions qu'on lui poserait, mais qu'il craignait de le faire dans des circonstances ordinaires par crainte de subir le boycottage de l'industrie cinématographique.

Je devrais peut-être poser la question à M. Koneman, mais je vous la pose parce que vous avez été étroitement associés quand vous avez tourné ce film.

M. Städt: Il ne m'a jamais dit qu'il avait écorché un phoque encore vivant.

M. McGrath: Est-ce que vous avez vu des scènes qui étaient pires que celles que nous avons vues dans le film d'Artek, ce matin?

M. Städt: Non, autant que je me souviens non.

M. McGrath: Autrement dit, ce film en particulier...

M. Städt: Il y avait dans *Paris-Match* un article affirmant que M. Fleury avait dit avoir vu une scène dans laquelle on voyait les yeux des petits qui sortaient de la tête, et qui retombaient sur la glace. Je l'ai chez moi, malheureusement je ne l'ai pas apporté ce matin. Je n'ai jamais vu cette séquence dans les restes du film.

M. McGrath: Vous souvenez-vous du numéro de *Paris-Match* où cet article a paru?

M. Städt: Quel numéro et de quelle année?

M. McGrath: Oui.

M. Städt: C'était dans le *Paris-Match* de cette année-ci, publié voilà trois ou quatre mois.

[Texte]

Mr. Lundrigan: May I ask a supplementary?

The Chairman: Yes.

Mr. Lundrigan: The second film that we saw—the Davies film as I suppose it could be classified—indicated that 36 per cent of the seals, having been skinned, had their skulls left intact, and the intimation was, if not the statement—I did not get it correctly—that approximately that percentage were being skinned alive. Would you say that is a fair statistic, or is it a little bit misleading?

Mr. Stadt: It is misleading. Really, it is not true, I have been on the ice and I did not see it even once—not even once.

Mr. Lundrigan: Perhaps they have a private...

Mr. Stadt: What I saw is what you see in the film. A hunter misses his balance and hits the seal a few times on the head. I kept that on my film. This is what I saw and it was only once. There was nothing to it; nothing that I can see in the film of Mr. Brian Davies and nothing that I could see in the films made by Artek by Mr. Fleury. I was free to move and I moved. I went all over the place on the ice, as far as I could move anyway.

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Mr. Lundrigan: Has your film been shown publicly at all?

Mr. Stadt: Yes, we showed it last week at the Cinema Verdi in Montreal and it was very well received. Some people said, why bother with seals? Why not make a film of Viet Nam? But, you know, this is another story.

The Chairman: Mr. Crouse?

Mr. McGrath: You see, Mr. Chairman, I did not even take 10 minutes.

Mr. Rose: Mr. Chairman, I have a supplementary on something that Mr. Stadt just said. Why bother with seals then, Mr. Stadt?

Mr. McGrath: Ask Mr. Davies that!

Mr. Stadt: You are asking me that question, why bother with the seals?

Mr. Rose: Yes, I take it that you are a...

Mr. Stadt: Just to answer the people who are criticizing us in Canada, that is all.

Mr. Stafford: That is what the audience...

Mr. Stadt: That is all. I mean, the film says that in slaughter houses in any part of the world the butchery goes on. This is what the text says when the slaughter house begins. So if a viewer in Europe heard this he would feel that it was directed towards him.

[Interprétation]

M. Lundrigan: Puis-je poser une question supplémentaire?

Le président: Oui.

M. Lundrigan: Le second film que nous avons vu, celui de Davies, indiquait qu'après avoir été écorchés, 36 p. 100 des phoques avaient leurs crânes intacts, et on croit savoir qu'environ ce pourcentage des bêtes étaient écorchées vivantes. Diriez-vous que cette déclaration est juste, ou la trouvez-vous exagérée?

M. Stadt: C'est exagéré. Ce n'est pas vrai. J'étais sur la glace, et je ne l'ai pas vu une seule fois.

M. Lundrigan: Ils ont peut-être...

M. Stadt: Ce que j'ai vu, c'est bien ce que vous voyez dans le film. Un chasseur perd son équilibre et frappe l'animal trois fois sur le crâne. C'est ce que vous voyez dans le film. C'est ce que j'ai vu et ce n'était qu'une seule fois. Il n'y a rien que je puisse voir dans le film de M. Fleury ou de d'autres films qui ne soit pas correct. J'étais libre de me déplacer. Comme je vous le dis, je suis allé partout sur la glace, autant et aussi loin que je le pouvais.

M. Lundrigan: Est-ce que votre film a jamais été montré en public?

M. Stadt: Oui, nous l'avons montré la semaine dernière au cinéma Verdi, et il a été très bien reçu. Certaines gens disaient: Pourquoi se préoccuper des phoques? Pourquoi ne pas tourner des films sur ce qui se passe au Vietnam? Mais c'est une autre question.

Le président: Monsieur Crouse?

M. McGrath: Vous voyez, monsieur le président, je n'ai même pas pris dix minutes.

M. Rose: Une question supplémentaire, monsieur le président. C'est à propos de ce que M. Stadt vient de dire: Pourquoi se préoccuper des phoques, monsieur Stadt?

M. McGrath: Demandez cela à M. Davies.

M. Stadt: Vous m'avez posé cette question: pourquoi se préoccupez des phoques?

M. Rose: Oui, si je comprends bien, vous êtes...

M. Stadt: Simplement pour répondre aux gens qui nous critiquent au Canada, c'est tout.

M. Stafford: C'est ce que l'audience...

M. Stadt: C'est tout. Le film indique que dans les abattoirs, dans n'importe quelle partie du monde, la boucherie continue. C'est ce que dit le texte lorsque la tuerie commence. Par conséquent si un spectateur en Europe entendait cela, il se sentirait directement visé.

[Text]

Mr. Rose: Is this a commercial film available for distribution through the normal commercial channels?

Mr. Städt: And how; of course it is.

Mr. Rose: And are films about seal slaughter since we have had all this publicity very profitable ventures? Are they in high demand, is there an excellent European market, and so on?

Mr. Städt: I tell you, we were approached by ORTF which is the French network. The ORTF wanted to buy the film by a man named Pierre or Paul Mignon. He screened the film. He liked it but he wanted to cut the beginning and he wanted to cut the slaughter house—in other words, to use only the seal hunt.

As director of the film and the author of the film I am entitled to oppose that and I opposed it. In other words, a few countries are interested in the film but the only thing they are interested in is to get from us the seal hunt alone.

Mr. Rose: Do I understand from what you have said, then, that you have not really sold the film nor rented it at all?

Mr. Städt: No, because under these circumstances, I do not agree. It caused great harm to Mr. Koneman though, and we have some money in it, but I am not going to let people cut into my film.

Mr. Rose: Then your film is a financial flop, is it not?

Mr. Städt: A financial flop?

Mr. Rose: A failure.

Mr. Städt: A failure?

Mr. Rose: A financial failure as far as your company is concerned.

Mr. Städt: No, I would not say that because if I agreed with France, I could get very easily \$1500 for one showing, and then another \$2,000 from Germany and maybe something more from England. Then it would become a very big financial success.

Mr. Rose: But at the moment it is not a financial success?

Mr. Städt: No, because we do not want it that way.

Mr. Rose: By your own choosing?

Mr. Städt: Yes, and I stick to it.

Mr. Rose: Thank you.

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, in making the third film which was shown this morning,

[Interpretation]

M. Rose: S'agit-il là d'un film commercial distribué par les voies commerciales habituelles?

M. Städt: Mais oui, certainement.

M. Rose: Et les films sur l'abattage des phoques, depuis que l'on a eu toute cette publicité, se vendent-ils bien? Y a-t-il assez de demandes et le débouché européen est-il intéressant?

M. Städt: Je peux vous dire que le réseau français, l'ORTF, nous a contactés et par l'intermédiaire d'un certain Pierre ou Paul Mignon, qui l'a fait projeter. Le film a plu mais il voulait couper le commencement ainsi que la partie où l'on voit l'abattoir, en d'autres termes, il ne voulait utiliser que la chasse aux phoques.

En tant que réalisateur et auteur du film, j'avais le droit de m'y opposer et, de fait, je me suis opposé. Certains autres pays s'y intéressent également, mais ils voudraient simplement obtenir la partie du film qui montre la chasse aux phoques.

M. Rose: Savez-vous que d'après ce que vous dites, vous n'avez ni loué ni vendu le film?

M. Städt: Non, parce que je n'accepterai pas de le faire sous ces conditions. Ceci a fait beaucoup de tort à M. Koneman, étant donné que nous y avons investi pas mal d'argent, mais je ne vais pas permettre que l'on découpe mon film.

M. Rose: Donc votre film est un fiasco financier, n'est-ce pas?

M. Städt: Un fiasco financier, vous dites?

M. Rose: Un échec.

M. Städt: Un échec?

M. Rose: Un échec financier pour ce qui est de votre compagnie.

M. Städt: Non, je ne le crois pas, parce que si j'étais d'accord avec l'ORTF, j'aurais pu facilement obtenir \$1,500 pour une séance, et une autre somme de \$2,000 de l'Allemagne et peut-être un peu plus d'Angleterre. C'aurait été vraiment un succès sur le plan financier.

M. Rose: Mais pour le moment ce ne l'est pas.

M. Städt: Non, parce que nous ne le voulons pas de cette façon.

M. Rose: De votre propre choix?

M. Städt: Oui, et j'y tiens.

M. Rose: Merci.

M. Crouse: Monsieur le président, lors des prises de vue du troisième film que nous

[Texte]

was it your intention to portray that the killing of seals is no less humane than the killing of steers or swine?

Mr. Stadi: When I left Montreal for the Magdalen Islands, I had no intention at all—no intention at all. I did not know what kind of film it was going to be. When I saw what went on, then I could see the difference between the 1964 version and the truth. Then I decided to take an example and make a parallel; that is all.

Mr. Crouse: You have informed the Committee that you arranged the background music of the 1964 film.

Mr. Stadi: Well, with the director.

Mr. Crouse: With the director?

Mr. Stadi: Yes; I did not have the final word; I suggested the music.

Mr. Crouse: This would indicate, though, that you are aware of the entire film and what was filmed. This film, as I understand it, was utilized by the CBC. Have you any idea of the amount of money the CBC paid for the showing of this film and to whom it was paid?

Mr. Stadi: I really do not know how much the CBC paid for that film.

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, could we have this information made available?

Mr. Stadi: It would be nice to know.

Mr. Stafford: Is this the Davis film that you are talking about?

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Mr. Crouse: I am talking about the first film, the Artek film, which was shown by the CBC according to Mr. Barry MacDonald, Director of Secretariat CBC Head Office, and I would like to know what amount of money the CBC paid for this film and to whom.

Mr. McGrath: I have a supplementary question.

The Chairman: Mr. McGrath?

Mr. McGrath: What became of what I think you refer to in the film business as the rushes? In other words, the CBC commissioned you to produce a film. In the production of that film you shot 10,000 feet but in the final version of the film actually only 2,000 feet were used. What became of the other 8,000 feet and who had the rights to it?

[Interprétation]

avons vu ce matin, aviez-vous l'intention de présenter l'abattage des phoques comme étant une opération pas moins dénuée de sentiments humains que l'abattage des porcs et du bétail en général?

M. Stadi: Quand je suis parti de Montréal aux Îles-de-la-Madeleine, je n'avais aucun but défini. Je ne savais pas quel genre de film nous pourrions faire. Quand j'ai vu ce qui s'est passé, j'ai pu voir la différence entre la version de 1964 et la vérité. C'est alors que j'ai décidé de prendre un exemple, et de faire une comparaison. C'est tout.

M. Crouse: Vous avez dit au comité que vous aviez arrangé la musique de fous pour le film de 1964.

M. Stadi: Je l'ai fait avec le directeur.

M. Crouse: Avec le directeur?

M. Stadi: Oui. Je n'avais pas le dernier mot. J'ai pris les arrangements pour ce qui est de la musique.

M. Crouse: Donc, vous étiez au courant de ce qu'on filmait. Si je comprends bien, Radio-Canada s'est servie de ce film. Combien Radio-Canada a-t-elle payé pour projeter ce film et à qui l'argent a-t-il été versé?

M. Stadi: Je ne sais vraiment pas combien Radio-Canada a payé.

M. Crouse: Y a-t-il moyen d'obtenir ce renseignement, monsieur le président?

M. Stadi: Il serait bon de le savoir.

M. Stafford: S'agit-il du film de Davis?

M. Crouse: Je parle du premier film, le film d'Artek que Radio-Canada a projeté, aux dires de M. Barry MacDonald, directeur du secrétariat, au bureau principal de Radio-Canada, et j'aimerais savoir combien Radio-Canada a payé pour ce film et à qui l'argent a été versé.

M. McGrath: Une question supplémentaire.

Le président: Monsieur McGrath?

M. McGrath: Qu'est-il advenu de ce qu'on appelle dans l'industrie du film, les ébauches? En d'autres termes, Radio-Canada vous a chargé de produire un film. Dans la production de ce film, vous avez tourné 10,000 pieds de film. Mais dans la version finale de ce film vous vous êtes servi de 2,000 pieds. Qu'est-ce qui s'est passé avec les 8,000 qui restaient? Qui y avait droit?

[Text]

Mr. Städt: Normally the production house keeps the remaining film. I do not know what happened to them because Artek went into bankruptcy. As far as I know everything was taken from Artek. I really do not know what became of those rushes.

Mr. McGrath: Have you ever seen them in any other film?

Mr. Städt: No.

Mr. Crouse: Why was the killer using an iron hook instead of the regulation club in Film No. 1, which was obviously intended to be a documentary film?

Mr. Städt: I cannot answer this because I do not know.

Mr. Crouse: You will recall that in Film No.1 the killer was using what was obviously an iron hook instead of a regulation club, and this would indicate that that section of the film in particular was faked or staged—you can use whatever word you wish—it was not according to...

Mr. Städt: Of course, this is not the way to kill a seal.

Mr. Crouse: And this film was purchased and shown by the CBC even though it portrayed a faked or staged method of killing seals. Is this correct?

Mr. Whelan: Mr. Chairman, may I interject. I checked on this and I found that our regulations were changed after that film was made. They could use that type of equipment then. There was really no regulation at that time which defined what type of equipment they could use to kill.

Mr. McGrath: But still there was a regulation in the Criminal Code regarding the humane slaughter of animals.

Mr. Whelan: Yes, but we made our regulations—let me put it this way—more strict.

Mr. McGrath: But they certainly were being violated at that time.

Mr. Crouse: It is also my understanding, Mr. Chairman, that this film was made on the ice prior to the opening of the season. Is that correct?

Mr. Städt: Mr. André Fleury actually left ten days, earlier and was alone on the Magdalen Islands. Whether it was before the season or not, I do not know, I cannot recall the dates. All I know is that he was alone on the ice with his camera.

Mr. Crouse: They were shooting these seals with a rifle in Film No. 1 that we were shown this morning. It is obvious that this

[Interpretation]

M. Städt: En général, celui qui produit le film retient le reste. Je ne sais pas ce qui est arrivé à ces films parce que la compagnie Artek a fait banqueroute et qu'on leur a tout enlevé. Je ne sais pas ce qui est arrivé à ces ébauches.

M. McGrath: Les avez-vous revues dans un autre film?

M. Städt: Non.

M. Crouse: Dans le film n° 1, pourquoi le chasseur se servait-il d'un crochet de fer plutôt que du bâton réglementaire? C'était un film documentaire.

M. Städt: Je ne peux vraiment pas vous répondre parce que je ne le sais pas.

M. Crouse: Vous vous souvenez que dans le premier film, celui qui abattait l'animal se servait d'un crampon de fer au lieu du bâton. Ceci semble montrer qu'il s'agissait d'un coup monté.

M. Städt: Oui, ce n'est pas la façon de tuer un phoque.

M. Crouse: Et pourtant ce film a été acheté par Radio-Canada et on l'a montré; bien que le film représentait une méthode fausse d'abattre les phoques, qu'on a fait un coup monté. Est-ce exact?

M. Whelan: J'ai vérifié la question et j'ai vu que nos Règlements ont été modifiés par la suite. A ce moment-là, il n'y avait pas vraiment de règlement pour dicter le genre d'instrument dont on devrait se servir pour abattre les phoques.

M. McGrath: Il existait quand même dans le Code Criminel des dispositions quant à l'abattage humain des animaux.

M. Whelan: Nos règlements vont plus loin, si je puis dire, que le Code.

M. McGrath: Mais on a violé le règlement.

M. Crouse: D'après ce que je comprends, ce film a été tourné sur la glace avant l'ouverture de la saison, ai-je raison?

M. Städt: Monsieur André Fleury est parti dix jours avant la saison, il était seul dans les Îles-de-la-Madeleine. Je ne me souviens pas des dates, je sais simplement qu'il était seul sur la glace avec sa caméra.

M. Crouse: Dans le premier film que nous avons vu ce matin, on abattait les phoques avec des fusils. Évidemment, ceci cause la

[Texte]

would cause the loss of many seals. Could you give us any idea of the purpose in showing the shooting of seals in this film?

Mr. Stadt: I cannot give you any answer. I really think it is ridiculous to show the hunter who is Serge Deyglun, killing the seal to demonstrate God only knows what. It is even worse than what a hunter does. At least a hunter has a reason, he is living with it, but Serge Deyglun did not live with it. Perhaps he did it for the kick of it, I do not know. The film does not explain it. They say that this is the proper way to kill a seal but why kill four or five of them in front of the camera? I cannot see the point in it.

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, it was also obvious that it terrified the seal herds when aircraft flew over them. Having witnessed the seal hunt, would you say that flying over the herds should be prohibited especially in the pupping season?

Mr. Stadt: No, they do not.

Mr. Crouse: This is just a normal reaction that we saw on the film?

Mr. Stadt: There is nothing to the seal hunt. It is an industry. As I said before, it is no worse than fishing salmon in a river or slaughtering pigs in a slaughterhouse.

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Mr. Whelan: Actually, I wanted to ask the same question Mr. Crouse asked. I think you misunderstood him. He was trying to say that when the mother seal is on the ice and a helicopter or an airplane flies low does this not frighten them into the water? They get off the ice floe as quickly as they can if a low-flying helicopter goes by.

Mr. Stadt: Yes, it scares them.

Mr. Whelan: So, if they are going to whelp or pup, whatever you want to call it, or have their young on the ice and they go into the water, the pup will drown in the water. Is that not right?

Mr. Stadt: The pup does not drown, sir. You have seen this in my film. They can swim. This is false because in my film you can see the seal pup swimming.

Mr. Whelan: How old would that seal pup be?

Mr. Stadt: I do not know.

Mr. Whelan: I mean when they are first born. Our people tell us that they die if they are born in the water. Their chances of survival are nil.

[Interprétation]

perte de beaucoup de phoques. Pouvez-vous nous dire pourquoi on montrait cette façon de chasser dans le film?

M. Stadt: Vraiment, je ne sais pas. Je trouve que c'est ridicule de montrer l'abat-tage des phoques par le chasseur Serge Deyglun, et pour démontrer je ne sais quoi. C'est pire que ce que fait le chasseur. Au moins le chasseur le fait pour une raison, et doit l'accepter, mais Serge Deyglun ne le fait pas pour gagner sa vie; peut-être pour rire, je ne sais pas, le film ne le dit pas. On dit que c'est la bonne façon de tuer un phoque, mais pourquoi en tuer 4 ou 5 devant la caméra? Je ne vois pas l'idée.

M. Crouse: Monsieur le président, il est évident qu'il n'est pas bon de survoler les troupeaux de phoques en hélicoptère. Cela les effraie. Ayant vu la chasse, monsieur Stadt, ne seriez-vous pas d'avis que ces vols devraient être défendus, surtout durant la saison où les petits naissent?

M. Stadt: Non.

M. Crouse: C'est donc une réaction normale que nous avons vue sur film?

M. Stadt: C'est une industrie, et comme je le disais ce n'est pas pire que d'aller pêcher du saumon dans les rivières ou d'abattre des animaux dans les abattoirs.

M. Whelan: Je voudrais poser la même question que M. Crouse. Vous n'avez pas très bien compris je crois. Ce qu'il dit, c'est que si les hélicoptères ou les avions passent au-dessus d'un troupeau quand les mères vont mettre bas, les phoques se sauvent vers l'eau.

M. Stadt: Oui, cela les effraie.

M. Whelan: Donc, s'ils sont sur le point de mettre bas, et qu'ils sautent à l'eau, le jeune se noie, n'est-ce pas?

M. Stadt: Non, le jeune phoque ne se noie pas; vous l'avez vu dans mon film, les jeunes peuvent déjà nager.

M. Whelan: Quel serait l'âge du petit?

M. Stadt: Je ne sais pas.

M. Whelan: On nous dit que si la mère met bas dans l'eau, les jeunes meurent. Ils ne peuvent pas survivre.

[Text]

Mr. Stadi: I cannot answer, that. I am not familiar with that matter.

Mr. McGrath: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order, the witness could not be expected to answer that question. He is a film maker; he is not a biologist, or whatever you call them.

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, I have another question and then I will pass. In Film No. 1 we saw a knife being thrown into a live seal. It is certainly not indicative of true sealing methods. Could you give us any idea why it was portrayed in this fashion? For what purpose and to serve what ends was it done?

Mr. Stadi: We are going into philosophy here. One could succeed in making a very sensational film that way. I do not see any other reason for it, actually.

Mr. Crouse: In your opinion was this film simply designed, if shown, to destroy Canada's image abroad?

Mr. Stadi: Maybe. That could be one reason. I do not say it was, but...

Mr. Stafford: I just have one question. So I understand correctly from what you told Mr. Crouse that in Film No. 1 the pups were killed for the purposes of the film only and that the pelts were actually wasted?

Mr. Stadi: I am not saying that it was done for the film. I am not accusing anyone of doing that in 1964. All I am saying is that there is a difference between what I saw in the 1964 film, or even in the film of Brian Davies and what I saw on the ice.

Mr. Stafford: Yes, but these people who were up there were not actual hunters. The killing was done for the purposes of the film and not for any hunt.

Mr. Stadi: I cannot answer you because I was not on the Magdalen Islands in 1964 and I do not know that. All I know is that Mr. Fleury went ahead before the season began and probably started to film on his own, so I do not know whether he shot those scenes then or not.

Mr. Stafford: Were they real hunters in the film or just people making believe?

Mr. Stadi: I really do not know.

The Chairman: Mr. St. Pierre.

Mr. St. Pierre: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I just have a couple of questions. I am concerned about the 8,000 feet of film which was not used in the 1964 production. That is not an unusually large amount of film to use, is it? I notice you got 2,000 feet out of 3,000 feet

[Interpretation]

M. Stadi: Cela je ne peux pas vous répondre, je ne suis pas assez au courant de ces questions.

M. McGrath: Il ne saurait répondre à cette question, c'est un réalisateur, il n'est pas biologiste.

M. Crouse: Je voudrais simplement poser une question. On montre qu'on enfonce un couteau dans un phoque encore vivant, dans le premier film, et ceci n'est certainement pas la façon dont on s'y prend d'habitude. Pourquoi cette manière de montrer les choses? Dans quel but?

M. Stadi: C'est de la philosophie, cela. On peut amplifier les faits de cette façon; je ne vois pas d'autre raison.

M. Crouse: Une dernière question. Selon vous, ce film a-t-il été montré simplement pour détruire la bonne opinion qu'on avait du Canada à l'étranger?

M. Stadi: Peut-être, je ne dis pas que cela a été fait pour cela, mais c'est possible.

M. Stafford: Une seule question. Vous dites que les petits qui ont été abattus dans le premier film, l'ont été uniquement pour le film et qu'on a jeté les peaux?

M. Stadi: Je ne dis pas que cela a été fait uniquement pour le film, je n'accuse personne d'avoir fait cela en 1964, je dis seulement qu'il y a une différence entre ce que je vois dans le film de 1964 de M. Brian Davies et ce que j'ai vu sur la banquise.

M. Stafford: Oui, mais alors cet abattage a eu lieu simplement pour le film et pas pour la chasse; il ne s'agissait pas de chasseurs.

M. Stadi: Je ne le sais pas parce que je n'étais pas aux Îles-de-la-Madeleine en 1964. Je sais que M. Fleury s'est rendu avant le commencement de la saison de chasse, de lui-même. Je ne sais pas s'il a tourné ces scènes-là.

M. Stafford: S'agissait-il de vrais chasseurs ou d'acteurs?

M. Stadi: Je n'en sais rien.

Le président: Monsieur St-Pierre.

M. St-Pierre: Monsieur le président, j'ai simplement quelques questions à poser. Ce qui m'intéresse c'est les 8,000 pieds de pellicule qui ont été tournés et n'ont pas été utilisés pour la réalisation du film en 1964. Ce n'est pas un chiffre tellement élevé,

[Texte]

shot, but it is very exceptional, is it not to be as economic as this when you are shooting?

Mr. Stadt: Let us say that shooting 10,000 or 11,000 feet of film for a one-hour program is average for private industry. If we go to a government-sponsored outfit such as the National Film Board, that is something else. It could end up at 40,000, 50,000 or 60,000 feet, but they succeed in making good films.

Mr. St. Pierre: That leads us into still another area of philosophy. I wonder, Mr. Chairman, if this witness can tell us from his knowledge what instructions were given to the film editor. What was he told to select to make this film, or do you know?

Mr. Stadt: I cannot tell you that because Andre Fleury, who was the director of the 1964 film, worked with the editors and I was not there. I was making some other films. In fact, at that time I was doing two films at once, so I really do not know what he was told.

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Mr. St. Pierre: Even though you were not on the Magdalen Islands at that time you felt that a badly distorted piece of work was being done.

Mr. Stadt: Yes, definitely.

Mr. St. Pierre: Why did you feel this way when you had not seen a seal hunt at that time?

Mr. Stadt: As I explained, with 10,000 feet of film you would have some scenes where the hunter would be running towards the pup and he would kill it the right way. There were many scenes like this and they were not shown in the film.

Mr. St. Pierre: Even though you had not seen seal hunting at this time you knew that a bad piece of work was being done?

Mr. Stadt: By intuition I wondered why it was only shown that way.

Mr. St. Pierre: Thank you very much.

Mr. Stadt: It was intuition only.

Mr. Hogarth: Mr. Stadt, there must have been more to your intuition than that. You viewed, I take it, the whole 10,000 feet of film. Is that correct?

Mr. Stadt: Yes.

Mr. Hogarth: Then you must have seen it several times.

[Interprétation]

n'est-ce pas. Je vois que vous avez pris 3,000 pieds de pellicule pour un film de 2,000 pieds. Je crois que c'est très économique ce que vous avez fait, n'est-ce pas?

M. Stadt: Tourner 10,000 ou 12,000 pieds de pellicule pour un programme d'une heure, pour l'industrie privée, c'est normal. Si vous travaillez pour des organismes d'État, comme l'Office national du film, la question est tout à fait différente. On tourne 40,000, 50,000 ou 60,000 pieds, mais les films sont bons.

M. St-Pierre: Monsieur le président dans un autre domaine de pensée, je me demande si le témoin pourrait nous dire, d'après ce qu'il sait, quelle directive a été donnée à l'éditeur du film? Que lui a-t-on dit de choisir?

M. Stadt: Je ne puis vous le dire, car M. André Fleury, qui était directeur, a travaillé avec les éditeurs, et je n'étais pas là moi-même. Je réalisais d'autres films à ce moment-là. J'en ai même réalisé deux à la fois, de sorte que je ne sais pas vraiment quelles directives il a reçues.

M. St-Pierre: Bien que vous ne soyez pas allé aux Îles-de-la-Madeleine à cette époque, vous pensez qu'un film infidèle a été tourné.

M. Stadt: Oui, certainement.

M. St-Pierre: Alors qu'à ce moment-là vous n'aviez pas assisté à une chasse?

M. Stadt: Comme je l'ai dit tout à l'heure, avec 10,000 pieds de pellicule, il y aurait eu des scènes où la chasse se faisait selon les règlements. Il y avait de ces scènes, mais on ne les a pas montrées.

M. St-Pierre: Même si vous n'aviez pas vu la chasse aux phoques, vous saviez qu'un mauvais travail avait été fait?

M. Stadt: Par intuition oui, je me suis souvent demandé pourquoi on montrait seulement ces images, mais par intuition seulement.

M. St-Pierre: Merci beaucoup.

M. Stadt: Par intuition seulement.

M. Hogarth: Monsieur Stadt, il devrait y avoir plus que de l'intuition de votre part. Vous avez visionné les 10,000 pieds de pellicule, n'est-ce pas?

M. Stadt: Oui.

M. Hogarth: Vous les avez visionnés plusieurs fois?

[Text]

Mr. Stadi: No. I have seen it twice.

Mr. Hogarth: You mean when you were participating in the...

Mr. Stadi: No. I did not participate in anything. With everybody there, we screened the whole material.

Mr. Hogarth: Well, having seen the 10,000 feet, you must have seen the selected film from that 10,000 feet that we saw here today.

Mr. Stadi: Yes, of course.

Mr. Hogarth: Did you have any discussions with the others who were involved in the making of this film, as to why these things were cut out?

Mr. Stadi: The only one with whom I had a discussion—and it was not really a discussion—I just said that I did not agree with the way the thing was edited at the end, with what remained of the film. I did not agree with it. But I could not say more.

Mr. Hogarth: Who did you discuss that with?

Mr. Stadi: I discussed it with Andre Fleury at the time.

Mr. Hogarth: What did he tell you?

Mr. Stadi: A very good answer. "When you do a thing I do not ask, and when I do one, do not ask." And this is I think normal. I cannot say anything to someone who directs a film.

Mr. Hogarth: Well, did you not ask him why so much of this footage that showed the legitimate killing of seals, if I may use that expression, was taken out?

Mr. Stadi: The answer stops the argument. Which is what I have told you.

Mr. Hogarth: Again please.

Mr. Stadi: I was advised to mind my own business. That is all.

Mr. Hogarth: Did you conclude from your brief discussion with him that he merely wanted to show certain aspects of what had occurred on the ice without showing the truth?

Mr. Stadi: Yes, he knew I thought that.

Mr. Hogarth: And this is what he said was none of your business?

Mr. Stadi: Yes.

Mr. Rose: Are you going to proceed to another line of questioning?

[Interpretation]

M. Stadi: Non, je les ai vus deux fois.

M. Hogarth: Vous voulez dire lorsque que vous participiez...

M. Stadi: Non, je n'ai participé à rien. Nous avons visionné tout le matériel, devant tout le monde.

M. Hogarth: Ayant vu les 10,000 pieds de pellicule, vous devez avoir vu le film qui a été tiré de ces 10,000 pieds et que nous avons vu aujourd'hui.

M. Stadi: Naturellement.

M. Hogarth: Avez-vous parlé avec les autres personnes qui ont participé au tournage et au montage du film, au sujet des coupures?

M. Stadi: Le seul avec lequel je me sois entretenu, ce fut pour lui dire que je n'étais pas d'accord avec la copie finale, je n'étais pas d'accord, mais je ne pourrais pas en dire davantage.

M. Hogarth: Avez qui en avez-vous parlé?

M. Stadi: Avec André Fleury, à ce moment-là.

M. Hogarth: Qu'est-ce qu'il vous a dit?

M. Stadi: Il m'a donné une très bonne réponse: «Lorsque tu fais une chose, je n'en discute pas, alors lorsque je fais quelque chose, fais de même.» Et, à mon avis, c'est normal. Je ne pense rien dire à quelqu'un qui réalise un film.

M. Hogarth: Est-ce que vous ne lui avez pas demandé pourquoi tant de pellicules qui montraient l'aspect légitime de la chasse au phoque ont été enlevées, si je puis employer cette expression.

M. Stadi: Mais, sa réponse a mis fin à la discussion. C'est ce que je vous ai dit.

M. Hogarth: Encore, je vous prie.

M. Stadi: Il m'a prié de me mêler de ce qui me regardait. C'est tout.

M. Hogarth: Avez-vous conclu de cette brève discussion avec lui qu'il voulait montrer certains aspects de ce qui se passait sur la glace sans montrer la vérité?

M. Stadi: Oui, il savait que c'était ce que je pensais.

M. Hogarth: Et, il vous a dit de vous mêler de ce qui vous regardait.

M. Stadi: Oui.

M. Rose: Allez-vous changer de ligne d'idée?

[Texte]

Mr. Hogarth: No. It was obvious, was it not, that a great deal of the '64 film was shot during the seal hunt as opposed to shots taken two or three days before of one individual hunter. Was there any dubbing, do you know, of shots taken before the seal hunt opened in the shots taken of the seal hunt?

Mr. Städt: No. I do not think so. As far as I know there was no dubbing at all in the 1964 version.

Mr. Hogarth: What were the differences between the '64 film and what you saw on the ice? You have told us about the use of the hook, which has perhaps been explained away, and you told us about the shooting and the incident about the man prodding the seal with the knife. We recall those. Do you know of any others?

Mr. Städt: Which were not shown on the film, do you mean?

Mr. Hogarth: No, the differences between what you saw on the ice and the '64 film. You see, I have seen these films only once, and I would like you to reflect if you could and tell me what you think was staged. That is what I want to know.

Mr. Städt: When I was on the ice, I never saw a hunter running toward a seal pup and just launch the knife into the body to make sure it does not get away, then run to a next one and do exactly the same action, and so on.

Mr. Hogarth: So all the seals that you saw killed when you were on the ice were killed with a club?

Mr. Städt: All of them.

Mr. Hogarth: Now, you said that you did not know what you were going to film when you went to the Magdalen Islands.

• 1235

Mr. Städt: That is right.

Mr. Hogarth: What motivated you to go there, other than to get the truth?

Mr. Städt: Well, as I explained it before, I had an intuition in '64 that something was wrong with the film, but it was only an intuition.

Mr. Hogarth: You must have known that with this 10,000 feet, and 8,000 being cut out, and you knew what was cut out, you must have known that there was something wrong with the film.

Mr. Städt: Yes.

Mr. Hogarth: So knowing that, I take it you went to the ice in '66 to get at the truth.

[Interprétation]

M. Hogarth: Non. Il était manifeste, n'est-ce pas qu'une bonne partie du film de 1964 a été tourné au cours de la chasse au phoque par opposition au film qui avait été tourné 2 ou trois jours auparavant par un seul chasseur? Est-ce qu'au montage, on a mêlé des bouts de pellicule tournée avant et pendant la chasse?

M. Städt: Non, je ne pense pas. Non, à ma connaissance, il n'y a pas eu de montage dans la version de 1964.

M. Hogarth: Quelle était la différence entre le film de 1964 et ce que vous avez vu sur la glace? Vous nous avez parlé de l'emploi du crochet. Vous nous avez parlé du coup de fusil et de l'incident où l'homme a enfoncé son couteau dans le phoque. Nous nous rappelons de cela. En savez-vous d'autres?

M. Städt: Qui n'ont pas été montrés dans le film?

M. Hogarth: Non, la différence entre ce que vous avez vu sur la glace et le film tourné en 1964. Je n'ai vu le film qu'une fois et j'aimerais, si c'était possible, que vous me disiez ce que vous en pensez. C'est ce que je veux savoir.

M. Städt: Lorsque j'étais sur la glace, je n'ai jamais vu un chasseur courir vers un bébé phoque pour lui plonger son couteau dans le corps afin de s'assurer que l'animal ne s'enfuit et ensuite aller vers un deuxième et faire la même chose, etc.

M. Hogarth: Tous les phoques que vous avez vus morts sur la glace avaient été tués par un bâton?

M. Städt: Oui. Tous.

M. Hogarth: Vous avez dit que vous ne saviez pas ce que vous alliez filmer quand vous êtes allés aux Îles-de-la-Madeleine.

M. Städt: C'est exact.

M. Hogarth: Qu'est-ce qui vous a poussé à y aller, à part le fait d'y chercher la vérité?

M. Städt: Comme je l'ai dit tout à l'heure, j'avais l'intuition en 1964 que quelque chose clochait dans ce film. Mais ce n'était qu'une intuition.

M. Hogarth: Vous deviez savoir qu'avec ces 10,000 pieds de pellicules tournés, dont 8,000 furent inutilisés et que vous aviez vus, que quelque chose ne tournait pas rond.

M. Städt: Oui.

M. Hogarth: Conscient de cet état de choses, vous êtes allés sur la glace en 1966 pour y découvrir la vérité.

[Text]

Mr. Stadi: I did not know if the scenes when they skinned the seals alive, I did not know whether this was true or not. Do you understand what I mean? This I did not know.

Mr. Hogarth: I see.

The Chairman: One last supplementary question from Mr. Rose, and then we will adjourn.

Mr. Rose: This goes back to a phrase that Mr. Hogarth was concerned about too, and it concerns your intuition that a bad piece of work was being done. I believe I am, if not quoting you correctly, at least paraphrasing you correctly. And I think it is fair to say also that you implied that the 2,000 feet were deliberately cut so that they would be sensational. Therefore that would contribute to their market value.

Mr. Stadi: Right.

Mr. Rose: I would like to ask you a question. Can you explain to us why on the second reel all the lab sequences and inspection sequences were so incredibly dull after the sensationalism of the slaughter earlier? The two things seemed inconsistent to me.

Mr. Stadi: They had a problem in doing a one-hour program, a problem of length. So I believe they just put anything in to fill it out to make the hour.

Mr. Rose: Like the grinding of the teeth.

Mr. Stadi: All that, and the lab, and the RCMP or the Air Force demonstrating a survey on the ice, and so on. These were to fill up the film and to get an hour program. I think if you sell a half hour to the CBC you receive \$5,000, and if you sell a one-hour program you receive \$10,000. It is as simple as that.

Mr. Rose: It seems to me that with all the other film—you know the blood and guts film footage available—it is almost impossible for me to accept, in view of what you have implied, that this was sensationalism, that it did not represent the true facts. It seemed to me professionally inconsistent, if there was an aim, as you suggest...

Mr. Stadi: Yes. But there would be a contradiction. If they would have shown the scenes where the seals are killed the proper way, this leaves the question open to argument. I hope you agree with me, and you understand what I mean.

[Interpretation]

M. Stadi: Je ne savais pas si les scènes où l'on écorchait les phoques vivants étaient vraies ou non. Voyez-vous ce que je veux dire? Je ne le savais pas.

M. Hogarth: Je vois.

Le président: Encore une question, monsieur Rose, puis nous leverons la séance.

M. Rose: Cela a trait à une phrase qui a également préoccupé monsieur Hogarth. A propos de votre intuition qu'on avait fait du mauvais travail. Je crois que même si je ne vous cite pas correctement, je traduis correctement ce que vous avez dit.

Et je crois qu'il est juste aussi de dire que vous aviez le sentiment que les 2,000 pieds ont été coupés de façon délibérée pour faire quelque chose de sensationnel qui en augmenterait la valeur marchande?

M. Stadi: Oui.

M. Rose: Par conséquent, je voudrais vous poser une question. Pouvez-vous nous expliquer pourquoi dans la deuxième bobine, les séquences du laboratoire et de l'inspection, étaient si ennuyante, après les premières scènes sensationnelles du massacre? Tout cela me semble peu logique.

M. Stadi: Ils devaient faire un film pour une émission d'une heure et ils eurent ainsi à faire face à un problème de longueur. De sorte qu'ils ont dû mettre n'importe quoi pour remplir le temps.

M. Rose: Comme le grincement de dents.

M. Stadi: Tout cela, comme le laboratoire et la Gendarmerie royale et l'aviation surveillant les glaces, etc... Tout ça, c'est du remplissage pour faire un film d'une heure. Je crois que si vous vendez un film d'une demi-heure à Radio-Canada, vous recevez \$5,000 et pour une heure, \$10,000. C'est aussi simple que cela.

M. Rose: Il me semble que tout l'autre film, le film de sang et de tripes, il est presque impossible d'accepter, étant donné ce que vous avez dit; que c'était du sensationnel, que cela ne représentait pas vraiment la réalité. Cela me semble malhonnête sur le plan professionnel, s'il y avait un but, comme vous le laissez entendre...

M. Stadi: Oui, mais il y aurait une contradiction. S'ils avaient montré des scènes où les phoques sont tués comme il convient, cela laisse la question à la discussion. J'espère que vous partagez mon avis et que vous comprenez ce que je veux dire.

[Texte]

Mr. Rose: Yes. But are you also suggesting that the officials there, that the lab sequences, the inspection sequences, were there to imply Canadian legitimacy or tacit approval of what was going on?

Mr. Stadt: Well, I will tell you something. I am sure they were approached without knowing what the purpose of the film was, if I understand correctly your question about all those officials.

Mr. Rose: You said earlier that you felt that it might be made to embarrass Canada, or our country.

Mr. Stadt: It could be.

Mr. Rose: And I am just asking you, and you have answered, that that was the reason for the sequence involving the officials, to indicate to other countries that Canada tacitly approved this, approved this method.

Mr. Stadt: No. You are trying now to put me on the spot, and to accuse.

Mr. Rose: No. I am not.

Mr. Stadt: Whether it was shown as a criticism of Canada, I cannot answer you. I do not know.

Mr. Whelan: Mr. Chairman. In the first film, does the witness know who the man was who used the rifle to shoot the seal, the adult seal? Do you know who he was?

• 1240

Mr. Stadt: Yes. He is Serge Deyglun, the man who wrote the test and narrates the film.

Mr. McGrath: Perhaps there might be a consensus that we have finished with this witness, and we could agree to call the next one after lunch. I have no further questions.

The Chairman: Will he be excused then?

Mr. Lundrigan: There might be some further questions. I do not feel like holding the witness if we have completely finished. But there are questions relating to the CBC situation, and I was hoping that we could call, was it Mr. MacDonald?

The Chairman: Mr. Davies is next.

Mr. Lundrigan: No, but Mr. MacDonald is to be with us sometime today because he is here, and there are certain questions on

[Interprétation]

M. Rose: Oui. Mais insinuez-vous par là que les hauts fonctionnaires, les séquences de laboratoire, les séquences d'inspection étaient là pour montrer que le Canada légitimait ou approuvait d'une manière tacite ce qui se passait?

M. Stadt: Je suis sûr qu'on leur a demandé leur participation sans que les fonctionnaires ne sachent quel était le but du film, si je comprends bien votre question.

M. Rose: Vous disiez tout à l'heure que ceci avait peut-être été réalisé pour mettre le Canada ou notre pays dans l'embarras.

M. Stadt: Cela se pourrait.

M. Rose: Et je vous demande simplement, et vous avez répondu que la raison pour laquelle des personnes officielles figurent dans cette séquence était pour faire croire aux autres que le Canada approuvait cette méthode de manière tacite.

M. Stadt: Non, vous cherchez à m'acculer au mur et à m'accuser.

M. Rose: Non.

M. Stadt: Je ne peux pas répondre si c'était une critique formulée à l'égard du Canada. Je n'en sais rien.

M. Whelan: Monsieur le président, est-ce que le témoin saurait qui est l'homme qui a utilisé un fusil pour tuer un phoque adulte dans le premier film?

M. Stadt: Oui, c'est Deyghen, l'homme qui a rédigé le texte et qui est la narrateur du film.

M. McGrath: Nous pourrions peut-être nous entendre pour finir le questionnaire et pour appeler le prochain témoin après le repas. Je n'ai pas d'autres questions à poser.

Le président: Le témoin est-il libre de partir alors?

M. Lundrigan: Il est possible qu'il ait à répondre à d'autres questions. Je trouve qu'il est inutile de retenir un témoin si nous avons fini de lui poser des questions, mais il y aura certaines questions relatives à Radio-Canada et j'espérais que nous puissions interroger, était-ce M. MacDonald?

Le président: M. Davies est le suivant.

M. Lundrigan: Non, M. MacDonald doit être parmi nous aujourd'hui et j'aimerais lui poser quelques questions relatives à certains

[Text]

which he might be able to shed some light. And if there is a conflict in evidence, then we can iron it out.

Mr. Whelan: Are you available for the rest of the day?

Mr. Städt: Yes. I have to go back around 9 o'clock tonight.

The Chairman: With that understanding then, you will be here this afternoon if needed?

Mr. Städt: Yes.

The Chairman: We now stand adjourned till 3:30 p.m. or until after the question period in the House.

AFTERNOON SITTING

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The Chairman: Gentlemen, I see a quorum. The subcommittee met immediately after the adjournment for lunch. The motion to have Mr. Serge Deyglun and Mr. Andre Fleury appear as witnesses is being looked after, and every effort is being made to contact these gentlemen and have a meeting as soon as possible later on this week.

Mr. Crouse: I move, Mr. Chairman, that we call Mr. Davies before this Committee?

Mr. Hogarth: Mr. Chairman, prior to the calling of this witness, it would certainly assist me if we could have a review of the film that Mr. Davies is alleged to have made. Unfortunately the camera has gone, for some reason. It was only a 10-minute film, and I would like to have my mind refreshed on what was contained in that film before we examine the witness?

Mr. Stafford: I move we go with the witness. We can get the film anytime, if needed.

The Chairman: Is Mr. MacDonald here from the CBC? We took it for granted this morning that we would not be seeing the film again, and we gave him permission to take the camera away. But we could have it returned, I should think.

Mr. Hogarth: It would be of great assistance.

The Chairman: I think Mr. MacDonald from the CBC will be here shortly, and we can make arrangements to have it back.

I will call Mr. Davies to the table.

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, I would also suggest that Mr. Davies be sworn under the

[Interpretation]

sujets sur lesquels on pourrait jeter un peu de lumière. Et s'il y a preuve de conflit, nous pourrions le briser.

M. Whelan: Pouvez-vous être ici toute la journée?

M. Städt: Oui, je dois rentrer vers 21 heures.

Le président: Vous serez donc à notre disposition cet après-midi.

M. Städt: Oui.

Le président: Nous reprendrons à 3:30 ou après la période des questions à la Chambre des communes.

SÉANCE DE L'APRÈS-MIDI

Le président: Messieurs, je vois que nous avons quorum. Le sous-comité s'est réuni immédiatement après le déjeuner et la motion destinée à faire comparaître M. Serge Deyglun et André Fleury est prise en considération, c'est-à-dire que nous faisons tous les efforts pour nous mettre en rapport avec ces messieurs afin qu'ils viennent témoigner aussi tôt que possible au cours de la semaine.

M. Crouse: Monsieur le président, je propose que nous demandions à M. Davies de venir témoigner.

M. Hogarth: Avant d'appeler ce témoin, cela m'aiderait de pouvoir revoir le film que monsieur Davies est sensé avoir fait. Malheureusement, le projecteur n'est plus ici, pour une raison ou pour une autre. Le film ne dure que 10 minutes. J'aimerais me remettre à l'esprit le contenu du film avant d'interroger le témoin.

M. Stafford: Je propose que l'on interroge le témoin. Nous pouvons revoir le film à n'importe quel autre moment, au besoin.

Le président: M. MacDonald de Radio-Canada est ici présent. Nous avons décidé ce matin que nous ne visionnerions pas le film à nouveau et nous avons donné la permission d'enlever le projecteur. Mais naturellement, nous pourrions demander qu'on le rapporte.

M. Hogarth: Cela nous serait très utile.

Le président: Je crois que M. MacDonald de Radio-Canada arrivera bientôt et nous pouvons faire en sorte qu'il revienne. M. Davies sera notre prochain témoin.

M. Crouse: Monsieur le président, je proposerais que M. Davies soit assermenté aux ter-

[Texte]

Senate and House of Commons Act before he gives any testimony to the Committee. I would so move.

The Chairman: Is that the wish of the Committee?

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Brian Davies (Executive Secretary, New Brunswick Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals): Mr. Chairman, would it be in order for me to make the request at this time?

The Chairman: Yes, Mr. Davies.

Mr. Davies: I would request the protection of the House, Mr. Chairman, and I would request leave to be represented by counsel. I would like to have my requests dealt with before I go on.

• 1540

Mr. Stafford: Mr. Chairman, does this mean that Mr. Davies has got to the represented by counsel. That is something we have done on only a few occasions. I would be just as happy myself to have him give his evidence in the ordinary way.

The Chairman: We have to settle the question of protection first. There were two requests.

Mr. Stafford: But I am speaking on the original motion, before the question of protection even arises. There is no doubt that he will be cross-examined and have questions put to him, and if we are going to do it in that particular way we may not get on today. Is it all that important? His words will be recorded. There are plenty of witnesses here to know what he said. I cannot see that in this particular case it will make any difference whether or not his evidence is under oath. Naturally, if his evidence is under oath, it puts a much greater onus on him.

The Chairman: I am in the hands of the Committee. The Committee has to decide whether or not he is to be under oath.

Mr. McGrath: Mr. Chairman, may I direct a question to the legal counsel of the House of Commons, Dr. Ollivier? Is it not automatic that witnesses appearing before parliamentary committees enjoy the same immunity as do Members of the House of Commons?

Dr. P. M. Ollivier (Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel, House of Commons): It is a little different. I have a couple of quotations here that the Chairman or I might read. They explain the protection that the witness has. Perhaps if he realizes the protection he has he might not need to have a lawyer.

[Interprétation]

mes de la Loi sur le Sénat et la Chambre des communes avant qu'il ne témoigne devant le Comité. C'est ce que je proposerais.

Le président: Est-ce le désir du Comité?

La motion est approuvée.

M. Brian Davies (Secrétaire exécutif, Société protectrice des animaux du Nouveau-Brunswick): Monsieur le président, puis-je formuler une requête?

Le président: Oui, monsieur Davies.

M. Davies: Je demanderais la protection de la Chambre et l'autorisation d'être représenté par un avocat. J'aimerais que l'on y réponde avant que je poursuive.

M. Stafford: Monsieur le président, est-ce que cela signifie que M. Davies doit être représenté par un avocat? Nous n'avons autorisé cette chose qu'en de rares occasions. Si ce n'est que de moi, il peut donner son témoignage de la manière habituelle.

Le président: Il convient de régler la question relative à la protection tout d'abord. N'oublions pas qu'il y avait deux demandes.

M. Stafford: Mais je parle de la motion originale, avant même que se pose cette question de la protection. Il n'y a aucun doute que le témoin sera interrogé et contre-interrogé, et si nous le faisons de cette façon-là, nous n'en aurons peut-être pas fini aujourd'hui. C'est aussi important que cela? Ses paroles seront enregistrées. Plusieurs témoins, ici, sauront ce qu'il a dit. Je ne vois pas, dans ce cas-ci, quelle sera la différence, que le témoin prête serment ou non. Naturellement, s'il prête serment, sa responsabilité est bien plus grande.

Le président: Tout dépend du Comité. C'est au Comité à décider si le témoin doit être assermenté ou non.

M. McGrath: Monsieur le président, je voudrais poser une question au conseiller parlementaire, M. Ollivier. Est-ce que les témoins comparissant devant les comités parlementaires jouissent de la même immunité que les députés à la Chambre des communes?

M. P. M. Ollivier (Légiste et conseiller parlementaire, Chambre des communes): C'est un peu différent. J'ai ici deux ou trois citations dont le président, ou moi-même, pourrait peut-être donner lecture. Elles expliquent la protection à laquelle le témoin a droit. S'il se rendait compte de la protection dont il jouit, il n'aurait peut-être pas besoin d'un avocat.

[Text]

Whether or not he has a lawyer is up to the Committee to decide. There are not many cases in which it has been allowed. There was one in 1793, I think, and another one in eighteen something, but still it is still up to the Committee to decide.

The Chairman: Mr. Davies?

Mr. Davies: Whether or not I have a lawyer, Mr. Chairman, has nothing to do with whether or not I am sworn. I feel that under our Bill of Rights it is a fundamental right of every Canadian to be represented by legal counsel at a hearing such as this, and I feel it would be unjust of the Committee to refuse me that right.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. McGrath: May I ask him why he feels he needs legal counsel? We have been hearing witnesses in committees...

The Chairman: Gentlemen, shall we deal with the requests in order?

Mr. McGrath: Mr. Chairman, I put a question to the witness, if you do not mind. I would like to ask why he feels he needs counsel at this time?

Mr. Anderson: We cannot discuss the question of whether or not the witness should be sworn...

The Chairman: As a matter of order, though, he asked for protection, and I was ready to read the relevant paragraph to enlighten the Committee and the witness. If I may do so we could then go on to the matter of legal counsel. In *Beauchesne on Parliamentary Rules and Forms*, paragraph 309 on page 246 states:

The privilege of freedom from arrest and molestation is attached to all witnesses summoned to attend before either House or Parliament, or before parliamentary Committees, and to others in personal attendance upon the business of Parliament, in coming, staying and returning.

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And paragraph 314 on page 247 of *Beauchesne's Parliamentary Rules and Forms* states:

Statements made to Parliament in the course of its proceedings are not actionable by law. (M. 133.) While the House punishes misconduct with severity, it is careful to protect witnesses from the consequences of their evidence given by order of the House; and on extraordinary

[Interpretation]

Qu'il ait un avocat ou non, c'est au Comité à décider. Il n'y a pas tellement de précédents. Il y en a eu un en 1793, je crois, un autre en dix-huit cent et quelque mais néanmoins, il incombe encore au Comité de décider.

Le président: Monsieur Davies?

M. Davies: Monsieur le président, que j'aie un avocat ou non, n'a rien à voir au fait d'être assermenté ou non. J'estime que c'est un droit essentiel de chaque Canadien, en vertu de la déclaration des droits de l'homme, d'être représenté par un avocat, lors d'une audience comme celle-ci. Et il me semble qu'il serait injuste que le Comité me refuse ce droit.

Merci, monsieur le président.

M. McGrath: Puis-je lui demander pourquoi il estime qu'il a besoin d'un avocat? Nous avons entendu des témoins aux comités...

Le président: Messieurs, est-ce que nous devons étudier cette demande?

M. McGrath: Monsieur le président, je veux poser une question au témoin. Je voudrais lui demander pourquoi il croit avoir besoin d'un avocat.

M. Anderson: Nous ne pouvons pas discuter la question de savoir si le témoin doit ou non être assermenté...

Le président: Mais, en fait, il a demandé cette protection. Je suis prêt à lui donner lecture de l'alinéa pertinent, pour éclairer le Comité et le témoin. Puis nous pourrions alors étudier la question de l'avocat. Dans le Précis de *procédure parlementaire*, de Beauchesne, au paragraphe 309, page 252, on dit:

Le privilège de l'immunité parlementaire contre toute arrestation et molestation s'étend à tous les témoins assignés à comparaître devant l'une ou l'autre des Chambres, ou devant quelque comité parlementaire, ainsi qu'à toutes les autres personnes qui doivent elles-mêmes s'occuper des travaux du Parlement, pendant qu'elles se rendent à l'endroit de leur travail, y séjournent ou en reviennent.

Au paragraphe 314, page 253, on dit:

(1) Les déclarations faites au Parlement au cours des délibérations parlementaires ne peuvent faire l'objet de poursuites judiciaires. M.133. Il est vrai que la Chambre punit avec rigueur la mauvaise conduite, mais elle prend bien soin de protéger les témoins contre les consé-

[Texte]

occasions, where further protection has been deemed necessary to elicit full disclosures, Acts have been passed to indemnify witnesses from all the penal consequences of their testimony. M. 583.

(2) A witness has been allowed the assistance of counsel when his evidence may tend to criminate himself.

Mr. Anderson: Mr. Chairman, if I may speak on this point, please, I think it is perfectly clear from what you have said that the witness may request counsel if he feels that his evidence might tend to incriminate him. I have no wish to go into that, but as the witness has suggested that he would like to be represented by counsel I see no reason why this Committee should refuse to allow it.

Mr. Hogarth: Mr. Chairman, I would like to be clear on whether the witness wants to be advised by counsel as he is questioned, or expects his counsel to answer the questions?

Mr. Davies: I expect to be advised by counsel.

Mr. Hogarth: I see nothing wrong with that.

Second, Mr. Chairman, I cannot see why the witness cannot get the protection of Section 5 of the Canada Evidence Act. It applies to all proceedings over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction. I think that that is probably the protection he wants. The protection that you have read out seemed to me to apply to libel or slander suits, as the case may be.

Dr. Ollivier: I am not sure. This, of course is, not a court of law, and Parliament being sovereign is not governed by all the usual laws but rather by its own customs and constitution and the regulations that it makes. He is also protected by the Senate and House of Commons Act, so I do not think that that comes so much into the question.

The Chairman: Mr. Whelan, did you want to speak to this matter?

Mr. Whelan: As a member of the Committee, I have no objection to Mr. Davies having a lawyer. I cannot see the advantage of having one at any time, so far as that goes, but if he wants one that is up to him.

[Interprétation]

quences des témoignages qu'ils ont rendus sur un ordre de la Chambre. Il est même arrivé, mais seulement dans des cas extraordinaires, lorsqu'on a jugé une plus grande protection nécessaire pour obtenir des révélations complètes, qu'on adopte des lois pour garantir les témoins contre toutes les sanctions pénales que leurs témoignages pouvaient entraîner. M.583.

(2) On accorde à un témoin l'assistance d'un avocat-conseil lorsque ses dépositions risquent de l'incriminer.

M. Anderson: Monsieur le président, il est bien clair, d'après ce que vous avez dit, que le témoin peut demander l'assistance d'un avocat s'il pense que sa déposition risque de l'incriminer. Je ne veux pas m'aventurer sur ce terrain, mais comme le témoin a dit qu'il aimerait être représenté par un avocat, je ne vois pas de raison de le lui refuser.

M. Hogarth: Monsieur le président, je veux que ce soit clair: est-ce que le témoin veut être conseillé par son avocat au fur et à mesure que les questions lui seront posées, ou bien veut-il que son avocat réponde aux questions?

M. Davies: Je m'attends à être conseillé par mon avocat.

M. Hogarth: Je ne vois rien de mal là-dedans. Deuxièmement, monsieur le président, je ne vois pas pourquoi le témoin ne jouirait pas de la protection prévue à l'article 5 de la Loi sur la preuve au Canada. C'est ce qui s'applique à toutes les délibérations relevant du Parlement canadien, et c'est probablement là la protection qu'il veut obtenir. La protection dont il est question au paragraphe que vous avez lu semble, d'après moi, s'appliquer aux cas de diffamation, ou de calomnie, selon le cas.

M. Ollivier: Je n'en suis pas sûr. Nous ne sommes pas un tribunal, et, le Parlement étant souverain, il n'est pas régi par les lois ordinaires, mais par ses propres coutumes, sa constitution, et les règlements qu'il se donne. Il est aussi protégé par la Loi sur le Sénat et la Chambre des communes. Voilà pourquoi je ne pense pas que cela entre en ligne de compte à ce point-là.

Le président: Monsieur Whelan, avez-vous quelque chose à dire à ce sujet?

M. Whelan: A titre de membre du Comité, je n'ai aucune objection à ce que M. Davis ait un avocat. Je ne vois pas l'avantage d'avoir un avocat, de toute façon, mais libre à lui d'en avoir un.

[Text]

The Chairman: This is entirely in the hands of the Committee.

Mr. Anderson: I will make a motion, Mr. Chairman, to the effect that Mr. Davies be. . .

The Chairman: There is a motion before the House. . .

Mr. Borrie: Mr. Chairman, as I understood it, Mr. Davies did not care to take the oath until such time as he was guaranteed that his counsel would be available.

Mr. Stafford: As I understand it, he does not want to give any type of evidence, sworn or unsworn, until he has counsel. Is that right, Mr. Davies?

Mr. Davies: That is correct, sir.

Mr. Anderson: Could we then delay the motion to have Mr. Davies sworn until we vote on a motion about legal counsel? Perhaps that will get us around this difficulty that has presented itself?

I will move that. . .

The Chairman: Is that agreeable to the Committee?

Mr. Stafford: There is only one man here who understands the laws that relate to the House of Commons. I would like Dr. Ollivier to give us a little more of his expert knowledge of them.

It is all right to talk about the Canada Evidence Act and the protection under it, but as a lawyer, and having used it hundreds of times I am not at all sure how it would work here.

Dr. Ollivier: I think those two paragraphs of Beachesne explain pretty much what protection there is.

Mr. Stafford: Would you read it once again, please. I did not catch it the first time.

Dr. Ollivier:

The privilege of freedom from arrest and molestation is attached to all witnesses summoned to attend before either House or Parliament, or before parliamentary Committees, and to others in personal attendance upon the business of Parliament, in coming, staying and returning.

What that means is that the witness cannot be attacked outside of this committee room for anything that he has said—his evidence here cannot be used in another court to convict him of anything else.

[Interpretation]

Le président: C'est au Comité à décider.

M. Anderson: Monsieur le président, je vais proposer que M. Davies soit. . .

Le président: On propose que. . .

M. Borrie: Monsieur le président, si j'ai bien compris, M. Davies n'a pas voulu prêter serment jusqu'à ce qu'on ait accédé à sa demande d'être accompagné par un avocat.

M. Stafford: Si j'ai bien compris, il ne voulait témoigner, ou prêter serment, qu'en présence d'un avocat, n'est-ce pas, monsieur Davies?

M. Davies: En effet, monsieur.

M. Anderson: Est-ce qu'on peut alors mettre de côté la motion visant l'assermentation de M. Davies jusqu'à ce qu'on ait réglé cette question de l'avocat? Nous contournerons peut-être alors cette difficulté.

Je propose que. . .

Le président: Le Comité est-il d'accord?

M. Stafford: Il n'y a qu'un homme ici qui comprend les lois se rapportant à la Chambre des communes. J'aimerais que M. Ollivier nous communique un peu plus de ses connaissances en cette matière.

Il est bon de parler de la Loi sur la preuve au Canada et de la protection qu'elle prévoit, mais en tant qu'avocat, et après l'avoir utilisée des centaines de fois, je ne suis pas du tout sûr que cela va marcher.

M. Ollivier: Je crois que les deux paragraphes de Beachesne, qu'on vient de citer, expliquent très bien la protection qui existe.

M. Stafford: Pouvez-vous en donner lecture encore une fois, s'il vous plaît? Je ne l'ai pas compris la première fois.

M. Ollivier:

Le privilège de l'immunité parlementaire contre toute arrestation et molestation s'étend à tous les témoins assignés à comparaître devant l'une ou l'autre des Chambres, ou devant quelque comité parlementaire, ainsi qu'à toutes les autres personnes qui doivent elles-mêmes s'occuper des travaux du Parlement, pendant qu'elles se rendent à l'endroit de leur travail, y séjournent ou en reviennent.

Ce que cela veut dire, c'est que le témoin lui-même ne peut pas être attaqué, en dehors de cette pièce du comité parlementaire, pour tout ce qu'il a déclaré ici. Son témoignage donné ici ne peut pas être repris par un tribunal pour le condamner dans une autre cause.

[Texte]

Of course, we do not have here the theory of the fifth amendment and the witness can refuse to answer, but apart from that, if he has a lawyer I do not think that the lawyer is entirely free to interrupt members, or to create a disturbance, or to make things more difficult for the Chairman. It will be up to the Committee to say how far that lawyer can go.

• 1500

Mr. McGrath: Mr. Chairman, may I ask a supplementary question, please?

Dr. Ollivier, in your view would this be setting a precedent under the customs of the House of Commons?

Dr. Ollivier: To allow a lawyer? No.

Mr. McGrath: When was the last time it happened?

Dr. Ollivier: For example, paragraph 314, which was read previously, states:

(2) A witness has been allowed the assistance of counsel when his evidence may tend to incriminate himself.

And Beauchesne gives two examples. One was in 1873 and the other in 1887.

Mr. Stafford: Would you read that paragraph again and the case referred to?

Dr. Ollivier: He just gives the reference to the journals of the House.

(2) A witness has been allowed the assistance...

On the other hand, it is understood that a witness may ask the Committee for the protection of the House, and also to have a lawyer to represent him. But you must not forget that the Committee is a part of the House, and it derives all its powers from the House. Parliament is a sovereign institution, so that if the Committee wants to refuse it, it can refuse. But if the Committee is convinced that there is sufficient reason, then I do not see why it should not agree to the request of the witness.

Mr. McGrath: This has to do with the question I directed at the witness at the start. Why does he feel he needs counsel?

Mr. Stafford: Could we put it another way? The witness might be asked a question that he feels might incriminate him, and then he can stop us. Could we go on this way? I think this witness has given evidence enough in different places and has spoken on this enough... he knows very well. And Dr. Ollivier also knows as an impartial man. He does legal work for all the committees. We could

[Interprétation]

Évidemment, nous n'avons pas ici la théorie du cinquième amendement, et le témoin peut refuser de répondre, mais, outre cela, si le témoin prend un avocat, je ne pense pas que l'avocat a le droit d'interrompre les députés, de créer du désordre, de compliquer la tâche du président. Il incombe au Comité de dire dans quelle mesure l'avocat peut se prononcer, ou peut agir.

M. McGrath: Monsieur le président, puis-je poser une question supplémentaire?

Monsieur Ollivier, d'après-vous, est-ce que ce serait un précédent, d'après les coutumes de la Chambre des communes?

M. Ollivier: Admettre un avocat? Non.

M. McGrath: Quand cela est-il arrivé la dernière fois?

M. Ollivier: Par exemple, le paragraphe 314, dont on a déjà donné lecture, dit:

(2) On accorde à un témoin l'assistance d'un avocat-conseil lorsque ses dépositions risquent de l'incriminer.

Beauchesne donne deux exemples. Un en 1873 et l'autre en 1887.

M. Stafford: Pouvez-vous relire ce paragraphe, et le cas auquel il s'applique?

M. Ollivier: Beauchesne se réfère simplement aux journaux de la Chambre.

(2) On accorde à un témoin l'assistance...

Par ailleurs, il est clair qu'un témoin peut demander au Comité, la protection de la Chambre il peut demander aussi l'autorisation d'avoir un avocat pour le représenter. Mais vous ne devez pas oublier que le comité appartient à la Chambre des communes, il tient tous ses pouvoirs de la Chambre des communes. Le Parlement est une institution souveraine, ainsi si le comité veut refuser, il peut le refuser. Mais si le Comité est convaincu que la raison est suffisante, alors, je ne vois pas pourquoi on ne pourrait accéder à la requête du témoin.

M. McGrath: Ceci se rapporte à la question que j'ai posée au témoin au début. Pourquoi estime-t-il avoir besoin d'un avocat?

M. Stafford: Pourrions-nous poser la question autrement? On peut poser des questions qui, selon lui, pourraient l'incriminer, alors qu'il nous arrête. Pourrions-nous continuer ainsi? Je pense que ce témoin a donné suffisamment de preuves et a parlé suffisamment de ce qu'il connaît très bien. Et le Dr Ollivier sait également très bien que c'est un homme impartial. Il fait des travaux légaux

[Text]

even take a vote on the matter of giving him protection. I doubt if that would add anything to what we already have. The witness can continue on until he reaches a point where he feels that he should refuse to answer, and then if there are enough of them, he may find...

Mr. Anderson: Mr. Chairman, I will make a motion on this. I do feel...

The Chairman: Mr. Anderson, I am sorry but we can entertain motions only from members of the Committee itself.

Mr. Anderson: Am I a member now?

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, could I ask a question of Dr. Ollivier? In the event that our friend does get the consent of the Committee to have legal counsel, does it mean that on the advice of his counsellor my question might be refused and that I cannot proceed with my line of questions?

Dr. Ollivier: No. You can ask any question you want, and the witness is obliged to answer.

Mr. Lundrigan: Thank you, Dr. Ollivier.

The Chairman: Mr. St. Pierre.

Mr. St. Pierre: I move that the witness be permitted to have counsel.

Motion agreed to.

The Chairman: We come now to the motion concerning the oath under the Senate and House of Commons Act.

Mr. Davies sworn.

The Chairman: Mr. McGrath.

Mr. McGrath: Mr. Davies, are you a Canadian citizen?

Mr. Davies: Yes.

Mr. McGrath: How long have you been a Canadian citizen?

● 1555

Mr. Davies: Since 1958, I believe. I would like to go on and say, sir, if I may, that my grandfather was a French Canadian...

Mr. McGrath: No, Mr. Davies. It is not your grandfather I am interested in; it is you. How long have you worked for the SPCA?

Mr. Davies: Seven years.

Mr. McGrath: Do you earn your total livelihood from the SPCA?

Mr. Davies: Yes, I would say that is correct.

[Interpretation]

pour les comités. Nous pourrions mettre aux voix la question de lui donner notre protection. Je doute que cela ajoute quelque chose à ce que nous avons déjà. Le témoin peut continuer jusqu'à ce qu'il estime impossible de répondre, et s'il y a assez de questions de ce genre, alors...

M. Anderson: Monsieur le président, je voudrais proposer une motion là-dessus. Je pense...

Le président: Monsieur Anderson, je regrette. On ne peut accepter de motion que des membres du comité.

M. Anderson: Suis-je membre maintenant?

M. Lundrigan: Monsieur le président, je voudrais poser une question à M. Ollivier? Si notre ami obtient l'autorisation du Comité d'avoir un avocat, est-ce que cela veut dire que sur le conseil de son avocat ma question pourra être refusée et que je ne pourrai pas continuer à le questionner?

M. Ollivier: Non, vous pouvez poser toutes les questions que vous voulez et le témoin est tenu d'y répondre.

M. Lundrigan: Merci, monsieur Ollivier.

Le président: Monsieur St-Pierre.

M. St-Pierre: Monsieur le président, je propose que le témoin soit autorisé à être accompagné d'un avocat.

Adopté.

Le président: Venons-en maintenant à la motion concernant le serment en vertu de la loi sur le Sénat et la Chambre des communes.

M. Davies est assermenté.

Le président: Monsieur McGrath.

M. McGrath: Monsieur Davies, êtes-vous citoyen canadien?

M. Davies: Oui.

M. McGrath: Depuis combien de temps?

M. Davies: Depuis 1958 je crois. Je voudrais simplement dire encore que mon grand-père était Canadien français...

M. McGrath: Je ne m'intéresse pas à votre grand-père mais à vous, depuis combien de temps travaillez-vous pour la SPA?

M. Davies: Sept ans.

M. McGrath: C'est votre gagne pain?

M. Davies: Oui, c'est exact.

[Texte]

Mr. McGrath: Is that your full-time job?

Mr. Davies: Yes, it is.

Mr. McGrath: Would you describe your job for us?

Mr. Davies: Two-thirds of my time is involved with attempting to get the seal hunt in the Gulf of St. Lawrence stopped, and a sanctuary created in that area. One third of my time is spent doing general animal welfare work in New Brunswick.

Mr. McGrath: When did you first become interested in the seal hunt in the Gulf of St. Lawrence? Or in the seal hunt, period?

Mr. Davies: In 1965.

Mr. McGrath: What prompted this interest?

Mr. Davies: I was asked by the Canadian Federation of Humane Societies to go as an observer to the seal hunt of 1965, I believe at the expense of the Canadian Department of Fisheries.

Mr. McGrath: Since that time you have conducted a one-man crusade, pretty well. Am I correct in assuming that you have travelled extensively around the Western world in connection with your crusade to abolish the seal hunt in Canada?

Mr. Davies: I would not want to use the word "crusade". I have travelled in Europe and North America, putting forward the view of the people I work for, that the seal hunt is something that should be stopped.

Mr. McGrath: Who financed your travels around the world?

Mr. Davies: In Europe and North America?

Mr. McGrath: Yes.

Mr. Davies: The New Brunswick SPCA "Save the Seals" Fund.

Mr. McGrath: And who is behind the New Brunswick SPCA "Save the Seals" Fund?

Mr. Davies: All the people who have donated to the New Brunswick SPCA "Save the Seals" Fund.

Mr. McGrath: Is the SPCA of New Brunswick behind them?

Mr. Davies: Yes.

Mr. McGrath: You are sure of that, Mr. Davies, are you?

Mr. Davies: Had I not said that, I would not have answered yes.

[Interprétation]

M. McGrath: Est-ce que c'est votre emploi à plein temps?

M. Davies: Oui.

M. McGrath: Voulez-vous nous en faire la description?

M. Davies: Deux tiers de mon temps sont consacrés à faire arrêter la chasse aux phoques dans le golfe du Saint-Laurent et à créer un sanctuaire dans cette région. Un tiers de mon temps est consacré au bien-être des animaux au Nouveau-Brunswick.

M. McGrath: Depuis combien de temps vous intéressez-vous à la chasse aux phoques dans le golfe du Saint-Laurent?

M. Davies: Depuis 1965.

M. McGrath: Qu'est-ce qui a fait naître cet intérêt?

M. Davies: La fédération canadienne de la protection des animaux m'a demandé de me rendre, à titre d'observateur, à la chasse aux phoques de 1965 aux frais du ministère des Pêches je crois.

M. McGrath: Depuis lors, vous avez conduit seul une croisade qui a eu du succès. Vous avez voyagé beaucoup dans le monde occidental poursuivant cette campagne pour mettre fin à la chasse aux phoques au Canada?

M. Davies: Je n'utiliserais pas ce mot de croisade. J'ai voyagé en Europe et en Amérique du Nord pour exposer le point de vue des gens pour lesquels je travaille à savoir que la chasse devrait prendre fin.

M. McGrath: Qui paie vos frais de voyage à travers le monde?

M. Davies: En Europe et en Amérique du Nord?

M. McGrath: Oui.

M. Davies: La SPA du Nouveau-Brunswick, par l'intermédiaire du fonds de protection des phoques.

M. McGrath: Qui est derrière cela?

M. Davies: Tous les particuliers qui ont fait des dons.

M. McGrath: Est que la SPA du Nouveau-Brunswick est derrière cela?

M. Davies: Oui.

M. McGrath: Vous êtes sûr, monsieur Davies?

M. Davies: Si je n'étais pas sûr, je n'aurais pas dit oui.

[Text]

Mr. McGrath: I have correspondence, as I am sure other members have, from other SPCA people in New Brunswick, as indeed in other parts of Canada, which would indicate the contrary is true. A very high official in the SPCA department in New Brunswick disagrees—would take exception to that statement. Is this a fact?

Mr. Davies: There may be people in the New Brunswick SPCA, a minority, who do not agree with our stand on seal hunting. I would stress it is a minority. I would also go on to say that there are people in the House of Commons who do not agree with each other. It is a perfectly natural and normal state.

Mr. McGrath: Are you a veterinary surgeon?

Mr. Davies: No, I am not.

Mr. McGrath: Is it not a fact that one of the leading spokesmen of the SPCA in New Brunswick, who happens to be a vet, disagrees with you?

Mr. Davies: That is probably a fact, yes.

Mr. McGrath: Can you name the gentleman?

Mr. Davies: No, I do not feel that I should name the gentleman.

Mr. McGrath: Would you say that the managing director of the Saint John and District SPCA agrees with you, and he happens to be a vet?

Mr. Davies: I would say that he does not.

Mr. McGrath: Are you aware of the fact that this gentleman has since 1967 had a standing offer of \$1,000 for anybody who could produce scientific proof that it would be possible to skin a seal alive, and that that reward has not been claimed?

Mr. Davies: He has never communicated that to me directly. I seem to remember at one time reading something along those lines in the press.

Mr. McGrath: I would say that as a member of the SPCA, as a member of the executive, you would be interested in everything certainly in the New Brunswick press that pertains to the SPCA. I have clippings here from the New Brunswick press regarding this \$1,000 reward and, as I say, it is rather interesting that it has not been claimed and that it has been sponsored by the very SPCA that you claim is sponsoring you. Surely there is a contradiction there, somewhere.

Mr. Davies: Frankly, sir, I would consider it questionable to enter into any scheme that

[Interpretation]

M. McGrath: J'ai reçu des lettres, comme d'autres députés, j'en suis sûr, d'autres membres de la SPA du Nouveau-Brunswick, et du Canada en général, qui me font penser le contraire. Une personnalité importante de la SPA du Nouveau-Brunswick n'est pas d'accord. Est-ce exact?

M. Davies: Il y a peut-être certaines personnes à la Société protectrice des animaux du Nouveau-Brunswick qui ne partagent pas notre opinion à propos de la chasse au phoque. Je dirais qu'ils sont une minorité. Mais, il y a aussi, sans doute, d'autres personnes à la Chambre des communes qui ne partagent pas notre avis. Ceci est tout à fait naturel et normal.

M. McGrath: Êtes-vous vétérinaire?

M. Davies: Non.

M. McGrath: Est-il vrai qu'il y a un des membres de la Société protectrice des animaux du Nouveau-Brunswick qui est vétérinaire et qui ne partage pas votre avis?

M. Davies: Probablement, oui.

M. McGrath: Pouvez-vous le nommer?

M. Davies: Non, je ne pense pas que je dois.

M. McGrath: Admettez-vous que le gérant du district de Saint-Jean de la SPA ne partage pas votre avis et qu'il est vétérinaire?

M. Davies: Je dirais qu'il ne partage pas mon avis.

M. McGrath: Savez-vous que cette personne a depuis 1967 une offre de \$1,000, pour toute personne qui pourra fournir la preuve qu'on peut écorcher un phoque vivant et que cette offre n'a jamais été réclamée?

M. Davies: Il ne m'a jamais communiqué cette offre. Je me rappelle qu'une fois j'avais lu quelque chose à ce propos dans la presse.

M. McGrath: Je pensais qu'en tant que membre de la SPA en tant qu'exécutif, vous vous intéresseriez à toute chose qui concerne la SPA et est paru dans la presse. J'ai des coupures de la presse du Nouveau-Brunswick qui parlent de cette récompense de \$1,000 et il faut remarquer que personne n'a jamais réclamé cette récompense. Récompense offerte par la même Société protectrice des animaux qui vous parraine. Il y a une contradiction là-dedans.

M. Davies: Pour moi participer à un projet qui me paierait \$1,000 pour essayer de dépe-

[Texte]

paid me \$1,000 and involved trying to skin a live seal. Completely unethical, and I would have absolutely nothing to do with it.

• 1600

Mr. McGrath: Who sponsored the film that we saw this morning?

Mr. Davies: Which film?

Mr. McGrath: Your film.

Mr. Davies: The New Brunswick SPCA "Save the Seals" Fund.

Mr. McGrath: Unless my memory fails me, that portrayed a seal being skinned alive.

Mr. Davies: Your memory fails you, sir. It does not portray a seal being skinned alive.

Mr. McGrath: It portrays a seal being killed inhumanely, certainly.

Mr. Davies: My contention is that most seals are killed inhumanely, sir.

Mr. McGrath: Did you show your entire film this morning?

Mr. Davies: Yes, sir.

Mr. McGrath: There are no parts of that film missing.

Mr. Davies: Very little I would say.

Mr. McGrath: I mean you either showed the entire film or you did not, Mr. Davies.

Mr. Davies: I showed all the useable film, sir.

Mr. Crouse: May I ask a supplementary? Is the film that we were shown this morning, Mr. Chairman, the same film that was shown in the Press Gallery in 1966?

Mr. Davies: Yes, sir.

Mr. Crouse: If this is correct, then, Mr. Chairman, having viewed that film I would contend that over half of the film that was shown in the Press Gallery in 1966 has been removed and was not shown to the Committee this morning. Is this a correct contention or is it not, Mr. Davies?

Mr. Davies: How many films did you see at the Press Gallery, sir?

Mr. Crouse: I saw your film at the Press Gallery.

Mr. Davies: Did you see any other films?

Mr. Crouse: Not to my knowledge.

Mr. Davies: There were two films shown there, sir. I suspect that you are confusing my film with the film shown by the Canadian SPCA which I believe was longer.

[Interprétation]

cer un phoque vivant, serait contraire à l'éthique que je me suis fixée et je n'y participerais pas.

M. McGrath: Qui a commandité le film que nous avons vu ce matin?

M. Davies: Quel film?

M. McGrath: Votre film.

M. Davies: Le fonds «Sauvez les phoques» de la Société protectrice des animaux du Nouveau-Brunswick.

M. McGrath: A moins que je ne me trompe on y voyait un phoque écorché vif.

M. Davies: Vous faites erreur. Le film n'a pas montré une telle scène.

M. McGrath: On y voit tuer un phoque de façon inhumaine.

M. Davies: Pour moi, les phoques sont tués d'une façon inhumaine.

M. McGrath: Avez-vous présenté votre film en entier?

M. Davies: Oui, monsieur.

M. McGrath: Il n'en manque aucun élément?

M. Davies: Très peu.

M. McGrath: Avez-vous montré tout le film ou non?

M. Davies: J'ai montré toute la partie utile.

M. Crouse: Une question supplémentaire. Le film que nous avons vu ce matin, est-ce le même qui a été présenté à la tribune de la presse en 1966?

M. Davies: Oui.

M. Crouse: J'ai vu le film et je soutiens que plus de la moitié du film présenté à la tribune de la presse a été enlevée et n'a pas été présentée au Comité, ce matin. Ai-je raison, monsieur Davies?

M. Davies: Combien de films avez-vous vu à la tribune de la presse?

M. Crouse: J'ai vu votre film.

M. Davies: En avez-vous vu d'autres?

M. Crouse: Je ne crois pas.

M. Davies: Il y a eu deux films qui ont été présentés. Je crois que vous confondez mon film avec celui de la Société protectrice des animaux qui était plus long.

[Text]

Mr. Crouse: So you contend that the film shown this morning was complete and exactly the same as the one we were shown in 1966.

Mr. Davies: That is correct.

Mr. Crouse: With nothing removed.

Mr. Davies: To the best of my knowledge, sir, nothing removed.

Mr. McGrath: Could you tell the Committee, Mr. Davies, how much it cost to finance that film and how much it has cost to finance your campaign since you started in 1965?

Mr. Davies: I would have to guess at the cost of the film, sir, and say about \$2,000. I have an audited statement for the year ending December 31, 1968. I have not got an audited statement for 1966 or 1967 with me. I could let the Committee have it at a later date.

Mr. McGrath: Can you give us an approximate total?

Mr. Davies: I would guess in 1966 about \$1,000; in 1967 about \$20,000 and in 1968 \$23,451. If the Committee is agreeable, I will enter this if anyone wants to see it.

Mr. McGrath: It is not necessary.

Mr. Hogarth: Excuse me. Could the witness sit on the other side of his counsel so we could see.

Mr. Davies: I am deaf in this ear and I would prefer to have the counsel at my good ear.

The Chairman: Incidentally, the projector has arrived and, any time that the Committee wishes, we could see the film again.

Mr. Hogarth: I think we should see the film now.

Mr. McGrath: I will change my line of questioning. Mr. Davies that represents a total of about \$50,000. Is that correct?

Mr. Davies: No, it is not correct, sir.

Mr. McGrath: There is \$2,000 for your film.

Mr. Davies: No. That is inclusive in the \$20,000.

Mr. McGrath: I see. So it is about \$45,000.

Mr. Davies: About \$44,000 or \$45,000. All right.

Mr. McGrath: This money has been used to finance your travels and to finance your newspaper advertising campaign: is that correct?

Mr. Davies: This money has been used in the normal operation of an organization that

[Interpretation]

M. Crouse: Alors, vous soutenez que le film présenté ce matin était complet et le même qui nous a été présenté en 1966?

M. Davies: Oui, c'est exact.

M. Crouse: Rien n'a été enlevé?

M. Davies: A ma connaissance, rien n'a été enlevé.

M. McGrath: Pouvez-vous dire, monsieur Davies, combien cela a coûté pour financer le film et pour financer votre campagne que vous avez commencée en 1965?

M. Davies: Je dirais que le film a coûté 2,000 dollars. J'ai un état financier pour l'année se terminant le 31 décembre 1968. Je n'en ai pas pour 1966-67. Je pourrais le transmettre plus tard au Comité.

M. McGrath: Pourriez-vous nous donner un montant approximatif?

M. Davies: Je dirais qu'en 1966 c'était 1,000 dollars. En 1967, à peu près 20,000 dollars. En 1968, 23,451 dollars. Si le Comité le veut bien, je pourrais distribuer ces documents.

M. McGrath: Ce n'est pas nécessaire.

M. Hogarth: Le témoin pourrait-il s'asseoir de l'autre côté de son avocat afin que nous puissions le voir.

M. Davies: Je n'entends pas bien de ce côté et j'aimerais avoir mon avocat du bon côté.

Le président: Le projecteur vient d'arriver et, dès que le Comité le voudra nous pourrions visionner le film.

M. Hogarth: Je crois que nous devrions visionner le film maintenant.

M. McGrath: Monsieur Davies, cela représente un total de l'ordre de près de 50 mille dollars. Ai-je raison?

M. Davies: Non, ce n'est pas juste.

M. McGrath: Votre film a coûté \$2,000.

M. Davies: Cela est inclus dans les 20 mille dollars.

M. McGrath: Alors, il s'agirait de 45 mille dollars à peu près.

M. Davies: Disons 45 mille dollars.

M. McGrath: Cet argent a servi à financer vos voyages et votre campagne publicitaire dans les journaux? Ai-je raison?

M. Davies: Cet argent a servi au fonctionnement normal d'une association qui tient à

[Texte]

seeks to achieve something it thinks worthwhile. That includes the rental of aircraft so that we can cover the seal hunt in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. I should note that the Fisheries Department has decided that it does not wish to take us out at their expense. That is a fair decision.

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Mr. McGrath: Does it include advertising in newspapers and magazines outside of Canada?

Mr. Davies: No, sir. Money used to finance newspaper advertising outside of Canada would have come from outside of Canada.

Mr. McGrath: To whom?

Mr. Davies: To the New Brunswick SPCA.

Mr. McGrath: Is that over and above that amount you gave us?

Mr. Davies: You asked me how much we spent? Did you want to know how much our income was?

Mr. McGrath: Yes.

Mr. Davies: In 1967?

Mr. McGrath: For the same years that you gave us the other figures.

Mr. Davies: In 1966 and 1967 we would have spent virtually all that we raised. In 1968 we spent \$23,451. I now have the figure here for 1967: It is actually \$22,743. As far as I can tell from this audited statement, which the Committee is welcome to have it looks as though there was an excess of receipts over disbursements of about \$3,000 in 1968.

Mr. McGrath: Will you table that?

Mr. Davies: Yes. I will.

Mr. McGrath: Did you appear on Channel 5 television in New York City in the early part of March?

Mr. Davies: Yes, sir, I did.

Mr. McGrath: Were you interviewed at that time?

Mr. Davies: Yes, sir, I was.

Mr. McGrath: Did you tell the interviewer that you saw seals being skinned alive in Canada?

Mr. Davies: I said that I believed I saw one seal that was alive when the hunter was skinning it yes. I think I did.

Mr. Hogarth: On a supplementary. I am going to read from a transcript that has been given to us and we have been told it is a transcript of that broadcast.

[Interprétation]

réaliser certains buts. Cela inclut la location de l'avion qui nous permet de suivre la chasse aux phoques, dans le golfe Saint-Laurent. Je dois dire que le ministère des Pêches n'a pas jugé bon de nous amener à ses propres frais.

M. McGrath: Cela comprend-il des annonces de publicité dans les journaux et les revues à l'extérieur?

M. Davies: Non, monsieur. L'argent consacré à financer les annonces à l'extérieur du Canada provient de l'extérieur du Canada.

M. McGrath: Qui reçoit cet argent?

M. Davies: La Société protectrice des animaux du Nouveau-Brunswick.

M. McGrath: Est-ce en plus du montant que vous nous avez donné?

M. Davies: Vous voulez dire combien nous avons dépensé? Quel est notre revenu?

M. McGrath: Oui.

M. Davies: En 1967?

M. McGrath: Disons pour les mêmes années.

M. Davies: En 1966-1967 nous avons dépensé tout ce que nous avons pu recueillir; en 1968, nous avons dépensé 23,451 dollars; pour 1967, il s'agissait de 22,743 dollars. D'après cet été financier, je suppose qu'il y a eu un excédent de recettes par rapport au déboursé de l'ordre de 3 mille dollars en 1968.

M. McGrath: Allez-vous déposer ce document?

M. Davies: Oui.

M. McGrath: Avez-vous paru au canal 5 à New-York, au début de mars?

M. Davies: Oui, monsieur.

M. McGrath: Avez-vous été interviewé à l'époque?

M. Davies: Oui.

M. McGrath: Avez-vous dit à l'interviewer que vous avez vu écorcher des phoques vivants au Canada?

M. Davies: J'ai dit que je croyais avoir vu un phoque qui était encore vivant lorsque le chasseur l'a écorché.

M. Hogarth: Je vais vous lire une partie du compte rendu de l'émission qui nous a été donné.

[Text]

Announcer: Mr. Davies, explain exactly what happens in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Mr. Davies: Well, on the Canadian seal hunt in the spring of the year, large ice-breaking vessels make their way to the floating ice, floating on the sea disgorge hundreds of hunters who then move into the breeding grounds of the harp seals, with clubs, and beat at the baby seals.

Announcer: With the intention of killing them?

Mr. Davies: With the intention of killing them but unfortunately for the baby seals the hunters are not always successful.

Announcer: So in effect he skins them alive?

Mr. Davies: Yes in effect he skins them alive.

Is that a transcript of that broadcast, as you recall it?

Mr. Davies: Not a complete transcript, sir, no.

Mr. Hogarth: Is that part a transcript of the broadcast?

Mr. Davies: That is part of a transcript of the broadcast but it is out of context. . .

Mr. Hogarth: Those were your words.

Mr. McGrath: Did you say that?

Mr. Davies: Part of what I said was that but it is out of context. It makes no sense as you read it like that.

Mr. McGrath: You did say it? Are you finished Mr. Hogarth?

Mr. Hogarth: This was in connection with the broadcast of February 20, witness. You said. Here is the phraseology again:

Announcer: With the intention of killing them?

Mr. Davies: With the intention of killing them but unfortunately for the baby seals the hunters are not always successful.

Announcer: So in effect he skins them alive?

Mr. Davies: Yes in effect he skins them alive.

What is out of context about those remarks?

Mr. Davies: I have a copy of the transcript here from the Fisheries Minister and the question in point is: "With the intention of killing them but unfortunately for the baby

[Interpretation]

Annonceur: Monsieur Davies, pourriez-vous nous expliquer exactement ce qui se produit dans le golfe Saint-Laurent?

M. Davies: Au Canada, lors de la période de chasse au phoque au printemps, de gros brise-glace se fraient un chemin à travers les glaces flottantes et y déposent des centaines de chasseurs qui se dirigent vers les endroits où sont rassemblés les phoques; là, ils assomment les petits phoques à coups de bâton.

Annonceur: Dans l'intention de les tuer?

M. Davies: Dans l'intention de les tuer mais, malheureusement pour les phoques, ils n'y réussissent pas toujours.

Annonceur: En fait, les phoques sont écorchés vivants?

M. Davies: De fait, c'est ce qui se produit.

Est-ce une transcription de l'émission en question, selon vous?

M. Davies: La transcription n'est pas complète.

M. Hogarth: Est-ce une partie de la transcription?

M. Davies: C'est une partie de la transcription, mais elle est hors contexte. . .

M. Hogarth: Ce sont vos propres mots.

M. McGrath: N'avez-vous pas dit cela?

M. Davies: C'est une partie de ce que j'ai dit, mais c'est hors contexte, ce qui lui enlève toute sa signification.

M. McGrath: Vous l'avez quand même dit. Avez-vous fini, monsieur Hogarth?

M. Hogarth: Toujours en rapport avec cette émission du 20 février, vous avez dit, et je cite:

Annonceur: Dans l'intention de les tuer?

M. Davies: Dans l'intention de les tuer mais, malheureusement pour les phoques, ils n'y réussissent pas toujours.

Annonceur: En fait, les phoques sont écorchés vivants?

M. Davies: De fait, c'est ce qui se produit.

En quoi ces remarques sont-elles hors de contexte?

M. Davies: J'ai une copie de la transcription en question. Le point en litige est: «Dans l'intention de les tuer mais, malheureusement pour les bébés phoques, les chasseurs n'y

[Texte]

seals the hunters are not always successful and..." I said something else after that which is not here.

Mr. Hogarth: What did you say?

Mr. Davies: I would imagine that I said that sometimes the seal is not dead when he skins it—something like that.

Mr. Hogarth: That is not what is given to us by the Minister of Fisheries as a transcript of that broadcast.

Mr. Davies: I am prepared to table this and you will see I finished the sentence with the word "and" and this is something that I would not normally do. I am somewhat careful to use the right words and the right phrases.

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Mr. Hogarth: Have you seen baby seals skinned alive?

Mr. Davies: That is not the point. The point is...

Mr. Hogarth: I asked you, have you seen baby seals skinned alive?

Mr. Davies: I have seen a seal with the hunter in the process of skinning it that I believe was alive at the time.

Mr. Hogarth: One seal?

Mr. Davies: One seal.

Mr. Hogarth: Out of how many taken that year?

Mr. Davies: Maybe 80,000.

Mr. Hogarth: So one seal out of 80,000, so far as you know, was skinned alive. Is that your evidence?

Mr. Davies: No, sir, that is not correct.

Mr. Hogarth: What is your evidence?

Mr. Davies: The evidence is evidence from a veterinary pathologist who found that a large number of skulls were intact, and in her evidence said that she believed these animals were alive when the hunter started to skin them.

Mr. Hogarth: Who was she?

Mr. Davies: Dr. Elizabeth Simpson.

Mr. Hogarth: Did she file a report?

Mr. Davies: Yes.

Mr. McGrath: Mr. Davies, we have also had evidence from the General Manager of the Ontario Humane Society who said he saw no evidence of cruelty or seals being skinned alive; we have evidence from an eminent animal pathologist from the University of

[Interprétation]

réussissent pas toujours». Et j'ai ajouté quelque chose qui ne figure pas au compte rendu.

M. Hogarth: Qu'avez-vous dit?

M. Davies: Quelque chose comme: «quelquefois le phoque n'est pas mort lorsqu'on le dépece».

M. Hogarth: Mais, ce n'est pas ce que le ministère des Pêches nous a donné en tant que compte rendu de cette émission.

M. Davies: Je suis disposé à déposer ce document et vous verrez que j'ai fini la phrase avec un «et», ce que je ne fais pas normalement. Je fais bien attention à utiliser les mots justes.

M. Hogarth: Je vous demande si vous avez vu des bébés phoques écorchés vifs.

M. Davies: Là n'est pas la question...

M. Hogarth: Je réitère ma question.

M. Davies: J'ai vu un phoque en train d'être écorché par un chasseur et qui était vivant, je crois.

M. Hogarth: Un phoque?

M. Davies: Oui, un.

M. Hogarth: Combien ont été tués cette année?

M. Davies: Environ 80,000.

M. Hogarth: Un phoque sur 80,000 a été dépecé vivant à votre connaissance, c'est là toute votre preuve?

M. Davies: Non, ce n'est pas exact.

M. Hogarth: Quelles sont vos preuves?

M. Davies: J'ai le témoignage d'un vétérinaire qui a constaté que bon nombre de crânes étaient intacts et il a dit que ces animaux étaient vivants lorsqu'on a commencé à les écorcher.

M. Hogarth: Qui était-ce?

M. Davies: Le Dr Elizabeth Simpson.

M. Hogarth: A-t-elle remis un rapport?

M. Davies: Oui.

M. McGrath: Monsieur Davies, nous avons aussi le témoignage du directeur général de la Société protectrice des animaux de l'Ontario. Il n'a jamais vu de preuve de cruauté ou des phoques écorchés vifs. Nous avons le témoignage d'un vétérinaire de l'Université de Mu-

[Text]

Munich who reaches the same conclusions; we have evidence from Dr. Eugene A. Costello, Plant and Equipment Officer, Meat Inspection Division of the Health of Animals Branch, Department of Agriculture under date of March 28, 1968; we have evidence from Dr. Forbes MacLeod; we have evidence from a number of eminent people including, I might say, the SPCA of Montreal, the SPCA of New Brunswick and the SPCA on Ontario—all of whom indicate in their evidence that they could find no evidence of cruelty at the seal hunt nor could they find any evidence of seals being skinned alive.

Yet, according to your reply to Mr. Hogarth, on the basis of seeing what you thought was one animal being skinned alive you have launched a worldwide campaign which is doing serious damage to Canada's international reputation and which, by your own admission in a statement made in Halifax last week, has succeeded in reducing the value of the seal industry in Newfoundland by a half million dollars. Did you make that statement last week?

Mr. Davies: I said that I believed the value of the industry in the Gulf of St. Lawrence was now a half million dollars.

Mr. McGrath: Here is a CP press release dated April 11 from Halifax.

The Executive Secretary of the New Brunswick Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, says the annual seal hunt in the Gulf of St. Lawrence "is a monstrous crime against the men involved."

I submit, Mr. Davies, that your crusade is the crime against the men involved.

I continue:

Brian Davies said in a Halifax interview yesterday that the men are economically forced to hunt seals.

With that statement, Mr. Davies, I agree.

"It's a matter of dollars and cents," he said, and added: "I haven't met a man out there who likes to kill seals."

Then you went on to claim that your organization had successfully reduced the economy of Newfoundland by a half million dollars. The way I heard the story and the way I read it you were boasting about this—Mr. Davies said the sealing industry was previously

[Interpretation]

nich qui est arrivé aux mêmes conclusions. Nous avons le témoignage du D^r Eugene A. Costello, agent de l'équipement à la Division de l'inspection des viandes de la Direction de l'hygiène vétérinaire au ministère de l'Agriculture, témoignage en date du 28 mars 1969. Nous avons aussi le témoignage du D^r Forbes MacLeod. Nous avons aussi des témoignages d'un bon nombre de spécialistes y compris les Sociétés protectrices des animaux de Montréal, du Nouveau-Brunswick et de l'Ontario. Toutes ces sociétés témoignent n'avoir connaissance d'aucune preuve de cruauté à la chasse aux phoques, ni d'animaux écorchés vifs.

Pourtant, d'après votre réponse à M. Hogarth, le fait qu'il vous a semblé voir un animal écorché vif vous a suffi pour lancer une campagne mondiale qui a terni la réputation du Canada et qui, comme vous l'avez reconnu dans une déclaration faite à Halifax la semaine dernière, a réussi à réduire la valeur de l'industrie du phoque à Terre-Neuve de près d'un demi-million de dollars. Avez-vous bien fait cette déclaration, la semaine dernière?

M. Davies: J'ai dit que je croyais que l'industrie dans le golfe du Saint-Laurent rapporte actuellement un demi-million de dollars.

M. McGrath: Voici le texte d'une dépêche de l'agence CP diffusée le 11 avril d'Halifax. Je cite:

«Le secrétaire exécutif de la Société protectrice des animaux du Nouveau-Brunswick a déclaré que la chasse au phoque annuelle dans le golfe du Saint-Laurent est un crime monstrueux commis contre les hommes qui en sont chargés».

Je soutiens, moi, monsieur Davies, que c'est votre croisade qui est un crime contre ces hommes. Je cite de nouveau:

«Brian Davies a dit, au cours d'une interview, hier à Halifax, que ces hommes étaient économiquement obligés d'aller à la chasse au phoque.»

Je suis bien d'accord avec vous sur ce point, monsieur Davies.

Je cite encore:

«C'est une affaire de dollars et de cents», a-t-il dit, ajoutant: «Je n'ai pas encore rencontré de chasseur qui aime tuer les phoques.»

Puis après vous avez prétendu que votre organisation avait réussi à priver l'économie de Terre-Neuve d'un demi-million de dollars. J'avais l'impression que vous vous en vantiez. «M. Davies a déclaré que la chasse au phoque avait auparavant un chiffre d'affaires d'un

[Texte]

worth one million dollars; he has demanded that a solution be found for the hunters' plight.

Mr. Davies, do you believe that your campaign is in the best interests of the fishermen who hunt seals to supplement their income in the Magdalen Islands in Newfoundland?

Mr. Davies: If I first of all may say so, I do not think that you have read a verbatim transcript of the material that you have there.

Mr. McGrath: I will hand it to you, Mr. Davies, and you can read it yourself.

Mr. Davies: Thank you very much. I would appreciate that.

Mr. McGrath: It is a press release and I identified it as such.

Are you aware that following your appearance on Channel 5...

The Chairman: Do you wish the witness to read the press release?

Mr. McGrath: Do you want him to read it? Let him read it himself first, if he is not satisfied with my reading of it.

Mr. Davies: I see nothing here about Mr. Davies boasting.

Mr. McGrath: I did not say you boasted. I said the way I read it and the way I heard it, it sounded as if you were boasting.

Mr. Davies: I see. It says here:

He is convinced the campaign to end the hunt is having an effect and estimates the value...

Mr. McGrath: Do you not think that is boasting, Mr. Davies?

Mr. Davies: Do you mind if I finish, sir—please.

Mr. McGrath: I asked you a question.

Mr. Davies: I promise not to interrupt you.

Mr. McGrath: You cannot interrupt me today because you are a witness, but I can interrupt you. That is the difference, you see.

Mr. Davies: Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Complete your reading, witness.

Mr. Davies:

He is convinced the campaign to end the hunt is having an effect and estimates the value of the industry has dropped to half a million dollars from a million dollars a year.

[Interprétation]

million de dollars. Il a demandé qu'on trouve une solution au problème des chasseurs.»

Monsieur Davies, croyez-vous que votre campagne sert les intérêts des pêcheurs qui vont à la chasse au phoque dans les îles de la Madeleine, en Terre-Neuve, pour se faire un peu plus d'argent?

M. Davies: Avant tout, je voudrais dire que je ne pense pas que vous ayez lu textuellement le document que vous avez là.

M. McGrath: Je vais vous le communiquer, monsieur Davies, vous pourrez le lire vous-même.

M. Davies: Merci beaucoup. Je vous en serais bien reconnaissant.

M. McGrath: C'est une dépêche d'agence de presse et je l'ai bien précisé.

Savez-vous qu'après votre interview au canal 5...

Le président: Voudriez-vous que le témoin lise la dépêche?

M. McGrath: Voudriez-vous qu'il le fasse? Qu'il commence par la lire pour lui-même, si ma lecture de la dépêche ne lui a pas plu.

M. Davies: Je ne vois rien là-dedans à propos de M. Davies qui se vantait.

M. McGrath: Je n'ai pas dit que vous vous étiez vanté. J'ai dit que vous donniez l'impression de le faire.

M. Davies: Je vois. Voici le texte:

Il est convaincu que la campagne contre la chasse au phoque a donné un résultat et estime à...

M. McGrath: Ne pensez-vous pas que c'est de la vantardise, monsieur Davies?

M. Davies: Me permettez-vous de finir, monsieur, s'il vous plaît?

M. McGrath: Je vous ai posé une question.

M. Davies: Je promets de ne pas vous interrompre.

M. McGrath: Vous ne pouvez pas le faire aujourd'hui parce que vous êtes un témoin, mais moi je peux vous interrompre. Voilà toute la différence, voyez-vous.

M. Davies: Monsieur le président...

Le président: Terminez votre lecture.

M. Davies:

Il est convaincu que la campagne contre la chasse au phoque a donné un résultat et estime à \$500,000 la baisse du chiffre d'affaires de cette industrie, chiffre qui était de un million de dollars par an.»

[Text]

Mr. McGrath: Are you aware that following your appearance on Channel 5 in New York early in March that there were three demonstrations against the Canadian Consul General's office in New York.

Mr. Davies: I am aware that there were demonstrations, sir, yes.

Mr. McGrath: Did you participate in those demonstrations?

Mr. Davies: I did not.

Mr. McGrath: Were you aware that those demonstrations were taking place?

Mr. Davies: Were taking place?

Mr. McGrath: Were you aware of the plans to hold those demonstrations?

Mr. Davies: I was not aware of the plans to hold those demonstrations.

Mr. McGrath: One of those demonstrations was a consequence of a public meeting. Did you attend that meeting as an SPCA official?

Mr. Davies: Where, sir?

Mr. McGrath: In New York City.

Mr. Davies: No.

Mr. McGrath: I have no further questions at this time, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Next is Mr. Stafford.

An hon. Member: We want to see the film next.

The Chairman: Do you wish to see the film first?

Mr. Stafford: I do not need to see the films for the few questions I have. May I continue with mine?

The Chairman: Mr. Stafford.

Mr. Stafford: What position do you hold with the SPCA, Mr. Davies.

Mr. Davies: I am the Executive Secretary.

Mr. Stafford: Is that for the whole province of New Brunswick?

Mr. Davies: Yes, sir.

Mr. Stafford: So you and I have at least one thing in common I spent part of my life in Fredericton. What was your occupation before you went into this type of work?

Mr. Davies: I was an infantry soldier in the Canadian Army.

Mr. Stafford: And what was it that first prompted your interest in the SPCA? What made you leave the army and go into this?

[Interpretation]

M. McGrath: Savez-vous qu'à la suite de votre parution au canal 5 de New York, en mars, il y a eu trois manifestations devant les bureaux du Consul général du Canada aux États-Unis?

M. Davies: Oui, je le sais, monsieur.

M. McGrath: Avez-vous participé à ces démonstrations?

M. Davies: Non.

M. McGrath: Savez-vous que ces manifestations avaient lieu?

M. Davies: Avaient lieu?

M. McGrath: Connaissiez-vous des projets d'organiser ces manifestations?

M. Davies: Non.

M. McGrath: L'une des manifestations a suivi une réunion publique. Avez-vous assisté à cette réunion à titre de représentant d'une SPA?

M. Davies: Où cela se passait-il, monsieur?

M. McGrath: Dans la ville de New York.

M. Davies: Non.

M. McGrath: Je n'ai pas d'autres questions à poser, pour le moment, monsieur le président.

Le président: M. Stafford est le suivant.

Une voix: Verrons-nous le film ensuite?

Le président: Voudriez-vous voir le film?

M. Stafford: Je n'ai pas besoin de voir le film pour poser les quelques questions que j'ai. Puis-je les poser tout de suite?

Le président: Monsieur Stafford?

M. Stafford: Quelle est votre fonction au sein de la Société protectrice des animaux, monsieur Davies?

M. Davies: J'en suis le secrétaire exécutif.

M. Stafford: Et c'est pour toute la province du Nouveau-Brunswick?

M. Davies: Oui, monsieur.

M. Stafford: Ainsi donc, nous avons au moins une chose en commun. J'ai passé une partie de ma vie à Fredericton. Quelle était votre profession, avant d'entrer à la SPA?

M. Davies: J'étais soldat dans l'infanterie de l'Armée canadienne.

M. Stafford: Comment en êtes-vous venu à vous intéresser à la SPA? Pourquoi avez-vous quitté l'armée pour vous occuper de ces questions?

[Texte]

Mr. Davies: A puppy was struck by a car outside my house in Oromocto, New Brunswick. I took it indoors and called the SPCA and was advised that there was no SPCA in Oromocto. I then offered to take the animal to Fredericton where there was an SPCA and where it could be looked after. I told the people with the SPCA there that if anything like this occurred again in Oromocto, because they had no one there to look after it, that I would be very glad to do it for them.

Mr. Stafford: So actually starting with a genuine interest in the welfare of animals you continued on with that type of work. How long after that was it before you had a definite interest in the seals?

Mr. Davies: I would say about five years, sir.

Mr. Stafford: One of your movies has already been shown here. In May 1967 I was at that meeting over in the Centre Block where you showed your film. Was that the only film that was made under your direction, or that you made?

Mr. Davies: That is correct, sir. Would you like me to explain the making of that film?

Mr. Stafford: Yes. How did you happen to make it, why did you make it, and how many people went up with you to make it.

Mr. Davies: I had gone out to see the seal hunt and had been deeply disturbed by what I saw not only for the animals but the men involved as well. I felt that a motion picture perfectly portraying the sort of thing that takes place would help us to create and open a public debate in Canada, where the seal hunt takes place, and in Europe, where most of the pelts are sold. I went out there with a young man from Fredericton by the name of Ralph Kay.

Mr. Stafford: Ralph Hay or Ralph Kay?

Mr. Davies: Kay. Do you know him?

Mr. Stafford: Very well. I went to law school with him.

Mr. Davies: No, that is not the same one. He works for Harvey Studios in Fredericton.

Mr. Stafford: Oh, I am sorry.

Mr. Davies: He took a week of his holidays and he was paid \$100 to go out and make this film. The instructions I gave him were, "Do not talk to a sealer. Do not ask a sealer to do anything."

[Interprétation]

M. Davies: Un chiot a été blessé par une voiture devant ma maison à Omorocto, au Nouveau-Brunswick. Je l'ai porté chez moi et j'ai essayé de téléphoner à la SPA. On m'a appris qu'il n'en existait pas à Omorocto. Je me suis offert à amener l'animal à Fredericton où il y avait une SPA qui pourrait s'en occuper. J'ai aussi offert aux responsables de cette SPA de m'occuper de tout animal accidenté dans la localité, jusqu'à ce qu'ils puissent eux-mêmes en prendre soin, puisqu'ils n'avaient pas de bureau à Omorocto.

M. Stafford: Ainsi donc, ayant commencé par prendre soin des animaux, vous en êtes arrivé à en faire une profession. Combien de temps après avez-vous commencé à vous intéresser aux phoques?

M. Davies: Je dirais 5 ans.

M. Stafford: Un de vos films a été présenté ici en mai 1967. J'ai assisté à la réunion où l'on a présenté ce film. Est-ce le seul film que vous avez mis en scène ou produit?

M. Davies: Oui. Voudriez-vous savoir comment ce film a été fait?

M. Stafford: Oui. Comment l'occasion s'en est-elle présentée? Pourquoi l'avez-vous fait et combien de personnes vous ont accompagné pour le faire?

M. Davies: J'ai assisté à une chasse au phoque et j'ai été profondément touché par ce que j'ai vu, non seulement pour les animaux, mais aussi pour les chasseurs. J'ai pensé qu'un film qui pourrait dépeindre fidèlement ce qui se passe nous aiderait à ouvrir un débat public au Canada, où la chasse a lieu et en Europe où les peaux sont vendues. Je me suis donc rendu sur les lieux avec un jeune homme de Fredericton, Ralph Kay.

M. Stafford: Ralph Hay ou Ralph Kay?

M. Davies: Kay. Le connaissez-vous?

M. Stafford: Très bien. Il était mon camarade de classe, à la faculté de droit.

M. Davies: Non, ce n'est pas le même. Il travaille pour les Harvey Studios à Fredericton.

M. Stafford: Oh, je m'excuse.

M. Davies: Il a pris une semaine de vacances et il a touché \$100 pour se rendre sur les lieux et réaliser ce film. Je lui ai donné instruction de ne pas parler aux chasseurs de phoques, de ne pas leur demander de faire quoi que ce soit.

[Text]

Mr. Stafford: You said he went to make the film—where?

Mr. Davies: Off the Magdalen Islands.

Mr. Stafford: Did you go with him?

Mr. Davies: Yes.

Mr. Stafford: Just the two of you?

Mr. Davies: No, no, no. There was myself, Ralph Kay, John Grey from the Montreal Star, sitting there.

Mr. Stafford: That is three. Is that all?

Mr. Davies: No. There was Dr. A. B. Johansson.

Mr. Stafford: Is this the same Johansson that we have a brief from today? Is that the same Johansson whose brief was handed around to us?

Mr. Davies: Yes, I would think so.

Mr. Stafford: In other words, it was Dr. A. B. Johansson, D.V.M.?

Mr. Davies: I would think so. There were Dr. Elizabeth Simpson, Mr. Peter Simpson and Mr. Frederick Bearisto. We went out onto the ice and the veterinarians proceeded to do postmortems. I proceeded to take some pictures with my still camera, Mr. Grey proceeded to report for the Montreal Star, and Mr. Kay proceeded to take his movie.

Mr. McGrath: I have a supplementary question. What was your concern for the men involved, Mr. Davies?

Mr. Davies: They have been, sir, depicted by some people as cruel, vicious men. I do not see them this way. My experience with the Newfoundland fishermen—and he is the same type of person I served with in the Army—is that he is a damned decent fellow. If the seal hunt is unethical...

Mr. Lundrigan: I have a supplementary question.

The Chairman: Mr. Lundrigan.

Mr. Lundrigan: A supplementary question, Mr. Chairman. We have heard all these frilly phrases and I just want to ask Mr. Davies before he continues so that I will know what he is telling me and that I am reading correctly. Was it your voice that was evident in the second film we saw this morning referred to in the meeting as the Davies film?

Mr. Davies: No, that was not my voice.

Mr. Lundrigan: Was the choice of words yours,—“killer”, “massacre”?

[Interpretation]

M. Stafford: Vous dites qu'il s'est rendu sur les lieux. Lesquels?

M. Davies: Au large des Îles-de-la-Madeleine.

M. Stafford: Avez-vous été dans la région avec lui?

M. Davies: Oui.

M. Stafford: N'y avait-il que vous deux?

M. Davies: Non, non. J'y étais avec Ralph Kay, John Grey du *Montreal Star* ici présent...

M. Stafford: Cela fait trois. C'était tout?

M. Davies: Non. Il y avait aussi le Dr A. B. Johansson.

M. Stafford: Est-ce le même Johansson qui nous présente un mémoire aujourd'hui, dont le mémoire nous a été distribué?

M. Davies: Oui, je crois que c'est le même.

M. Stafford: Il s'agissait donc du Dr A. B. Johansson, D.V.M.?

M. Davies: Je crois. Il y avait aussi le Dr Elizabeth Simpson, M. Peter Simpson et M. Frederick Bearisto. Nous nous sommes rendus sur la glace et les vétérinaires ont fait les constatations post-mortem. J'ai fait quelques photos avec ma caméra; et M. Grey s'est consacré à faire son reportage pour le *Montreal Star* et M. Kay a filmé les scènes.

M. McGrath: J'ai encore une question: quel intérêt portez-vous aux chasseurs eux-mêmes?

M. Davies: On a dit d'eux qu'ils sont cruels et vicieux. Mais je ne vois pas la chose de cette façon. D'après mon expérience avec les pêcheurs de Terre-Neuve, ce sont des gens du même genre que mes camarades de l'armée, ce sont d'excellents gars. Si la chasse au phoque est immorale...

M. Lundrigan: Je voudrais simplement poser une question.

Le président: M. Lundrigan.

M. Lundrigan: J'ai une autre question. Après avoir entendu toute ces belles phrases, je voudrais demander ceci à M. Davies avant qu'il ne poursuive afin que je comprenne ce qu'il me dit et ce que je lis. Est-ce que c'est votre voix qui a été enregistrée pour le deuxième film que nous avons vu ce matin et qu'on a appelé lors de la réunion le film Davies?

M. Davies: Non, ce n'était pas ma voix.

M. Lundrigan: Est-ce que le choix des termes employés était le vôtre, «tueur», «massacre»?

[Texte]

Mr. Davies: I would say that the words are the responsibility of the New Brunswick SPCA.

Mr. Lundrigan: All these words, "The killers descended on to the ice," "the massacre" were the responsibility of the same group that you represent, and you as well perhaps...

Mr. Davies: Yes.

Mr. Lundrigan: ...and this was their description of the people involved, and yet you say that the people you are talking about are the decent folk and so on and so forth.

Mr. Chairman, if I am not in order I will rise on a point of order. Could I ask the witness a further supplementary and ask if, in fact, in his interview in New York to which questions have already been directed that he did say:

Announcer: So you suggest a less cruel method of killing a seal

Mr. Davies: Frankly I don't think there is a less cruel way. The Canadian Government don't want these men to have guns because they feel they will perhaps kill each other, either accidentally or if they get into the ship's rum, perhaps on purpose...

Is this your statement, Mr. Davies?

Mr. Davies: I would say probably I said that, yes.

Mr. Lundrigan: This seems to be a vicious contradiction and perhaps a reflection—I had better watch myself because I am likely to make some observations which might reveal a little prejudice—but in fact have you ever seen the sealers get into the ship's rum and attempt to kill each other, or is this just a sort of wayward statement emanating from a wayward person?

Mr. Davies: I have had the seal hunters frequently on the ice ask me if I had a drink, and I can assure you they were not asking for a drink of water.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, the witness is not answering my question. My question was, have you ever seen the sealers get into the ship's rum, as you say here, and have you ever seen these men, having gotten into the ship's rum, attempt to kill each other?

Mr. Davies: I never said that they would. I said they might.

Mr. Lundrigan: You said they might.

[Interprétation]

M. Davies: Je dirais que les termes étaient la responsabilité de la SPA du Nouveau-Brunswick.

M. Lundrigan: Tout ce dialogue: «Les tueurs sont descendus sur la glace», «le massacre» était préparé par le groupe que vous représentez sans doute, et par vous aussi peut-être...

M. Davies: Oui.

M. Lundrigan: ...et c'est ainsi qu'ils ont décrit ces personnes, des gens que vous dites être cependant, de très braves gens et tout.

Monsieur le président, si je ne suis pas à l'ordre, je désire parler sur un point d'ordre. Est-ce que je pourrais poser une autre question au témoin et lui demander si, lors de son interview à New York, il a dit effectivement:

L'annonceur: Vous estimez qu'il faudrait trouver un moyen moins cruel pour abattre les phoques.

M. Davies: Franchement non, je ne pense pas que ce soit possible parce que le gouvernement canadien ne veut pas que ces hommes aient des fusils; ils pourraient se tuer accidentellement, ou à dessein, s'ils s'enivraient avec le rhum du navire.

Est-ce là ce que vous avez dit, M. Davies?

M. Davies: Oui, probablement.

M. Lundrigan: Il me semble qu'il y ait une contradiction très grave ici et peut-être un reflet—je suis mieux de me surveiller car je pourrais faire des remarques qui montreraient que j'ai un peu de préjugés—mais est-ce que vous avez déjà vu des chasseurs essayer de s'entretuer ou si c'est simplement quelque chose de fantasque dit par une personne fantasque?

M. Davies: Les chasseurs de phoques m'ont souvent demandé sur la glace si j'avais quelque chose à boire et je puis vous assurer qu'ils ne demandaient pas un verre d'eau.

M. Lundrigan: Monsieur le président, le témoin ne répond pas à ma question. J'ai demandé, avez-vous déjà vu les chasseurs s'enivrer avec le rhum du navire comme vous le dites, et avez-vous déjà vu ces gens s'étant enivrés essayer de s'entretuer?

M. Davies: Je n'ai jamais dit qu'ils s'entretueraient. Cela pourrait peut-être arriver.

M. Lundrigan: Vous avez dit qu'ils pourraient.

[Text]

Mr. Davies: And I have never seen it happen.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, the witness is not answering my question. My question is, have you ever seen them do this?

Mr. Davies: No, I have never seen them.

Mr. Lundrigan: Is this then just a fantasy?

Mr. Davies: No, no, it is not . .

Mr. Lundrigan: Or a guess or a stab in the dark.

Mr. Davies: Yes, this is a guess.

Mr. Lundrigan: This is a guess. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Mr. Stafford, a supplementary.

Mr. Stafford: I want a certain line of questions to finish here and if you are counting this in my time, I would ask that you take that into consideration.

Mr. Crouse: There is no time limit, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Will you allow a supplementary to Mr. Hogarth? Mr. Hogarth.

Mr. Hogarth: Witness, you said that the Canadian government does not want these men to have guns. Who told you that?

Mr. Davies: I discussed this with a member of the Fisheries Department, Dr. Sprules, some considerable time ago and he said—I am going back now and I am stretching my memory somewhat—that one of the reasons was the danger of accidents. I want to make it quite plain he never suggested that they would get into the ship's rum and shoot each other.

Mr. Hogarth: Was that his personal opinion?

Mr. Davies: I do not know.

Mr. Hogarth: Did you believe that there was any person who spoke with authority on behalf of the Canadian government who said these men could not have guns because they would get into the rum and shoot one another?

Mr. Davies: No sir, I do not think that at all.

Mr. Hogarth: You made that statement, did you not?

Mr. Davies: I do not see it here in the transcript, sir.

[Interpretation]

M. Davies: Et je ne les ai jamais vu le faire.

M. Lundrigan: Monsieur le président, le témoin ne répond pas à ma question. Je vous demande si vous les avez jamais vus le faire.

M. Davies: Non, je ne les ai jamais vus.

M. Lundrigan: C'est simplement une fantaisie.

M. Davies: Non, non, ça ne l'est pas . .

M. Lundrigan: Ou une supposition, un trait au hasard.

M. Davies: Oui, c'est une supposition.

M. Lundrigan: C'est une supposition. Merci, monsieur le président.

Le président: Monsieur Stafford, une question supplémentaire?

M. Stafford: Je veux qu'un certain genre de questions se terminent ici et si vous calculez cela sur mon temps, je voudrais que vous le preniez en considération.

M. Crouse: Il n'y a pas de limite de temps, monsieur le président.

Le président: Vous voulez poser une question supplémentaire, monsieur Hogarth? Monsieur Hogarth.

M. Hogarth: Monsieur le témoin, vous avez dit que le gouvernement canadien ne voulait pas que ces gens aient des fusils. Qui vous l'a dit?

M. Davies: J'ai parlé de la question avec quelqu'un du ministère des Pêcheries, le docteur Sprules, il y a assez longtemps. Et il m'a dit—maintenant j'essaie de me rappeler exactement, il y a très longtemps de cela—mais il y avait un danger d'accidents. Je veux que ce soit très clair, il n'a jamais dit qu'ils pourraient s'enivrer avec le rhum du navire et s'entretuer.

M. Hogarth: Est-ce que c'était son opinion personnelle?

M. Davies: Je ne sais vraiment pas.

M. Hogarth: Est-ce que vous croyez que quelqu'un qui a parlé au nom du gouvernement canadien aurait dit que ces personnes ne pouvaient pas avoir ces fusils parce qu'ils risquaient de s'enivrer au rhum et s'entretuer?

M. Davies: Non, je ne le crois pas du tout.

M. Hogarth: Vous avez fait cette déclaration, n'est-ce pas?

M. Davies: Je ne la vois pas ici dans la transcription.

[Texte]

Mr. Hogarth: I am referring to my copy of the transcript, and it is exactly what Mr. Lundrigan read.

Frankly I don't think there is a less cruel way. The Canadian Government don't want these men to have guns because they feel they will perhaps kill each other, either accidentally or if they get into the ship's rum, perhaps on purpose—

And you said you have made those statements.

Mr. Davies: Did I say I made those statements?

Mr. Hogarth: Yes. That is the way I understand your answer to Mr. Lundrigan.

Mr. Davies: I may have made that statement, yes.

Mr. Hogarth: And yet you had no knowledge whatsoever of anybody with the authority of the Canadian government to say such a thing and indeed nobody ever did say such a thing.

• 1625

Mr. Davies: I think it is a not unreasonable thing to say in the circumstances.

Mr. McGrath: How did you know there was rum on sealing ships?

The Chairman: Order please. Mr. Stafford it is your time.

Mr. Stafford: It is right, then, that you and approximately half a dozen people went up under the money that you had collected, that you have just described to us, and took this film, taking along Mr. Grey, I suppose, so you would get some advertising out of it.

Mr. Davies: That is unfair, sir.

Mr. Stafford: Why take Mr. Grey, then? Did he have some interest in seals before this? I just put this in as politicians sometimes think of newspapermen as giving people lead print in the newspaper.

Mr. Davies: I would say in fairness to Mr. Grey, and I would hope that you will accept this, that he went there to report objectively about a seal hunt.

Mr. Stafford: We will come back to that in a few minutes, but you do realize, of course, that the news media including television are always willing to show the unusual, or the fantastic or whatever you want to call it? You knew that before you went did you not? Anything unusual or cruel, they are always quite anxious to show, are they not, sir?

[Interprétation]

M. Hogarth: J'ai une copie ici, et c'est exactement ce qu'a lu M. Lundrigan.

Franchement, je ne pense pas qu'il y ait un moyen moins cruel. Le gouvernement canadien ne veut pas que ces hommes aient des fusils parce qu'ils pourraient s'entretuer accidentellement, ou à dessein s'il s'enivraient avec le rhum du navire.

Et vous dites que vous avez fait ces déclarations.

M. Davies: Ai-je dit cela?

M. Hogarth: Oui. C'est comme cela que j'interprète votre réponse à M. Lundrigan.

M. Davies: J'ai pu faire cette déclaration, oui.

M. Hogarth: Et pourtant, vous n'avez aucune connaissance d'un représentant du gouvernement qui ait fait une telle déclaration, et en fait personne n'a jamais rien dit de semblable.

M. Davies: Ce n'est pas déraisonnable de le dire dans les circonstances.

M. McGrath: Comment saviez-vous qu'il y avait du rhum sur les navires qui vont à la chasse aux phoques?

Le président: A l'ordre, s'il vous plaît. Monsieur Stafford, c'est à vous.

M. Stafford: Avec tous les fonds que vous avez recueillis, vous venez de nous le dire, vous avez fait ce film avec environ une demi-douzaine d'autres personnes. Vous aviez M. Grey avec vous sans doute pour en retirer une certaine publicité.

M. Davies: Vous n'êtes pas très juste.

M. Stafford: Pourquoi avoir amené M. Grey? Était-il intéressé aux phoques avant cela? Je vous en parle simplement car les politiciens voient parfois les journalistes comme des gens qui leur accordent quelques lignes dans les journaux.

M. Davies: Pour être juste avec M. Grey, et j'espère que vous accepterez ceci, il nous a accompagnés pour faire un rapport objectif sur la chasse.

M. Stafford: Nous allons revenir sur ce sujet dans quelques minutes. Vous vous rendez compte évidemment que les moyens de communication y compris la télévision s'intéressent toujours aux choses qui sortent de l'ordinaire, au fantastique ou quelque chose de semblable. Vous le saviez avant de partir n'est-ce pas? Tout ce qui est inhabituel ou cruel, ça leur plaît de le montrer, n'est-ce pas?

[Text]

Mr. Davies: I would not say that at all, sir.

Mr. Stafford: Did you ever show this film on the CBC?

Mr. Davies: It has been shown on many television stations. Presumably one of them is a CBC affiliate.

Mr. Stafford: Approximately how many times did you say this film has been shown over CBC stations?

Mr. Davies: Four or five.

Mr. Stafford: What year was this?

Mr. Davies: Since 1967.

Mr. Stafford: Since 1967. What year would it be?

Mr. Davies: I do not remember. I imagine it was shown on television in 1967, 1968.

Mr. Stafford: Did the CBC pay your Association for the use of this film.

Mr. Davies: We have never sold this film, sir.

Mr. Stafford: Did you have the film...

Mr. Davies: Let me requalify. Where someone wishes to borrow the film to show and then return it, we have never asked a fee. Where someone wishes to purchase a copy of the film, they have paid the material cost in film of the film.

Mr. Stafford: To your knowledge on how many occasions has the CBC shown parts of this film or all of it over the CBC network?

Mr. Davies: I really do not know. Several times.

Mr. Stafford: But they have several times?

Mr. Davies: I think so, yes.

Mr. Stafford: Do you know how many times the film or parts of it was shown in Europe over television?

Mr. Davies: Maybe three or four times, sir.

Mr. Stafford: And actually you do realize that the letters that M.P.'s received and the letters to the editor as a result of this film were quite considerable. You have heard that before, have you not?

Mr. Davies: I would say, sir, and this is my own personal opinion, and is an intuitive opinion, I think, to a large extent, that the mail directed at Members of Parliament in Canada has come through magazine articles—the consumer type magazine articles—and not because of the showing of films.

Mr. Stafford: You mentioned a little while ago about forming a sanctuary and ending the

[Interpretation]

M. Davies: Non, je ne dirais pas cela.

M. Stafford: Est-ce que vous avez déjà montré ce film à Radio-Canada?

M. Davies: Oui, sur plusieurs postes de télévision. Un de ceux-là était probablement affilié à Radio-Canada.

M. Stafford: Combien de fois environ est-ce qu'on l'a montré, ce film sur les postes de Radio-Canada, avez vous dit?

M. Davies: Quatre ou cinq.

M. Stafford: En quelle année?

M. Davies: Depuis 1967.

M. Stafford: Depuis 1967. Quelle année exactement?

M. Davies: Je ne me souviens pas. Je suppose qu'il a été montré à la télévision en 1967, 1968.

M. Stafford: Est-ce que Radio-Canada a payé votre Association pour montrer ce film?

M. Davies: Nous n'avons jamais vendu ce film, monsieur.

M. Stafford: Aviez-vous le film...

M. Davies: Laissez-moi m'expliquer. Quand quelqu'un veut emprunter ce film, et le retourne nous ne le faisons jamais payer. Si quelqu'un veut acheter une copie du film, ils paient le coût des matériaux du film.

M. Stafford: A votre connaissance combien de fois ce film a-t-il été montré en totalité ou en partie sur le réseau de Radio-Canada?

M. Davies: Je ne sais vraiment pas. Plusieurs fois.

M. Stafford: Plusieurs fois?

M. Davies: Je le crois, oui.

M. Stafford: Savez-vous combien de fois ce film, ou des parties de ce film, ont été montrés à la télévision en Europe?

M. Davies: Trois ou quatre fois, peut-être.

M. Stafford: Vous vous rendez compte que les lettres que les députés reçoivent, et les lettres aux rédacteurs des journaux, à la suite de ce film, ont été très nombreuses.

M. Davies: Oui. J'en ai l'impression, et c'est simplement une opinion personnelle, mais les lettres adressées aux députés au Canada sont venues à cause d'articles parus dans les revues—le genre d'article qui s'adresse au consommateur—et non pas à cause du film qu'on a passé.

M. Stafford: Vous avez mentionné il y a quelque temps la création d'un sanctuaire

[Texte]

hunt. If no seals were killed what would happen to the fish population? This is just a little diversion.

Mr. Davies: May I read an extract, sir?

Mr. Stafford: If it is just a fairly short one.

Mr. Davies: I think that it is very unfortunate really, sir, that Mr. David Sargeant, the government biologist who is the expert in this field is not here to answer your questions about this because apparently it is a critical question from Members of Parliament and from the public, because I think probably he might be able to set your mind at rest.

Mr. Stafford: The reason I am asking you the question is that you have made these statements and I take it you have looked into this matter before you would say there should be no more killing of seals.

Mr. Davies: Yes, sir. This is the *Halifax Chronicle-Herald*...

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, can we agree to come back after the vote?

The Chairman: Immediately after the vote.

Mr. Lundrigan: Immediately.

The Chairman: We will rise for a vote in the House. Our first duty is to the House.

Mr. Hogarth: Mr. Chairman, I move we adjourn and reassemble after the vote and in the meantime the camera be set up so we can see the pictures.

Mr. Lundrigan: I will second the motion.

The Chairman: Immediately after the vote.

• 1630

The Committee is adjourned for the vote.

The Chairman: I will call the meeting to order. We will resume with the questioning by Mr. Stafford.

Mr. Stafford: Just before the vote I was asking you—not that I expect you to be a veterinarian or a biologist—if no seals were killed what would happen to the fish population. I was just wondering whether you had looked into that and what you had found it.

Mr. Davies: Well, sir, in the *Halifax Chronicle-Herald* of March 15 is an interview between Barbara Hinds and Dr. David Sar-

[Interprétation]

pour mettre fin à la chasse. Et pourtant si on ne poursuivait pas cette chasse, qu'arriverait-il aux poissons? C'est pour faire diversion un peu.

M. Davies: Puis-je vous en lire un passage?

M. Stafford: Si c'est court, je veux bien.

M. Davies: Je crois qu'il est très regrettable que le docteur David Sargeant, le biologiste du gouvernement qui est expert dans ce domaine, ne soit pas présent pour répondre à vos questions sur ce sujet parce qu'il semble que ce soit une question très sérieuse de la part des Députés et du public. Il me semble qu'il pourrait peut-être vous rassurer à ce sujet.

M. Stafford: La raison pour laquelle je vous pose cette question, c'est parce que vous avez fait ces déclarations et je suppose que vous avez étudié la question, avant de dire qu'il ne devrait plus y avoir de tuerie de phoques.

M. Davies: Oui, c'est le *Chronicle-Herald* de Halifax.

M. Lundrigan: Sommes-nous d'accord, monsieur le président, pour revenir après le vote.

Le président: Immédiatement après le vote?

M. Lundrigan: Immédiatement.

Le président: Nous ajournons pour un vote à la Chambre.

M. Hogarth: Monsieur le président, je propose de clore les débats et de nous réunir après le vote. On pourrait dans l'intervalle installer la caméra pour que nous puissions avoir le film immédiatement après le vote.

M. Lundrigan: Je seconde la proposition.

Le président: Immédiatement après le vote.

La séance est ajournée pour le vote.

Le président: A l'ordre. Nous reprenons le questionnaire avec M. Stafford.

M. Stafford: Je vous demandais avant le vote, non pas que je m'attende à ce que vous soyez vétérinaire ou biologiste, on ne tuait pas de phoques, qu'est-ce qui arriverait au peuplement de poissons? Je me demandais si vous aviez examiné la question et ce que vous avez découvert.

M. Davies: Le *Chronicle Herald* d'Halifax du 15 mars, publie une entrevue entre M^{lle} Barbara Heinz et M. David Sargeant, qui est

[Text]

geant who is the Department of Fisheries expert on harp seals. The concluding paragraph is:

In the Arctic, the harp seals' diet is mainly of crustaceans. Unlike Harbour and Grey seals—with smaller populations—they do little damage to fisheries, according to biologists, who have frequently examined stomach contents as part of their research work.

If I may go on very briefly, sir, in a conversation with Dr. M. J. Dunbar, Chairman, Marine Sciences Centre McGill University, he told me that the claim that seals would seriously harm fishing if the hunt is stopped is not supported by present evidence. Dr. Ian A. McLaren who is a biologist specializing, I believe, in seals at Dalhousie University in essence told me the same thing, that the evidence does not suggest that seals will seriously harm fishing if the hunt is stopped.

Mr. Stafford: Then to go one point farther, would there be a danger of the seals starving to death eventually if there were too many of them?

Mr. Davies: I can only give you opinions, sir.

Mr. Stafford: Well, in order for you to form the opinions you have, if you are going to form a sanctuary to protect these seals I take it that you have at least studied these two points.

Mr. Davies: Yes; it seems that the herd right now, sir, is about a million and the natural levels probably will be about 1,750,000. The seals probably have a very fine ecological balance in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and if the hunt is stopped this ecological balance will be maintained.

It has been suggested that probably the main check on the herd population—and you do not really know until you stop the hunt, obviously—will be infertility brought about by stress due to the larger population in the breeding areas. Dr. Ian McLaren agrees with me that if this is so, this is the least cruel of natural checks.

Mr. Stafford: Referring to your film, the second film we saw this morning, do you think it is a factual presentation of a typical seal hunt, or did you have it interspersed with an explanation that would put a certain slant or bias on it?

[Interpretation]

un spécialiste du domaine. Le dernier alinéa de l'article se lisait comme il suit:

Dans l'Arctique, le régime du phoque est surtout fait de crustacés. Contrairement aux phoques de port et aux phoques gris, qui sont moins nombreux.

Il n'endommage guère les pêcheries, d'après ce que disent les biologistes qui ont souvent examiné le contenu stomacal, au cours de leurs travaux de recherches. Et maintenant qu'on me permette de citer brièvement une conversation avec M. M. J. Dunbar, président du département des sciences marines de l'Université McGill, qui disait que la prétention que les phoques causent des dommages dans la population des poissons n'est pas prouvée à l'heure actuelle. M. Ian A. McLaren, qui est biologiste spécialisé, je crois, sur la question des phoques, à l'Université Dalhousie, me dit en fait la même chose, que rien ne prouve que les phoques feraient du tort aux pêcheries si la chasse est supprimée.

M. Stafford: Alors, pour aller plus loin, qu'arriverait-il si les phoques devenaient trop nombreux? Est-ce qu'il n'y en aurait pas danger qu'ils meurent de faim?

M. Davies: Je ne puis vous donner qu'une opinion.

M. Stafford: Mais pour vous former les opinions que vous avez, si vous devez créer un sanctuaire pour protéger ces phoques, vous devez vous appuyer sur les études que vous avez faites de ces deux points.

M. Davies: Oui, il semble que le troupeau compte environ 1 million de phoques maintenant et que le niveau normal serait 1,750,000. Les phoques ont un équilibre écologique excellent dans le golfe du Saint-Laurent et si la chasse est arrêtée, cet équilibre sera maintenu. On dit que probablement, ce qui surtout empêchera le troupeau d'augmenter trop, et naturellement on ne le sait pas tant qu'on n'aura pas arrêté la chasse, sera l'absence de fertilité amenée par les tensions causées par le surpeuplement dans les régions d'élevage. M. Ian McLaren convient avec moi qu'il en est ainsi. C'est le moins cruel des contrôles naturels.

M. Stafford: Pour en revenir à votre film, le film n° 2, que nous avons vu ce matin, pensez-vous que c'est une présentation réelle d'une chasse au phoque typique ou l'avez-vous fait intercaler avec une explication qui en ferait une présentation biaisée?

[Texte]

Mr. Davies: I would say quite frankly, sir, in fairness to the Committee, that the film would tend to be anti-seal hunt.

Mr. Stafford: That is right. There were statements at the start of the film, many of which I did not take down because I did not realize their importance until later. There were statements such as "profits are feverishly calculated" and then further on you or someone said "Take note and draw the obvious conclusion". Later still you said "The annual massacres are as useless as they are cruel". All that was designed to create a certain viewer and listener interest, was it not?

Mr. Davies: Yes, sir.

Mr. Stafford: Were it not for statements like that I suppose the CBC would never show it, would they?

Mr. Davies: I do not know, sir.

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Mr. Stafford: What did you mean—and this was brought up by one of the members opposite this morning—that "36 per cent of the skulls were intact"? Did you take this just after looking at a few and of what significance is it? Do you mean to say that a skull has to be cracked before the seal is sufficiently knocked out in order to skin it. What do you mean?

Mr. Davies: In 1967 Dr. Elizabeth Simpson, a veterinary pathologist conducted—I forget the exact number—number of postmortems on the carcass of seals and her observations were that in something in excess of 30 per cent she could detect, as I remember the report now, nothing that would indicate to her, the animal had been killed prior to the skinning in her postmortem investigation. Of the number that she did, this 30 per cent was the figure that she came up with and if you extrapolate from that that her figure was indicative of the whole hunt, and I do not see why it would not be, then you can draw your own conclusions.

Mr. Stafford: But possibly the 36 per cent of the skulls, even though they were intact, the seals could have been knocked out sufficiently so that they felt nothing?

Mr. Davies: That is possible, sir.

Mr. Stafford: But this is only a guess.

Mr. Lundrigan: A supplementary question, Mr. Chairman, if Mr. Stafford would permit.

The Chairman: Mr. Lundrigan on a supplementary.

[Interprétation]

M. Davies: Très franchement, en toute justice vers le Comité, je tiens à dire que le film tend à se prononcer contre la chasse au phoque.

M. Stafford: C'est vrai. Il y avait des déclarations au début du film. Je n'en ai pas notées beaucoup parce que je n'ai réalisé leur importance que plus tard. On disait: «les profits sont calculés fiévreusement,» et plus loin, où quelqu'un d'autre a dit: «Prenez note et tirez les conclusions évidentes». Et plus loin vous dites: «Les massacres annuels sont aussi inutiles qu'ils sont cruels». Tout cela a été conçu pour capter l'intérêt du spectateur, n'est-ce pas?

M. Davies: Oui, monsieur.

M. Stafford: Ces déclarations ne sont-elles pas la cause du refus de Radio-Canada de présenter le film?

M. Davies: Je ne sais pas.

M. Stafford: Qu'est-ce que vous vouliez dire, un de nos vis-à-vis en a parlé ce matin, par «36 p. 100 des crânes étaient intacts». Avez-vous constaté cela après en avoir regardé quelques-uns, et qu'est-ce que cela signifie? Voulez-vous dire qu'un crâne doit être fracassé avant que le phoque soit suffisamment inconscient pour être écorché?

M. Davies: En 1957, Elizabeth Simpson, pathologiste vétérinaire, a fait plusieurs autopsies sur les carcasses des phoques et d'après ses observations, disait que sur plus de 30 p. 100 des bêtes, elle pouvait détecter rien qui nous montre que l'animal a été tué avant d'être écorché, d'après cet examen post-mortem. Et sur le nombre de phoques qu'elle a examinés, elle en est arrivée au chiffre de 30 p. 100. En faisant des projections pour la chasse entière, je ne vois pas pourquoi on ne pourrait pas retenir cette proportion de 35 p. 100; alors vous pouvez tirer vos propres conclusions.

M. Stafford: Mais, peut-être que, malgré que le 36 p. 100 des crânes étaient intacts, les phoques étaient suffisamment étourdis pour ne rien ressentir?

M. Davies: C'est possible.

M. Stafford: Mais ce n'est que conjecture.

M. Lundrigan: Une question supplémentaire, monsieur le président, si M. Stafford le permet.

Le président: Monsieur Lundrigan.

[Text]

Mr. Lundrigan: Does the witness accept the percentage offered by the eminent lady that he refers to and does he use this information in his deliberations on his meetings with people? In other words, is this your scientific evidence that you use in your communications and your efforts with respect to ending the seal hunt?

Mr. Davies: Not now, sir, no, because the picture has changed. Because of great efforts on the part of the Fisheries Department there has been a dramatic improvement in that area. Could I just read a very short paragraph here?

Mr. Lundrigan: No, that is fine, you answered the question. Could I ask you a further supplementary and ask whether in fact you do use the most recent evidence, much of which was referred to by Mr. McGrath earlier, which has been amassed as a result of very scientific investigations conducted on a worldwide basis, not necessarily from New Brunswick or any part of the Atlantic region but throughout the whole world? Have you been using this kind of evidence, the kind of evidence which has been referred to, and undoubtedly you have read this in detail, by people such as the University of Munich personnel referred to, the gentleman from Toronto referred to earlier, Mr. T. I. Hughes, and there is Dr. Forbes McLeod, Dr. Douglas Pimlott, Mr. John Walsh, and so on, there are dozens of them and we could go on for half an hour on this. Have you been using this kind of scientific evidence? Some of the conclusions are so obvious that it is perhaps worthwhile that at least one of them be referred to and put on record. I would like this to go on record, and it will only take about ten seconds, Mr. Chairman. The Dr. Arne Johannsen report of March 9, 1967, drew the conclusion, for example, that much of the slaughter, if you want to use the choice word which has been used by some people, is more humane than what you find in an abattoir.

Further, indications are from another report which I have here that the percentage of skulls left intact are very few, certainly far below the 36 per cent mentioned, and that in fact there is little if any evidence of cruelty. Our own Minister of Fisheries earlier this year made a tour of the gulf area and he arrived at the same conclusion, which was reported, I think, not only to the House of Commons in Canada but to the embassies where they were getting complaints.

Do you subscribe to the Minister's position and the position of other experts that in actual fact there is little evidence of cruelty, if

[Interpretation]

M. Lundrigan: Est-ce que le témoin accepte le pourcentage suggéré par cette éminente dame dont il parle? Et est-ce qu'il s'est servi de ce pourcentage dans ses réunions avec les gens? Autrement dit, est-ce que se sont les données scientifiques que vous employez lors de vos communications et de votre campagne pour mettre fin à la chasse aux phoques?

M. Davies: Non. Le tout a changé. Par suite d'efforts intensifs déployés par le ministère des Pêches, on remarque une amélioration dramatique dans ce domaine. Puis-je lire un très court paragraphe?

M. Lundrigan: Non, vous avez répondu à la question. Une question supplémentaire. Est-ce que vous vous servez des données les plus récentes, dont M. McGrath parlait tout à l'heure, qui ont été recueillies par suite d'enquêtes très scientifiques menées à l'échelle mondiale, pas nécessairement au Nouveau-Brunswick, ou quelque partie de la région Atlantique mais dans le monde entier? Est-ce que vous vous servez des conclusions dont il a été question, et sûrement vous l'avez lu en détail, par des gens, tels les membres de l'Université de Munich dont il a été question, cet homme de Toronto, M. T. I. Hughes, et il y a les docteurs Forbes MacLeod, Douglas Pimlott, et M. John Walsh et ainsi de suite, il y en a des douzaines et on pourrait y passer une demi-heure. Est-ce que vous avez employé ce genre de constatations scientifiques? Certaines conclusions sont tellement évidentes que peut-être il vaut la peine d'en relever une. Je vais la citer, et cela ne va prendre que dix minutes, monsieur le président. Le rapport du docteur Anne Johannsen du 9 mars 1967 tirait la conclusion qu'une bonne partie du massacre, si vous voulez employer ce mot de choix dont se servent certaines personnes, a un caractère plus humanitaire que les méthodes appliquées dans un abattoir.

De plus, d'après un autre rapport que j'ai ici, le pourcentage des crânes intacts est très faible, bien inférieur au chiffre de 36 p. 100 mentionné et qu'il y a très peu de preuves montrant la cruauté. Notre ministre des Pêches s'est rendu au début de l'année dans la région du golfe et il a tiré la même conclusion que celle qui a été présentée, je pense, non seulement à la Chambre des communes mais dans les ambassades où il y avait des plaintes.

Est-ce que vous approuvez la position du ministre et celle d'autres experts disant qu'il y a peu de preuves, s'il y en a, que les

[Texte]

any evidence of cruelty, and in actual fact there is little evidence that seals are being skinned alive or that skulls are being left intact, or are you still using the 1965 criterion, or whichever year our lady friend did her study, which was not very scientific; in fact, it was so unscientific that most people of any renown in the field do not even refer to it any longer.

Mr. Davies: I do not remember all the questions. Well, with regard to what evidence I am using now, sir, this is a little magazine that we put out and I would say that this—it is a very short paragraph—would let you know if I read it to you exactly what we are saying. May I read it to you?

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Mr. McGrath: Do you have copies for distribution?

Mr. Davies: Yes, sir.

Mr. McGrath: May we have them distributed?

Mr. Davies: Yes, sir.

Mr. Lundrigan: Well then, I will read it and then I will react. Mr. Chairman, I will ask a supplementary on that question, seeing that Mr. Stafford is passing out the information, a very short supplementary while he is doing his clerical work. I would like to ask the witness if in fact his aim is to have the seal hunt, as we certainly all do, conducted in a humane fashion, that is, humanely conducted, or if in fact he is interested in preventing the killing of animals? Could you answer that question?

Mr. Davies: I have got an awful lot of questions before me now. Which one shall I answer first?

Mr. Lundrigan: Well, you reflected on the last one and I would prefer to read your statement that you are going to read to me before you answer that one.

Mr. Davies: O.K. I would say that it is the position of the people that I work for and the people who support us and, frankly, my own position that the seal hunt runs counter to modern human ethics and that I frankly feel it is being made as less cruel, probably, as it is possible to make it right now and that the area should be turned into a sanctuary for these animals.

Mr. Lundrigan: So therefore you are not interested in the humane aspect of it at all, really it is a much broader question, and the evidence which has been revealed through the day's proceedings and the tremendous

[Interprétation]

phoques sont écorchés vifs ou que les crânes sont laissés intacts, ou est-ce que vous servez toujours de cette proportion de 1965, ou de l'année au cours de laquelle notre amie a mené son étude, qui n'était pas très scientifique; de fait, elle était si peu scientifique que la plupart des personnes réputées dans ce domaine n'en tiennent plus compte.

Mr. Davies: Je ne me souviens plus de toutes les questions que vous m'avez posées. A propos des données dont je me sers présentement, voici une petite revue que nous publions, qui contient un paragraphe assez succinct qui vous mettra au courant de notre position. Est-ce que je peux vous le lire?

Mr. McGrath: Est-ce que vous avez des exemplaires que vous pouvez distribuer?

Mr. Davies: Oui, monsieur.

Mr. McGrath: Est-ce que vous pouvez les faire distribuer?

Mr. Davies: Oui, monsieur.

Mr. Lundrigan: Et bien alors, je vais le lire alors et ensuite je réagirai. Monsieur le président, je poserais une question supplémentaire à ce sujet, puisque je vois que M. Stafford est à distribuer les exemplaires, une question très courte pendant qu'il fait son travail de commis. Je voudrais demander au témoin si, en fait, il veut que la chasse soit faite de façon humanitaire, comme nous le voulons tous, ou s'il tient à ce qu'on mette fin à l'abattage des animaux? Pouvez-vous répondre à cette question?

Mr. Davies: J'ai beaucoup de questions à répondre. A laquelle vais-je répondre d'abord?

Mr. Lundrigan: Bien, vous avez pensé à la dernière et je préférerais lire la déclaration que vous allez me lire avant d'y répondre.

Mr. Davies: C'est bien. Les personnes qui appuient nos efforts et les personnes pour qui je travaille ont cette position, et qui est la mienne. Ils prétendent que la chasse aux phoques va à l'encontre des principes humanitaires modernes et, franchement, je crois que maintenant on l'a rendue la moins cruelle possible et que toute la zone devrait être transformée en sanctuaire de conservation de ces animaux.

Mr. Lundrigan: L'aspect humanitaire ne vous intéresse donc pas. C'est une question beaucoup plus large qui vous intéresse. Toutes les preuves scientifiques qu'on a pu amasser et tout ce qui a été dit au cours de la

[Text]

amount of scientific evidence amassed, this does not make any difference to your position, you are basically against killing these animals regardless.

Mr. Davies: Yes, sir, in fairness I would say that.

Mr. Lundrigan: Can we assume therefore that other areas of animal resource productivity in Canada will be the next target in the event that you succeed in your St. Lawrence area quest?

Mr. Davies: No, sir, that does not necessarily follow.

Mr. Lundrigan: It does not follow?

Mr. Davies: With different types of animals. It does not necessarily follow that I will do anything after this.

Mr. Lundrigan: A lot of people will be happy to hear that one, I will tell you.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, I do not think we should continue with these long supplementaries. We are only at the second questioner since we started at noon and I think we should keep our supplementaries as short as possible to give every member who has so indicated a chance to question. I think we should finish with Mr. Stafford without any further interruption because he is trying to come to a point and he has to leave early tonight.

Mr. Stafford: If I am to get there.

In view of the statements that I just pointed out that were made in the film, would it be something like Stanley Burke's film on pollution in the Niagara Peninsula, if you stretched the point a little you might get more attention. Is that what you had in mind?

Mr. Davies: No, sir.

Mr. Stafford: But all the time these films were being taken up there and you were pointing the camera on the seals there were observers, inspectors and photographers present, were there not?

Mr. Davies: I was not there most of the time when the film was taken.

Mr. Stafford: But naturally these killers, as you mention, would realize that the photographer was taking pictures, would they not?

Mr. Davies: Some of the photography was done with a long lens. I think there are not that many sequences of killing, actually.

Mr. Stafford: You heard on film No. 3 this morning that under Canadian law—I think

[Interpretation]

journée ne changent pas votre position; vous êtes contre l'abattage des animaux.

M. Davies: Oui, monsieur, en toute honnêteté, je dois le dire.

M. Lundrigan: Pouvons-nous donc supposer que d'autres domaines de productivité de ressources animales du Canada seront votre prochain objectif si vous réussissez votre campagne pour la région du Saint-Laurent.

M. Davies: Il ne s'ensuit pas nécessairement que j'agirai ainsi.

M. Lundrigan: On ne peut le conclure.

M. Davies: Avec différents genres d'animaux. On ne peut pas conclure que je ferai nécessairement quelque chose après cela.

M. Lundrigan: Il y en a plusieurs qui vont être contents de l'apprendre.

Le président: Je ne pense pas que nous devrions continuer avec ces questions supplémentaires très longues. Nous en sommes qu'au deuxième interrogateur depuis ce midi, et je pense que nous devrions abrégier autant que possible nos questions supplémentaires afin de donner à tous les membres la possibilité de poser des questions. Je crois que nous pouvons terminer l'interrogatoire de M. Stafford, sans autre interruption puisqu'il veut en arriver à un point et il doit partir tôt ce soir.

M. Stafford: Si je peux m'y rendre. Étant donné les déclarations que j'ai indiquées et qui ont été faites dans le film, est-ce que c'est semblable au film de Stanley Burke sur la pollution dans la péninsule du Niagara; si vous exagérez un peu, vous attirez davantage l'attention? Était-ce votre but?

M. Davies: Non, monsieur.

M. Stafford: Mais pendant tout ce temps-là, on tournait ces films, et vous dirigiez la caméra vers les phoques; il y avait là des observateurs, des inspecteurs et des photographes, n'est-ce pas?

M. Davies: Je n'étais pas là la plupart du temps quand le film a été tourné.

M. Stafford: Mais, en fait, ces tueurs, comme vous les appelez, se rendaient compte que le caméraman les photographiait, n'est-ce pas?

M. Davies: Certaines prises de vue ont été faites avec des lentilles télescopiques. Je ne pense pas qu'il y ait plusieurs séquences d'abattage, en fait.

M. Stafford: Vous avez entendu dans le troisième film de ce matin qu'en vertu de la

[Texte]

the exact words were, "It is an offence to cause cruelty to animals, to skin them while wiggling is wrong." Would not the proper thing for you and others to do if you saw an injustice or a violation of the Criminal Code be to lay charges and have them brought up in the respective provinces in which you see the crimes committed?

Mr. Davies: I believe, sir, that Canadian criminal law does not, and did not in 1967, extend into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. That any infractions of the regulations, and they were fisheries regulations, were to be dealt with by the Fisheries officials at the scene. My job, I felt while I was there, was merely to go there and report. I could have run around stopping individuals doing things that I thought were not very nice.

Mr. Stafford: That is not quite the question. The thing is this, under the Criminal Code...

Mr. Davies: Well, the Criminal Code is not operative there.

Mr. Stafford: ...there are sections where you can always lay charges for cruelty to animals. Now, do you mean to say that you could not lay charges and have these brought up in a court under our good Canadian system of justice like any other charges to be heard?

Mr. Davies: I believe that an attempt was made to lay charges by the Ontario Humane Society and it was not successful because of the territorial question.

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Mr. Stafford: Well, the Ontario Humane Society lay charges down in my area for people who do not feed their pigs, and many things like this, and have them going around thin in the barnyard. Do you mean to say...

Mr. Davies: In all fairness, sir, this is the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Mr. Stafford: That is right, but this is still part of the—the Magdalen Island not still part of...

Mr. Davies: It is outside of the three-mile limit and outside of the—there is a gentleman behind you who can give you the answer to that. My understanding is that the Criminal Code was not operative out there. When this new law goes through Parliament making the Gulf of St. Lawrence Canadian, it may be, I do not know.

[Interprétation]

loi canadienne, je pense que les termes exacts sont, «C'est un crime d'agir avec cruauté envers les animaux, de les écorcher pendant qu'ils bougent». Est-ce que ce ne serait pas un geste convenable pour vous et pour d'autres si vous êtes témoins d'une injustice ou un délit en vertu du Code pénal de les poursuivre en justice et d'intenter des poursuites, dans les provinces où ces crimes ont été commis?

M. Davies: Je ne crois pas que le Code criminel puisse être appliqué au Golfe du Saint-Laurent, que toutes infractions aux règlements, et c'étaient des règlements de pêches, devraient être prises en main par les fonctionnaires responsables du ministère des Pêches surveillant la chasse. Mon travail était, d'après moi, de simplement aller sur les lieux et de faire rapport. J'aurais pu arrêter les chasseurs qui faisaient des choses que je n'aimais pas.

M. Stafford: Ce n'est pas là la question. Le problème est qu'en vertu du Code criminel...

M. Davies: Le Code criminel n'est pas en vigueur là.

M. Stafford: ...il y a des dispositions en vertu desquelles vous pouvez intenter des poursuites pour cruauté envers les animaux. Voulez-vous dire que vous ne pourriez pas porter d'accusation et les porter devant les tribunaux en vertu de notre bon système juridique canadien comme toute autre accusation?

M. Davies: Je crois que la Société protectrice des animaux de l'Ontario a cherché à porter plainte, mais n'a pas pu le faire à cause de problèmes de territoire.

M. Stafford: Bien, la Société protectrice des animaux de l'Ontario a porté plainte contre des personnes dans mon district qui ne nourrissent pas leurs porcs et autres choses du genre, et qui les laissent maigrir. Voulez-vous dire que...

M. Davies: En toute honnêteté, il s'agit du Golfe Saint-Laurent.

M. Stafford: C'est vrai, mais il fait toujours partie de—est-ce que les Îles-de-la-Madeleine font toujours partie de...

M. Davies: C'est en dehors de la limite de trois milles et en dehors de... Le monsieur derrière vous peut vous donner la réponse à cette question. Je crois comprendre que le Code criminel ne s'appliquait pas. Lorsque la nouvelle Loi sera adoptée par le Parlement pour nationaliser le golfe du Saint-Laurent, la chose sera possible, je ne sais pas.

[Text]

Mr. Stafford: You will admit—I am getting to the end of my questioning here—if you took a camera even into a slaughter house, and I am not trying to minimize any possible cruelty, but if you took a camera into a slaughterhouse, you took close-up shots of throat cutting of pigs, cows and lambs, that the flowing blood in a colour film would be just as revolting as the blood that we saw here coming from the sealpups, would it not?

Mr. Davies: That is correct, sir.

Mr. Stafford: So actually, when it gets right down to it, would it not be more fair to ask the viewers of your film to compare it with the films of other animals being killed so that then they could say this is really inhumane and cruel to animals?

Mr. Davies: I would say not, sir.

Mr. Stafford: You would not?

Mr. McGrath: I have a supplementary. If you were to be consistent and logical, Mr. Davies, surely you must carry your crusade to the abolition of all animal killing. Is that correct?

Mr. Davies: I would not say that is correct; no, sir.

Mr. McGrath: Yet, we saw evidence this morning of pigs being stuck when they were living, and there is ample evidence from experts that any abattoir conditions under which animals are killed are much more inhumane than the seal hunt. Why pick on the seal hunt? Why pick on a segment of the population that depends upon this meagre supplement to earn a living?

Mr. Davies: I think that one cruelty does not justify another necessarily. For a lot of reasons of chance, I suppose, I became involved in the seal hunt. I think the question really, in my opinion, sir, is that the seal hunt is unnecessary killing.

Mr. McGrath: Are you a vegetarian?

Mr. Davies: No.

Mr. McGrath: Do you eat bacon?

Mr. Davies: No; look, my diet...

Mr. McGrath: I am just asking you a question Mr. Davies and it is a sensible question. Are you a vegetarian? Do you eat bacon?

Mr. Davies: My dietary habits, sir, are of no concern to this Committee.

Mr. McGrath: You do eat meat? Mr. Chairman, I am directing a question to the witness.

An hon. Member: I cannot hear the answer.

[Interpretation]

M. Stafford: Vous admettez, je termine mon interrogatoire, que si vous apportez une caméra dans un abattoir, et je n'essaie pas de minimiser la cruauté possible, mais si vous apportez une caméra dans un abattoir, et si vous prenez des vues en gros plans de l'égorgeage de porcs, de vaches et de moutons, le sang qui coule dans un film en couleur serait aussi répugnant que le sang des petits phoques que nous avons vu tout à l'heure, n'est-ce pas?

M. Davies: C'est juste, monsieur.

M. Stafford: Alors, serait-il plus juste de demander vos propres opinions et de les comparer avec les films d'abattages d'autres animaux qui sont tous aussi inhumains et cruels?

M. Davies: Je dirais non, monsieur.

M. Stafford: Vous ne voudriez pas?

M. McGrath: J'ai une question supplémentaire. Si vous étiez cohérent et logique monsieur Davies vous devriez entreprendre une croisade pour l'abolition de toutes les tueries d'animaux.

M. Davies: Je ne dirai pas que c'est exact.

M. McGrath: Mais nous avons vu qu'on abattait des porcs vivants et les preuves existent prouvant que dans tous les abattoirs la tuerie est beaucoup plus inhumaine que l'abattage des phoques. Pourquoi choisir la chasse aux phoques? Pourquoi choisir une tranche de la population qui dépend sur ce maigre supplément pour vivre?

M. Davies: Une cruauté n'en justifie pas une autre. Pour beaucoup de raisons dues au hasard, j'ai été appelé à m'intéresser à la chasse aux phoques. La raison est je pense que cette chasse est une tuerie inutile.

M. McGrath: Êtes-vous végétarien?

M. Davies: Non.

M. McGrath: Mangez-vous du bacon?

M. Davies: Non, voici mon régime...

M. McGrath: Je vous ai posé une question, monsieur Davies, une question logique, êtes-vous végétarien? Mangez-vous du bacon?

M. Davies: Mes habitudes alimentaires ne regardent pas ce Comité.

M. McGrath: Vous mangez de la viande? Monsieur le président, je pose une question au témoin.

Une voix: Je n'entends pas la réponse.

[Texte]

Mr. McGrath: I cannot hear the answer, either.

Mr. Davies: Mr. Chairman, I really feel that there is an important issue before this Committee and my dietary habits really have no concern in this issue. I would ask, Mr. Chairman, for the protection of Section 309 of Beauchesne's Rules of Parliamentary Procedure.

Mr. McGrath: I am perfectly happy; I have made my point. I am not prepared to pursue it.

Mr. Borrie: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, the point of pursuing this matter is that we have been led to believe by the witness that he is no longer interested in cruelty to animals. This is not the purpose of his campaign. It is completely to obliterate the killing of seals.

An hon. Member: That is right; he said that.

Mr. Borrie: It therefore makes a difference to what his thinking is or what his diet is; it does have a reflection because we are going beyond the scope of an SPCA who are concerned with cruelty to animals.

An hon. Member: Hear, hear.

Mr. Davies: Mr. Chairman, it is not correct to say that I am no longer interested in cruelty to animals.

Mr. Borrie: I think some of the replies that you have given, Mr. Davies, led this Committee to believe that.

Mr. Davies: I would just like to make a statement now that it is not true.

Mr. Hogarth: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Stafford was to finish questioning the witness and then we were to see the film.

Mr. McGrath: Mr. Chairman, before the film is shown is it possible to stop the film at any given point? I would like to have the film stopped at that particular point where it shows...

The Chairman: You can ask the operator.

Mr. McGrath: I am asking you to ask the operator.

The Chairman: Could the operator clarify us on this? Is it possible to stop the film at any point?

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, the operator tells me he can stop it and start it again but he cannot stop it at a particular frame.

[Interprétation]

M. McGrath: Je n'entends pas non plus.

M. Davies: Monsieur le président, j'estime qu'il y a une question importante soumise au Comité et mes habitudes alimentaires n'ont rien à voir avec la question et je demande monsieur le président, la protection de l'article 309 du Beauchesne sur la procédure parlementaire.

M. McGrath: Je suis parfaitement heureux; j'ai marqué mon point, je n'insiste pas.

M. Borrie: En appel au règlement, pour faire suite à cette question, le témoin a laissé entendre qu'il n'était plus intéressé à la cessation de la cruauté envers les animaux. Ce n'est pas le but de sa campagne; c'est tout simplement l'abolition de la chasse aux phoques.

Une voix: C'est exact, il a dit cela.

M. Borrie: Voilà qui établit une distinction entre son opinion et ses habitudes alimentaires; nous allons au-delà des activités de la société protectrice des animaux qui essaie d'empêcher la cruauté envers les animaux.

Une voix: Bravo!

M. Davies: Monsieur le président, il est faux de dire que je ne m'intéresse plus à la cruauté envers les animaux.

M. Borrie: Les réponses que vous avez données laissent entendre que c'est exactement votre position.

M. Davies: Je vous dirai simplement que ce n'est pas vrai.

M. Hogarth: J'en appelle au règlement, monsieur le président. M. Stafford devait finir de poser ses questions, puis nous devons voir le film.

M. McGrath: Avant de présenter le film, monsieur le président, pourra-t-on arrêter le film à un endroit donné. J'aimerais qu'on arrête le film à la scène...

Le président: Il faut demander cela à l'opérateur.

M. McGrath: Je vous demande de le faire.

Le président: L'opérateur peut-il le faire? Peut-on arrêter la projection à une scène particulière?

M. MacDonald: L'opérateur m'indique qu'il peut arrêter et recommencer, mais pas s'arrêter sur une image.

[Text]

Mr. Whelan: May I ask a question, Mr. Chairman? Are you going to use the order to those members of the Committee who are desirous of asking the witness questions?

The Chairman: This is in the hands of the Committee; do they so wish? Do they consider it a reasonable question?

Mr. Whelan: I means a reasonable order. What I am asking is do we continue with the procedure that we have been on, regardless of the film. You have a list of names; are you going to continue with that list of names that you have?

The Chairman: I will continue with the same order of questioning...

Mr. Whelan: I gathered from what Mr. McGrath said that you were going to go along with the film...

The Chairman: I misinterpreted your question. If the Committee is willing, we will show the film and then resume questioning.

Mr. Hogarth: Let us see the film.

Some hon. Members: Agreed.

An hon. Member: Since 3.30 we have been trying to see the film.

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The film is being shown.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, why cannot the Committee reconvene while the problem is being resolved? It might take twenty minutes. That time is too valuable to lose.

The Chairman: I think that is a very good suggestion. We can carry on. Mr. Lundrigan?

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, I have some questions but I would welcome any intervention or supplementaries because they are all related. Even though I have the floor I would certainly not prevent anybody from asking questions. I hope the film will be made ready while we are carrying on with our discussion.

Mr. Chairman, may I ask the witness a question which was raised earlier today about an insignificant little matter of dollars and cents? I think I heard some statements about \$22,000 and \$2,000 and \$40,000 odd, and so on, in connection with the various moneys which have been expended directly or indirectly in connection with Mr. Davies. I would like to ask Mr. Davies what his salary is relative to his involvement with the SPCA in New Brunswick.

[Interpretation]

M. Whelan: Puis-je poser une question, monsieur le président? Allez-vous considérer l'ordre des députés qui désirent poser des questions au témoin?

Le président: Cela concerne le comité; que désire-t-il? Pense-t-il que c'est raisonnable?

M. Whelan: Je veux dire un ordre raisonnable. Ce que je demande est, continuons-nous avec la même procédure, nonobstant le film. Vous avez une liste de noms; continuerez-vous avec cette liste?

Le président: Nous poursuivrons avec la liste que j'ai.

M. Whelan: D'après ce qu'a dit M. McGrath, nous allons voir le film.

Le président: Alors, j'ai mal compris votre question. Maintenant, si le Comité le veut, nous allons présenter le film. Après, nous reprendrons la période des questions.

M. Hogarth: Voyons le film.

Des voix: Adopté.

Une voix: Depuis 3 h. 30, nous essayons de voir ce film.

Présentation du film.

M. Lundrigan: Monsieur le président, pourquoi le Comité ne se réunit-il pas à nouveau pendant que le problème est résolu? Cela pourrait durer vingt minutes. Notre temps est trop précieux pour le perdre.

Le président: Je crois que c'est une bonne suggestion. Poursuivons. Monsieur Lundrigan?

M. Lundrigan: Monsieur le président, j'ai des questions à poser mais j'accepterais volontiers que d'autres interventions soient faites puisque ce sont toutes des questions connexes. Même si j'ai la parole, je ne veux empêcher personne de poser des questions. J'espère que le film sera prêt après que nous aurons terminé votre discussion.

Puis-je soulever une question qu'on a posée plus tôt aujourd'hui à propos d'un détail de finance. On a parlé de \$22,000 et de \$2,000, ainsi que de \$40,000 ou quelque chose comme, à propos des sommes qu'on aurait consacrées directement ou indirectement aux efforts de M. Davies. Puis-je demander à M. Davies le traitement qu'il touche pour ses activités au sein de la Société protectrice des animaux?

[Texte]

Mr. Davies: Do you mind if I do a little sum? I will not be a moment. It is \$2,500 for animal welfare in New Brunswick.

Mr. Lundrigan: May I ask the witness, Mr. Chairman, if this is the total amount of moneys he derives from his involvement with the SPCA?

Mr. Davies: No; this is just in New Brunswick. My total salary for work in New Brunswick and seals is \$7,500 a year.

Mr. Lundrigan: May I ask the witness, Mr. Chairman, what his total income is for the year?

The Chairman: I think that is reasonable.

Mr. Davies: I suppose, \$8,500 a year.

Mr. Lundrigan: May I ask the witness if he is deriving any moneys indirectly from his involvement as a result of contributions made by certain people who might want to contribute to the SPCA movement and his campaign to end seal-fishing in the St. Lawrence? In other words, from people who have a genuine interest in animals, who are animal lovers, and who might have an extra dollar in their pockets? May I ask the witness if he is getting any of this—if it is creaming off in any way into his own personal account?

Mr. Davies: No.

Mr. Lundrigan: I raise the question, Mr. Chairman, because a number of people have made the observation—I certainly have had it

[Interprétation]

M. Davies: Est-ce que je peux faire une petite addition? Ce sera l'affaire d'une minute. Mon travail à la Société protectrice, au Nouveau-Brunswick me rapporte \$2,500.

M. Lundrigan: Je peux demander au témoin le total de la rémunération qu'il a gagné en rapport avec ses activités au sein de la Société protectrice des animaux?

M. Davies: Non, il s'agit seulement du travail au Nouveau-Brunswick. Mon salaire total pour mon travail au Nouveau-Brunswick et mes activités en rapport avec les phoques est de \$7,500 par année.

M. Lundrigan: Puis-je demander au témoin, monsieur le président, quel est son revenu total pour l'année?

Le président: Cela me paraît une question sensée.

M. Davies: Disons, \$8,500 par année.

M. Lundrigan: Puis-je demander au témoin s'il retire de l'argent de façon indirecte de ses activités en rapport avec la chasse aux phoques, par les contributions de certaines gens qui sont intéressés au mouvement et à la campagne que vous menez pour mettre fin à la chasse aux phoques dans le Golfe Saint-Laurent? En d'autres mots, est-ce qu'il reçoit des contributions des gens qui sont vraiment attachés aux animaux et qui ont peut-être quelques dollars à dépenser. Puis-je demander au témoin s'il retire quelque profit de ces contributions?

M. Davies: Non.

M. Lundrigan: J'ai posé la question parce que plusieurs personnes en ont fait la remarque. On m'a même signalé que le témoin s'é-

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made to me, as a Member of Parliament—that the witness is in actual fact not only conducting a campaign against the seal fishery in the St. Lawrence but is also doing a very healthy job of making a very good personal investment. In other words, he has a vested interest in it, and it is more than seal fishery. I think it would be very nice to clear up this point because I am sure that there are many people, nationally and internationally, who would like to know whether in fact it is a matter of its being a business venture. Certainly if it is then it sheds new light on the situation, and I would be able to look at it from a different point of view.

tait lancé non seulement dans une campagne contre la chasse aux phoques mais aussi dans une entreprise très profitable pour lui. En d'autres mots, il a un intérêt personnel dans cette affaire, ce n'est pas seulement une question de pitié pour les phoques. Il conviendrait, je crois, de tirer cette affaire au clair, car il y a beaucoup de gens, tant au pays qu'à l'étranger, qui veulent savoir s'il s'agit d'une entreprise commerciale? S'il s'agit d'une entreprise commerciale, alors, il faut considérer l'affaire d'un autre point de vue. Si quelqu'un veut se lancer dans une campagne contre quelque chose, une campagne, disons, contre le meurtre des gens, s'il est bien payé

[Text]

If a person wants to conduct a campaign against anything, a campaign, let us say, for killing people, he is getting well paid for it, and there are those in the world who make a living from this kind of business, I understand; and that makes for underground movements. But if he can get a living from it then it creates a different impression.

The question I want to ask, Mr. Chairman, is whether, in fact, there are any moneys coming into the SPCA from people outside Canada?

Mr. Davies: How many questions are you asking there?

Mr. Lundrigan: That is the question you have to answer. The rest of my remarks constituted a statement.

Mr. Davies: Frankly, I think your remarks are unworthy of you.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order. I am not going to accept this kind of contemptuous attitude on the part of the witness. I am saying, as a Member of Parliament that I have received an indication that the particular witness we have before us has a vested interest in the business. That is why I ask the question. Now he is saying that my remarks are unworthy of me. My remarks, therefore, are unworthy of the people whom I represent, and I will not accept this kind of contemptuous attitude on the part of this gentleman.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, my question is: Are there any funds coming from people outside Canada, specifically in England, which are used to finance the efforts of the witness we have before us?

Mr. Davies: I do not know what your question is, but if you are intimating that I am—

Mr. Lundrigan: I am asking, Mr. Chairman—and this is not information at all—if any moneys are coming from outside the country and being used by the witness to carry on his campaign, and if these funds are coming specifically from England? This is my question.

Mr. Davies: All the funds that come to the "Save the Seals" Fund are used for this work. All of the funds are audited at the end of the year...

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, that is not my question. The witness, Mr. Chairman, should be reminded that he is under oath and should answer the questions. I am not asking about the auditing of the account. I am asking: Are there funds coming into the

[Interpretation]

pour mener cette campagne, et il y en a qui gagnent leur vie de cette façon, alors, il faut voir l'affaire d'un autre point de vue.

Je voudrais savoir donc si des étrangers font des contributions à la Société protectrice des animaux.

M. Davies: Combien de questions avez-vous posées?

M. Lundrigan: Voilà la question que j'ai posée, le reste constitue une déclaration.

M. Davies: Vraiment, je crois que vos remarques sont indignes de vous.

M. Lundrigan: Monsieur le président, j'invoque le Règlement. Je n'accepterai pas cette attitude de mépris de la part du témoin. Je dis, en tant que député, que j'ai reçu des témoignages à l'effet que le témoin que nous interrogeons actuellement a un intérêt personnel dans cet affaire. Voilà pourquoi je pose cette question. Et, il dit que mes remarques sont indignes de moi. Alors mes remarques sont indignes de ceux que je représente; je n'accepterai pas une telle attitude de mépris de la part de ce témoin.

Ma question, monsieur le président, est celle-ci: est-ce qu'il y a des fonds qui viennent de l'extérieur du Canada, plus particulièrement d'Angleterre, et qui sont utilisés pour financer la campagne que mène le témoin.

M. Davies: Je ne sais pas quelle question vous posez, mais si vous laissez à entendre que je suis...

M. Lundrigan: Je demande, monsieur le président, et il ne s'agit pas là d'une demande de renseignements, je demande donc s'il y a des sommes provenant de l'extérieur du pays qui sont utilisées par le témoin pour mener sa campagne. Et est-ce que ces fonds viennent de l'Angleterre? Voilà ma question.

M. Davies: Toutes les sommes qui sont adressées au fonds «Save the Seals» sont utilisées pour cette campagne. Et tous les mouvements de fonds sont examinés à la fin de l'année.

M. Lundrigan: Ce n'est pas ma question, monsieur le président. Il faudrait peut-être rappeler au témoin qu'il est sous serment et qu'il doit répondre à ma question. Je ne veux rien savoir à propos de la vérification des fonds. Je veux savoir s'il y a des fonds prove-

[Texte]

SPCA from outside the country and being used by the witness? And are any of these from England? That is the question, and it is a very simple one.

Mr. Davies: What was all this business about—

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order. The witness is not aware that he is before a parliamentary committee and that there is a question before him.

Mr. McGrath: He is not addressing the annual meeting of the SPCA now.

Mr. Davies: That is quite evident. Yes there is money coming from England to the New Brunswick SPCA, which is used—

Mr. McGrath: I am going to raise a question of privilege and ask that that remark of the witness, which was contemptuous, be stricken from the record. I reminded him, in supporting my colleague, that he was not addressing the annual meeting of the SPCA, and he said very sarcastically that that was quite evident. This has been in keeping with the generally contemptuous attitude that he has been showing this afternoon.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, I would like to have the answer.

Mr. Davies: The answer is yes, money does come to the Save the Seals Fund from England, and it is spent.

Mr. Lundrigan: May I ask you how much money does come from England, and what are the sources of this money? Could you give me one, or the other, or both, of the answers?

Mr. Davies: The audited statement says it quite clearly. I think it is something like \$8,000—I am giving you an estimate now—and it comes from people who support the work that we do.

Mr. Lundrigan: Is there one main contributor?

Mr. Davies: No, there is not.

Mr. Lundrigan: What about other countries? What are the main contributors to your movement?

Mr. Davies: The only main contributor has been Dr. Grzimek of the Zoological Society in Frankfurt, Germany.

[Interprétation]

nant de l'extérieur du pays qui ont été versés à la Société protectrice des animaux et qui sont utilisés par le témoin. Est-ce que certains de ces fonds viennent de l'Angleterre? Voilà ma question; je crois qu'il n'y a rien de compliqué là-dedans.

M. Davies: De quoi parlions-nous?

M. Lundrigan: J'invoque le Règlement, monsieur le président. Le témoin ne se rend pas compte qu'il se trouve devant un comité parlementaire et qu'on lui a posé une question.

M. McGrath: Il n'est certainement pas à la réunion annuelle de la Société protectrice des animaux.

M. Davies: Cela ne fait pas de doute. Oui, il y a de l'argent qui vient d'Angleterre et qui est versé à la Société protectrice des animaux du Nouveau-Brunswick, et ces sommes...

M. McGrath: Je soulève une question de privilège et je demande que cette remarque du témoin, qui était méprisante, soit biffée du compte rendu. Je lui ai rappelé, pour venir en aide à mon collègue, qu'il ne s'adressait pas à la réunion annuelle de la Société protectrice des animaux et il m'a répondu, très sarcastiquement, que cela ne faisait pas de doute. Cette réponse est bien dans le ton de l'attitude méprisante qu'il a manifestée tout l'après-midi.

M. Lundrigan: Monsieur le président, j'aimerais qu'on réponde à ma question.

M. Davies: Oui, il y a de l'argent qui vient d'Angleterre, qui est versé au fonds «*Save the Seals*» et qui est dépensé aux fins de la campagne.

M. Lundrigan: Puis-je vous demander combien d'argent vient d'Angleterre et quelles sont les sources? Voulez-vous répondre à l'une ou l'autre des questions ou aux deux?

M. Davies: Le bilan vérifié l'indique très clairement. Cette somme s'élève à à peu près \$8,000; c'est une estimation que je vous donne. Ces sommes viennent de personnes qui sont sympathiques à notre action.

M. Lundrigan: Est-ce qu'il y a une personne ou une organisation en particulier qui y contribue de façon importante?

M. Davies: Non.

M. Lundrigan: Et dans le cas des autres pays. Quels sont les principaux appuis financiers du mouvement?

M. Davies: Il y a surtout le docteur Grzimek, de la Société zoologique de Francfort, en Allemagne.

[Text]

Mr. Lundrigan: Thank you.

Mr. Hogarth: I have a supplementary. What is the largest donation your fund has received within Canada?

Mr. Davies: It is \$1,000, I think; yes, \$1,000.

Mr. Hogarth: Was that one donation, or is it an annual donation?

Mr. Davies: This is the seals fund?

Mr. Hogarth: The "Save the Seals" Fund, or any moneys that have been received by your association for the purposes of your crusade?

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Mr. Davies: The \$1,000 is the largest. No, it was not repeated, I do not think.

Mr. Hogarth: It was not repeated?

Mr. Davis: I do not think it was.

Mr. Hogarth: Who donated that?

Mr. Davies: I feel that—

Mr. Hogarth: You might feel; I just want to know.

Mr. Davies: I feel that the identity of people who donate to this work is confidential.

Mr. Hogarth: Mr. Chairman, I submit that the witness has to answer that question.

Mr. Davies: Would you make a decision? I feel that the person who made this donation probably would not want the name mentioned.

Mr. Hogarth: I want the answer, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: It depends on how this person gave this money, and what protection he was given by the—

Mr. Hogarth: No, sir. With the greatest respect, Mr. Chairman, we are entitled to get at the facts of this matter, and if other persons engaged in other industries competitive with the seal industry have been donating money to this fund we are entitled to get at that, and I want to start now. I think we are entitled to the answer to that question.

The Chairman: We will allow it.

Mr. Hogarth: Thank you. What is the name of that donor, witness?

Mr. Davies: Miss G. H. Copp.

Mr. Hogarth: What is her occupation?

Mr. Davies: I do not know.

[Interpretation]

M. Lundrigan: Merci.

M. Hogarth: J'ai une question supplémentaire. Quel est le don le plus important que votre Société a reçu en provenance du Canada?

M. Davies: \$1,000. Je crois, oui, \$1,000.

M. Hogarth: C'était un don unique ou un don fait sur une base annuelle?

M. Davies: Nous parlons toujours du fonds pour sauver les phoques?

M. Hogarth: Oui, le fonds «*Save the Seals*» ou toute autre somme d'argent que votre association a reçue pour appuyer votre campagne.

M. Davies: Mille dollars, c'est la contribution la plus forte. Et ce ne fut pas répété, je crois.

M. Hogarth: Ce ne fut pas répété?

M. Davies: Je ne pense pas.

M. Hogarth: Qui l'a donné?

M. Davies: Je pense que...

M. Hogarth: Vous pouvez penser, si vous voulez; mais moi, je veux savoir.

M. Davies: J'estime que l'identité des gens qui ont fait ces dons est confidentielle.

M. Hogarth: Monsieur le président, je considère que le témoin devrait répondre à cette question.

M. Davies: Quelle est votre décision? Je suis certain que la personne qui a fait ce don ne voudrait pas qu'on relève son nom.

M. Hogarth: Je voudrais une réponse monsieur le président.

Le président: Cela dépend de la somme en cause et si on a donné l'assurance au donateur que...

M. Hogarth: Avec tout le respect que je vous dois, je n'accepte pas la réponse, monsieur le président. Nous avons le droit de connaître les faits et de savoir si d'autres personnes qui s'occupent d'industries concurrentielles à l'industrie du phoque ont contribué à ce fonds. Je crois que nous avons droit d'avoir ces renseignements.

Le président: Votre demande est recevable.

M. Hogarth: Merci. Quel est le nom du donateur, monsieur Davies?

M. Davies: M^{lle} G. H. Copp.

M. Hogarth: Et quelle est son occupation?

M. Davies: Je l'ignore.

[Texte]

Mr. Hogarth: Have there been any other donations of over \$500?

Mr. Davies: In Canada?

Mr. Hogarth: Yes?

Mr. Davies: Not that I can recollect.

Mr. Hogarth: What is the largest European donation in terms of Canadian dollars?

Mr. Davies: Dr. Grzimek's.

Mr. Hogarth: How much was that?

Mr. Davies: The largest would have been about \$12,000.

Mr. Hogarth: Now why would Dr. Grzimek give \$12,000 to your Society? What is his occupation?

Mr. Davies: Well, I do not know whether it came from him personally but it came through him. He is Director of the Frankfurt Zoological Society. He is also, I think, the German President.

Mr. Hogarth: Do you know how that money was raised?

Mr. Davies: No, I do not.

Mr. Hogarth: Do you know what the source of that money was?

Mr. Davies: No.

Mr. Hogarth: There are industries in Europe, the Persian lamb industry in particular, that is in great competition with our seal industry. Is that not so?

Mr. Davies: I had not heard that it was.

Mr. Hogarth: You do not know that the Persian lamb industry is in competition with the seal industry?

Mr. Davies: No, I did not know that.

Mr. Hogarth: You did not know that? Did you not make any enquiries at any time?

Mr. Davies: I did not know that.

Mr. Hogarth: Did you ever make an enquiry as to where this \$12,000 came from?

Mr. Davies: Dr. Grzimek is a person very well known in Germany and is considered to be a man of high ethics. It was sufficient to me that he would do this.

Mr. Hogarth: Did you make any enquiry about it?

Mr. Davies: No, sir.

Mr. Hogarth: Dr. Grzimek was involved in a lawsuit in Germany, is that correct?

[Interprétation]

M. Hogarth: Est-ce qu'il y a eu d'autres dons de plus de \$500?

M. Davies: Au Canada?

M. Hogarth: Oui.

M. Davies: Pour autant que je me souviens, non.

M. Hogarth: Quel est le plus important don que vous avez reçu de l'Europe, en dollars canadiens?

M. Davies: Celui du Dr Grzimek.

M. Hogarth: A combien s'élevait-il?

M. Davies: Le don le plus important s'élevait à \$12,000 environ.

M. Hogarth: Et pourquoi le docteur Grzimek donnerait-il une telle somme à votre Société? Quelle est son occupation?

M. Davies: Je ne sais pas si c'est lui qui a fait ce don personnellement, mais c'est venu directement de lui. Il est directeur de la Société zoologique de Francfort, et je crois qu'il est président de la société en Allemagne aussi.

M. Hogarth: Savez-vous comment les fonds ont été réunis?

M. Davies: Non, je ne le sais pas.

M. Hogarth: Savez-vous d'où viennent ces fonds?

M. Davies: Non, je ne le sais pas.

M. Hogarth: Il y a des industries en Europe, l'industrie d'astrakan persianer en particulier qui est un important concurrent de votre industrie de phoque.

M. Davies: Je ne le savais pas.

M. Hogarth: Vous ne savez pas que l'industrie de l'astrakan persianer fait concurrence à l'industrie du phoque?

M. Davies: Non, je ne le savais pas.

M. Hogarth: Vous ne le saviez pas? Est-ce que vous vous êtes renseigné à ce moment-là?

M. Davies: Je ne le savais pas.

M. Hogarth: Est-ce que vous vous êtes renseigné sur la source de ces \$12,000?

M. Davies: Le docteur Grzimek est une personne que l'on connaît très bien en Allemagne, une personne d'une très haute moralité. Cela me suffisait.

M. Hogarth: Est-ce que vous avez fait des recherches à ce sujet.

M. Davies: Non, monsieur.

M. Hogarth: Le docteur Grzimek a eu des poursuites en Allemagne.

[Text]

Mr. Davies: I believe that is correct.

Mr. Hogarth: Over statements he had made with respect to the seal industry here?

Mr. Davies: I believe statements he had made with respect to the fur industry in Germany was what involved him in the lawsuit.

Mr. Hogarth: But it also involved the seal industry in Canada, did it not?

Mr. Davies: Yes.

Mr. Hogarth: And some of the statements were said by the German fur industry to have been scandalously false. Is that not so?

Mr. Davies: I do not know, sir.

Mr. Hogarth: Well, do you not know anything about the lawsuit that occurred in Germany?

Mr. Davies: Very little.

Mr. Hogarth: Well, what little do you know about it?

Mr. Davies: That there was a lawsuit involving Dr. Grzimek and the fur trade in Germany and there was a settlement that involved him sending out—them sending out as a group four veterinary pathologists to the ice in 1968.

Mr. Hogarth: So the principal part of the lawsuit must have been statements that Dr. Grzimek was making in Germany about the Canadian seal industry?

Mr. Davies: I cannot answer you.

Mr. Hogarth: You do not know.

Mr. Davies: No, I do not know.

Mr. Hogarth: Did you not enquire from him?

Mr. Davies: No.

Mr. Hogarth: I see. Well, you were the one who organized the expedition. Is that not so?

Mr. Davies: Yes, that is correct.

Mr. Hogarth: Did you not enquire from those zoologists and veterinarians that went on that expedition just what this was all about?

Mr. Davies: No.

Mr. Hogarth: You never even asked?

Mr. Davies: I do not remember asking.

Mr. Hogarth: You were not interested?

Mr. Davies: Not particularly.

Mr. Hogarth: I have no more supplementary questions.

[Interpretation]

M. Davies: Je pense que oui.

M. Hogarth: Il s'agit des déclarations qu'il avait faites au sujet de la chasse aux phoques.

M. Davies: Je croyais que c'était surtout au sujet de l'industrie de la fourrure en Allemagne.

M. Hogarth: Mais l'industrie du phoque au Canada y était aussi impliquée.

M. Davies: Oui.

M. Hogarth: L'industrie de la fourrure en Allemagne prétend que des déclarations tout à fait fausses ont été faites. N'est-ce pas vrai?

M. Davies: Je ne le sais pas.

M. Hogarth: Est-ce que vous êtes au courant des poursuites?

M. Davies: Très peu.

M. Hogarth: Qu'est-ce que vous en savez?

M. Davies: Je sais qu'il y a eu des poursuites en Allemagne au sujet du Dr Grzimek et le commerce de fourrure, qu'il y a un règlement, et le docteur Janick a envoyé des pathologistes vétérinaires dans le Nord en 1968.

M. Hogarth: La partie principale des poursuites consistait des déclarations faites par Dr Grzimek sur l'industrie canadienne du phoque.

M. Davies: Je ne saurais vous dire.

M. Hogarth: Vous ne le savez pas?

M. Davies: Non, vraiment pas.

M. Hogarth: Est-ce que vous avez essayé de vous renseigner à ce sujet?

M. Davies: Non.

M. Hogarth: Je vois. Vous étiez pourtant celui qui a organisé l'expédition, n'est-ce pas?

M. Davies: Oui, c'est juste.

M. Hogarth: N'avez-vous pas demandé aux vétérinaires et aux zoologues de quoi il s'agissait exactement.

M. Davies: Non.

M. Hogarth: Vous n'avez même pas demandé.

M. Davies: Je ne m'en souviens pas.

M. Hogarth: Vous ne vous y intéressez pas?

M. Davies: Non, pas particulièrement.

M. Hogarth: Je n'ai pas d'autres questions supplémentaires.

[Texte]

Mr. Lundrigan: I must thank Mr. Hogarth for his supplementary questions. That gave me time to reassess my own situation.

Mr. Crouse: I have a few supplementaries I would like to ask the witness, Mr. Chairman.

Was your film made before or after the opening of the sealing season?

Mr. Davies: After the opening.

Mr. Crouse: In 1967 the New Brunswick SPCA took to the ice and your film followed the hunt. Is this correct—or was the hunt you photographed staged?

Mr. Davies: No, sir, the hunt I photographed was not staged. No, no—hold it: I did not photograph it. I had someone photograph it and I gave him certain instructions. I know him well and I do not believe that he staged any of it.

Mr. Crouse: You said earlier that a telephoto lens was used. Is that correct?

Mr. Davies: Yes. Judging from some of the scenes, yes, a telephoto lens was used.

Mr. Crouse: Well, the expert advice that I have been able to get from a professional who saw the film this morning—he says that in his opinion a telephoto lens was not used, which would lend evidence to the theory that there was some staging.

Mr. Davies: Who was your expert, sir?

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Henri Stadt, who gave evidence earlier this morning.

Mr. Davies: Well, Mr. Chairman, I am prepared to have the film submitted to experts. Possibly a telephoto lens was not used—I do not know.

Mr. Stadt: Can I ask you what is a telephoto lens?

The Chairman: Order, order!

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Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, the witness has stated that he ordered the film to be made but he cannot tell this Committee whether it was a staged film or whether it was actually scenes taken at the hunt. Is this correct?

Mr. Davies: Well, clearly, you are going to have to get that evidence from the gentleman who filmed it. I could say that not for one moment do I believe that he would have done that.

Mr. Crouse: But this is only your personal opinion?

[Interprétation]

M. Lundrigan: Je dois remercier M. Hogarth de ses questions supplémentaires ce qui m'a donné le temps de réfléchir un petit peu à ce que je voulais dire.

M. Crouse: Je voudrais demander au témoin, est-ce que le film a été réalisé avant ou après l'ouverture de la saison de la chasse aux phoques.

M. Davies: Après l'ouverture.

M. Crouse: En 1967, la société du Nouveau-Brunswick est allée sur place et votre film a été pris par la suite. Est-ce correct, ou est-ce que la chasse que vous avez filmée était reconstituée?

M. Davies: Non, ce n'était pas reconstitué. Ce n'est pas moi qui ai tourné le film, quelqu'un est venu pour réaliser le film et je lui ai donné certaines directives. Je le connais bien et je ne pense pas que ce soit un film reconstitué.

M. Crouse: Vous avez dit auparavant qu'on s'est servi d'un téléobjectif, est-ce correct?

M. Davies: Oui, d'après quelques scènes, on s'est servi d'un téléobjectif.

M. Crouse: L'avis d'un expert que j'ai pu obtenir d'un professionnel qui a vu le film ce matin disait que, selon lui, qu'on ne s'est pas servi d'un téléobjectif. On pourrait présumer alors qu'une partie a quand même été reconstituée.

M. Davies: Qui était cet expert, Monsieur?

M. Crouse: M. Henri Stadt qui était témoin ce matin.

M. Davies: Monsieur le président, je suis prêt à présenter le film à des spécialistes. On n'a probablement pas utilisé un téléobjectif, mais je n'en suis pas sûr.

M. Stadt: Puis-je vous demander ce que c'est un téléobjectif.

Le président: A l'ordre.

M. Crouse: Monsieur le président, le témoin a dit qu'il a donné l'instruction de tourner ce film, mais il ne peut pas préciser devant ce comité s'il s'agit d'un film reconstitué ou certaines scènes ont vraiment été prises à la chasse.

M. Davies: Mais vous allez obtenir ce renseignement du Monsieur qui a tourné le film. Je ne crois pas un instant qu'il l'a fait.

M. Crouse: Mais c'est simplement votre opinion personnelle.

[Text]

Mr. Davies: That is correct.

Mr. Crouse: You have nothing to substantiate that statement before this Committee?

Mr. Davies: I have asked the man in question and he said specifically no, he did not stage the film.

Mr. Crouse: Who narrated your film?

Mr. Davies: I cannot remember his name. It was somebody in Montreal.

Mr. Crouse: How many officers are there in the new Brunswick SPCA, what are their names, and who has the authority to approve of your travel expenditures?

Mr. Davies: Senator S. A. McGrand, President; Mr. Alwy Cameron, Vice-President; Mr. J. E. Hoover, Vice-President; Professor Marion Owen, Treasurer; the directors are Professor William Cragg, Professor Jerry Ward, and Mr. Frederick Beasto. That is all I can remember right now. First of all, the annual meeting approves our opposition to the seal hunt. Then the "Save the Seals" Fund is administered by a board of directors comprising Mr. Alwyn Cameron, Professor Marion Owen, Professor Jerry Ward, Mr. Frederick Beasto and Professor Yves Guerre.

Mr. Crouse: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Is the audit that is conducted on your Fund conducted on the animal welfare work you do in New Brunswick or is it also conducted on the "Save the Seals" Fund?

Mr. Davies: They are two separate audits, sir—one for animal welfare work in New Brunswick and one for the "Save the Seals" Fund.

Mr. Crouse: You, therefore, have two separate accounts.

Mr. Davies: Yes, sir.

Mr. Crouse: . . . covering your activities in New Brunswick.

Mr. Davies: Yes, sir.

Mr. Crouse: Does the same company do the audit on both funds?

Mr. Davies: Yes, Thorne, Gunn and Helliwell, I think it is.

Mr. Crouse: What is the major source of your finances? You have already told the Committee that roughly \$8,500 a year is your total income?

Mr. Davies: What is that?

Mr. Crouse: You have stated before this Committee today that you have an income of \$2,500 for animal welfare in New Brunswick

[Interpretation]

M. Davies: C'est juste.

M. Crouse: Vous n'avez rien pour justifier cette opinion devant ce comité.

M. Davies: J'ai demandé à la personne en question et elle m'a dit explicitement qu'il n'a pas reconstitué le film.

M. Crouse: Qui a fait le texte du film?

M. Davies: Je ne me souviens pas de son nom. C'est quelqu'un de Montréal.

M. Crouse: Combien d'employés y a-t-il de la S.P.A. au Nouveau-Brunswick? Quels sont leurs noms et qui donne l'approbation au sujet des frais de voyage?

M. Davies: Le sénateur S. A. McGrand, le président; M. Alwy Cameron, le vice-président; M. J. E. Hoover, le vice-président; le professeur Marian Owen, trésorier; les directeurs sont le professeur William Cragg; le professeur Jerry Ward; M. Frederick Beasco. Je ne me souviens pas d'autres personnes pour le moment. Tout d'abord, la réunion annuelle approuve notre opposition envers la chasse au phoque. Le fonds «Sauver les phoques» est dirigé par le conseil d'administration, dont M. Alwy Cameron, les professeurs Marion Owen, Jerry Ward, M. Frederick Bairstow et le professeur Yves Guerre.

M. Crouse: Merci, monsieur le président.

Est-ce que la vérification comptable de votre fonds va sur le travail que vous faites pour les animaux au Nouveau-Brunswick ou pour la campagne pour les phoques?

M. Davies: Il y a deux vérifications distinctes, il y a un groupe qui travaille pour les animaux au Nouveau-Brunswick et un autre pour les le fonds concernant les phoques.

M. Crouse: Donc vous avez deux comptabilités . . .

M. Davis: Oui, monsieur.

M. Crouse: . . .pour vos activités au Nouveau-Brunswick.

M. Davies: Oui, monsieur.

M. Crouse: Est-ce que c'est la même société qui se charge de la vérification des comptes?

M. Davies: Oui. C'est Thorne, Gunn and Helliwell, je crois.

M. Crouse: Quelle est la source principale de vos finances? Vous avez déjà mentionné que votre revenu s'élève à \$8,500 par année.

M. Davies: Qu'est-ce que vous dites?

M. Crouse: Vous avez dit devant ce comité que votre revenu est de \$2,500 pour les animaux au Nouveau-Brunswick, et \$7,500 pour

[Texte]

and \$7,500 from the "Save the Seals" Fund. As I total it up, that comes to \$10,000 but then you later said your total income was \$8,500. Would you be a little more definitive and tell us exactly whether it is \$8,500 or \$10,000.

Mr. Davies: It is approximately \$8,500.

Mr. Crouse: Approximately \$8,500. There is a little oddity then in your statement.

Mr. Davies: Excuse me, sir but the \$2,500 should not be added to the \$7,500—it should be deducted.

Mr. Crouse: Well, if he \$2,500 is deducted from the \$7,500...

Mr. Davies: Right. Then that is what I get from sealing and then you add the \$2,500, what I get from N.B., to make \$7,500.

Mr. Crouse: And this is your total income?

Mr. Davies: From SPCA, it is \$7,500, yes.

Mr. Crouse: You stated that 36 per cent roughly of skulls examined were intact and seals were skinned alive. Could you tell the Committee just how you arrived at that deduction, and how this could be done?

Mr. Davies: Dr. Elizabeth Simpson arrived at that deduction.

Mr. Crouse: I see. For what purpose did you start on your program to destroy the Canadian sealing industry? Were you motivated at any time by hope of personal gain?

Mr. Davies: No, sir.

Mr. Crouse: You were not. Did you at any time following the making of your film arrange to take flying instruction at Fredericton Aviation in New Brunswick?

Mr. Davies: That is correct, sir. Yes.

Mr. Crouse: Did you make an agreement with Mr. Carl Harvey, chief flying instructor of Fredericton Aviation to the effect that if you supplied \$6,000 to \$7,000 worth of helicopter flying time during the 1967 sealing season that you would receive a free flying course valued at approximately \$650.

Mr. Davies: That is not exactly correct.

Mr. Crouse: Not exactly correct.

Mr. Hogarth: On a supplementary: What was the agreement?

Mr. Davies: May I go on and answer this in detail, sir?

The Chairman: I think they would be interested.

[Interprétation]

la campagne de protection des phoques, ce qui ferait \$10,000, mais vous avez parlé de \$8,500. Pourriez-vous être plus précis et nous dire s'il s'agit de \$8,500 ou de \$10,000.

M. Davies: C'est environ \$8,500.

M. Crouse: Environ \$8,500. Disons qu'il y a un petit écart dans votre déclaration.

M. Davies: Je m'excuse, monsieur, mais il ne faudrait pas ajouter les \$2,500 aux \$7,500, il faudrait les déduire.

M. Crouse: Si les \$2,500 sont déduits des \$7,500...

M. Davies: C'est juste. C'est ce que je reçois du fonds pour la campagne de la protection des phoques, ensuite vous ajouter \$2,500 ce que je reçois du Nouveau-Brunswick pour faire \$7,500.

M. Crouse: C'est votre revenu total.

M. Davies: De la S.P.A. je reçois \$7,500.

M. Crouse: Vous avez dit que 36 p. 100 environ des crânes examinés n'étaient pas endommagés et on a écorché des phoques vifs. Pourriez-vous dire au comité comment vous arrivez à cette déduction.

M. Davies: C'est M^{me} Elizabeth Simpson qui a calculé cette déduction.

M. Crouse: Pourquoi avez-vous lancé cette campagne, afin de détruire l'industrie canadienne du phoque? Est-ce que vous pensez en retirer quelque chose vous-même?

M. Davies: Non monsieur.

M. Crouse: Est-ce que, après votre film vous avez pris des leçons de pilotage à «Fredericton Aviation» au Nouveau-Brunswick.

M. Davies: C'est juste, monsieur. Oui.

M. Crouse: Vous avez convenu avec M. Carl Harvey l'instructeur en chef de pilotage de «Fredericton Aviation» que si vous assuriez un certain nombre d'heures de vol d'une valeur de \$6,000 à \$7,000 au cours de la saison de la chasse aux phoques que vous recevriez un cours gratuit d'une valeur d'environ \$650.

M. Davies: Ce n'est pas tout à fait exact.

M. Crouse: Non, pas tout à fait.

M. Hogarth: Une question supplémentaire. Qu'est-ce que vous avez convenu?

M. Davies: Puis-je continuer et répondre à cette question de façon détaillée.

Le président: Je pense qu'ils seront intéressés.

[Text]

Mr. Crouse: I think so.

Mr. Davies: In 1967 we approached Fredericton Aviation and wanted to rent an aircraft, a helicopter, and we said there was approximately \$7,000 available and as it is the S.P.C.A. would it be possible to get a reduction in this price so that we would get it cheaper. They said, well, no, because the Department of Transport regulations do not permit this. And in the discussion that went on I said that in my work in the province it would be of considerable benefit to the Society if I was able to fly, if I was able, therefore, to move more rapidly around the province, and would the Fredericton Aviation consider teaching me to fly so that we could have this benefit for the SPCA. The outcome of that was that at first they said yes and then they said no.

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Carl Harvey, Mr. Chairman, was replaced as chief flying instructor at Fredericton Aviation Limited in Fredericton by Mr. W. W. Walsh. Did Mr. Walsh confirm at any time the free flying arrangement with you?

Mr. Davies: Yes, they said that they could not do that for a variety of reasons but that they would knock a \$100 off the flying lessons.

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And then it turned out—I forget just what the reason was—I could not get—there is a government grant of \$100 they give people that fly—and I could not get that grant because I am deaf in one ear or I have poor sight in one eye or something like that.

Mr. Crouse: But is it not true that Mr. G. H. Coffin, the office manager of Fredericton Aviation Ltd., retains two flying accounts at Fredericton, one specifically for yourself and one for the New Brunswick Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals?

Mr. Davies: I do not know about that specifically, sir. I should go on and say that while this business of my deafness in one ear or lack of sight in one eye was being determined, I did take some flying hours to the amount, I think, of about \$100, which would have been replaced with this government grant or something along those lines. And I owe Fredericton Aviation \$100.

Mr. Crouse: What flying certificates do you hold at present?

Mr. Davies: None.

Mr. Crouse: You hold no flying certificates?

[Interpretation]

M. Crouse: Je pense que oui.

M. Davies: En 1967, nous sommes entrés en contact avec «Fredericton Aviation» pour louer un hélicoptère. Nous avions environ \$7,000 disponibles. A titre de société protectrice des animaux, est-ce que nous pourrions avoir une réduction pour arriver à un prix meilleur marché. Ils ont dit, non, ce ne serait pas possible parce que le règlement du ministère des Transports ne le permet pas. Et au cours de la discussion j'ai précisé que pour mon travail dans la province il serait très utile pour la société si je pouvais me déplacer par avion ou par hélicoptère. Ceci me permettrait de me déplacer plus rapidement dans la province. Est-ce que «Fredericton Aviation» considérerait de m'apprendre à piloter un avion pour obtenir cet avantage pour la S.P.C.A. D'abord, ils ont accepté et ensuite ils ont refusé.

M. Crouse: M. Carl Harvey le président, fut remplacé comme instructeur en chef de pilotage chez «Fredericton Aviation» à Fredericton par M. W. W. Walsh. Est-ce que M. Walsh a confirmé la possibilité de vous permettre de voyager gratuitement?

M. Davies: Oui, ils ont dit que ce ne serait pas possible pour plusieurs raisons mais qu'ils diminueraient le prix des cours de \$100.

Et ensuite j'oublie la raison qu'ils ont donnée, mais il me semble qu'il y a une bourse de \$100 du gouvernement pour les gens qui apprennent à piloter un avion. On ne m'a pas accordé cette bourse parce que je suis sourd d'une oreille ou parce que j'ai une mauvaise vue.

M. Crouse: N'est-il pas vrai que M. G. H. Coffin, le directeur de *Fredericton Aviation Ltd.*, a deux comptes de vol à Fredericton, un compte pour vous-même et un autre pour la Société protectrice des animaux du Nouveau-Brunswick?

M. Davies: Je ne le sais pas, monsieur. Je dois vous dire que, pendant qu'on établissait cette surdité d'une oreille et cette cécité partielle dans un œil, j'ai fait certains vols pour une valeur, je crois, d'environ \$100, qui auraient été remplacés par cette subvention du gouvernement ou quelque chose du genre. Je dois \$100 à la *Fredericton Aviation*.

M. Crouse: Quels diplômes de pilotage détenez-vous présentement?

M. Davies: Aucun.

M. Crouse: Aucun diplôme de pilotage.

[Texte]

Mr. Davies: No. I cannot afford to learn to fly and I feel that the S.P.C.A. cannot afford to pay for me to be taught to fly.

Mr. Crouse: In other words, you did not take up the \$650 worth of free flying time that you had arranged with the flying club?

Mr. Davies: That is correct, sir.

Mr. Crouse: Were there any other arrangements whereby you may have personally benefited, because this is what we are talking about personal benefits which should or could be added to your personal income as a result of your activities? Were there any other—well, sometimes, we politicians are accused of accepting kick-backs, so I will use that word—where there any other kick-backs to you personally as a result of your activities?

Mr. Davies: In aviation?

Mr. Crouse: With regard to aviation, with regard to the entire field of work in which you are engaged; that is, the destruction of the Canadian sealing industry.

Mr. Davies: Well, first of all, I should say that the business about the flying which we felt was a good thing for the S.P.C.A. did not materialize. There have been no instances where I have taken kick-backs from the aviation people or from anyone else for that matter.

Mr. Crouse: Well, Mr. Chairman, this may be a good thing for the S.P.C.A. It may be a nice thing for me as a Member of Parliament if I could fly. But if I wish to fly I must pay for it. I submit this would have been an extra benefit to the witness.

Mr. Davies: No, sir, I do not agree. It is a nice thing for pilots in Air Canada to learn to fly, but Air Canada trains them to fly. It is a very good thing for the S.P.C.A. to have me as...

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Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, I must ask that this statement be struck from the records. Air Canada does not train its pilots to fly. A pilot, before he is accepted by Air Canada, must have at least a minimum of 1,000 hours which he must obtain by other methods. So this type of evidence cannot be accepted. I will pass for the moment.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, may I continue my questioning?

The Chairman: Mr. Lundrigan.

Mr. Lundrigan: Could I ask the witness, Mr. Chairman, how many helicopters they

[Interprétation]

M. Davies: Non, je ne puis pas me permettre d'apprendre à piloter un avion et j'estime que la SPA ne peut pas se permettre de payer ces cours.

M. Crouse: Autrement dit, vous n'avez pas profité des heures de vol d'une valeur de \$650 mis à votre disposition par l'aéroclub?

M. Davies: C'est exact.

M. Crouse: Est-ce qu'il y avait d'autres arrangements dont vous auriez bénéficié personnellement, car c'est ce dont nous parlons, des avantages personnels que vous pourriez ajouter à votre revenu par suite de vos activités? Est-ce que vous avez, comme on nous accuse souvent, en tant que politicien, d'accepter des pots-de-vin, je me servirai donc de ce mot, reçu d'autres pots-de-vin personnellement à la suite de votre activité.

M. Davies: Dans l'aviation?

M. Crouse: L'aviation et tout le champ de votre activité, c'est-à-dire la destruction de l'industrie de la chasse aux phoques au Canada?

M. Davies: Tout d'abord, je dois dire que le projet d'aviation que nous avons cru avantageux pour la SPA ne s'est pas réalisé. Je n'ai jamais reçu de pots-de-vin de la compagnie d'aviation ou d'aucune autre personne.

M. Crouse: C'est peut-être une bonne chose pour la Société. En tant que député, ce serait très utile que je sache piloter un avion. Mais si je veux suivre des cours, je dois les payer moi-même. Je crois qu'il s'agit d'un avantage supplémentaire accordé au témoin.

M. Davies: Je ne suis pas d'accord. C'est une bonne chose pour les pilotes d'Air Canada d'apprendre à piloter, mais c'est Air Canada qui leur donne des cours. C'est une bonne chose pour la SPA que je sache...

M. Crouse: Monsieur le président, je demande qu'on biffe ce commentaire. Air Canada ne forme pas ses pilotes. Avant d'être acceptés par Air Canada, les pilotes doivent avoir inscrit au moins 1,000 heures de vol acquis par d'autres moyens. Donc, ce genre de témoignages n'est pas acceptable. C'est tout pour le moment.

M. Lundrigan: Puis-je poursuivre mes questions?

Le président: Monsieur Lundrigan.

M. Lundrigan: Puis-je demander au témoin combien d'hélicoptères ils ont eus en service

[Text]

had in use during the past season in their efforts to destroy the Canadian seal industry?

Mr. Davies: Actually there were two helicopters that I was associated with: one was rented by *Paris Match* and one was rented by the "Save the Seals" Fund.

Mr. Lundrigan: Do you own your own helicopter?

Mr. Davies: No.

Mr. Lundrigan: Could you tell me the cost to the group you work for for the particular endeavour—the use of the helicopter and aircraft?

Mr. Davies: This helicopter—approximately \$1,400.

Mr. Lundrigan: Do you concur in the total film production of film No. 2 we saw today? Do you concur in it? Do you go along with the film and do you subscribe to it and present it and speak for it and support it?

Mr. Davies: Yes, sir, I would say.

Mr. Lundrigan: You do. Do you go along with the language used in it?

Mr. Davies: Yes, sir.

Mr. Lundrigan: You do. The language about the killers descending on the ice and the massacre, and the very well chosen words? Do you subscribe to this?

Mr. Davies: It is a dramatic event and there is dramatic language used.

Mr. Lundrigan: Yes. Is this your telegram from Halifax—a statement from Halifax—CP release, April 14, 1969:

The Executive Secretary of the New Brunswick Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, says the annual seal hunt in the Gulf of St. Lawrence 'is a monstrous crime against the men involved'.

Brian Davies said in a Halifax interview yesterday that the men are economically forced to hunt seals.

The statement "a monstrous crime against the men involved"; what do you mean by that statement?

Mr. Davies: I personally think that the seal hunt is brutal and that it is brutalizing to the men involved. I have talked to many commercial hunters, and without exception they have always told me that if there were some

[Interpretation]

pendant la dernière saison dans leurs efforts pour mettre fin à l'industrie de la chasse au phoque au Canada?

M. Davies: Nous en avions deux dont je me suis servi, l'un était loué par *Paris Match* et l'autre par l'organisation de la campagne «*Save the Seals*».

M. Lundrigan: Êtes-vous propriétaire d'un hélicoptère?

M. Davies: Non.

M. Lundrigan: Quel est le coût de l'hélicoptère et des aéronefs au groupe pour lequel vous travaillez?

M. Davies: Environ 1,400 dollars pour l'hélicoptère.

M. Lundrigan: Est-ce que vous êtes d'accord avec tout le deuxième film que nous avons vu aujourd'hui? Est-ce que vous êtes d'accord avec ce film? Est-ce que vous le présentez? Est-ce que vous faites de la publicité en sa faveur et le défendez?

M. Davies: Oui, je dirais que oui.

M. Lundrigan: Est-ce que vous êtes d'accord avec les termes employés dans ce film?

M. Davies: Oui.

M. Lundrigan: Vous êtes d'accord. Le commentaire où l'on parle des tueurs qui arrivent sur la glace, qui massacrent les phoques? Vous êtes d'accord avec les termes bien choisis qu'on y emploie.

M. Davies: C'est un événement très dramatique et on se sert de termes dramatiques.

M. Lundrigan: Oui. Est-ce que ce document est bien votre télégramme, votre déclaration de Halifax, du 14 avril 1969?

Le secrétaire exécutif de la Société protectrice des animaux du Nouveau-Brunswick dit que la chasse aux phoques annuelle dans le Golfe du Saint-Laurent est «un crime honteux envers les hommes qui y participent».

Brian Davies a dit, au cours d'une entrevue à Halifax hier, que les hommes sont économiquement forcés de chasser les phoques.

Votre déclaration est «un crime honteux envers les hommes qui y participent». Qu'est-ce que vous voulez dire par cette déclaration?

M. Davies: J'estime personnellement que la chasse aux phoques est brutale, et qu'elle rend les hommes qui y prennent part brutaux. J'ai parlé aux chasseurs et ils m'ont toujours dit que s'ils avaient une autre façon

[Texte]

other way of making a dollar, they would not be out on the seal hunt.

Mr. Lundrigan: Could I ask the witness what he means by "brutalizing to the men involved". What does this mean?

Mr. Davies: Well, I think that it brutalizes a man, it makes him something different perhaps to you and I when he goes out into this very beautiful area and proceeds to club X number of baby seals. I think that that is a brutalizing experience.

Mr. Lundrigan: I submit, Mr. Chairman, that I have met thousands of these sealers and the fact that we have the witness here today is an example that they are very humane people because nobody has taken any vendetta against the gentleman who is conducting his effort and this kind of statement certainly is one which is open to challenge.

I would like to ask a further question. You indicated, I think, and it was indicated in the film, that the primitive club—I think this was the phrase used—is not effective. Is this true? Do you go along with this feeling that it is not effective?

Mr. Davies: I think that clubbing is extremely primitive and not at all effective.

Mr. Hogarth: A supplementary.

The Chairman: Mr. Hogarth.

Mr. Hogarth: What would you suggest?

Mr. Lundrigan: I am not suggesting anything.

Mr. Hogarth: I am asking the witness. You told us in one of your statements that there was no less cruel way of doing it. What would you suggest as the alternative to the club?

Mr. Davies: To leave them alone.

Mr. Lundrigan: Not to kill them at all?

Mr. Davies: Correct.

Mr. Lundrigan: I see.

The Chairman: Mr. St-Pierre on a supplementary.

Mr. St-Pierre: The seal hunts have been going on now for generations in this area, have they not?

Mr. Davies: Yes, sir.

Mr. St-Pierre: So there has been ample time for the brutalizing influence to have affected these people. Would you explain to us how they have become more brutal than other Canadians in their character?

[Interprétation]

de gagner leur vie, ils ne participeraient pas à la chasse aux phoques.

M. Lundrigan: Qu'est-ce que vous voulez dire par «rendre les hommes qui y participent brutaux»?

M. Davies: Il me semble qu'elle rend l'homme brutal, elle le transforme; il n'est plus le même après s'être rendu dans ces très beaux endroits et qu'il a abattu tant de phoques à coup de bâton. Je crois que c'est une expérience qui rend brutal.

M. Lundrigan: Monsieur le président, j'ai rencontré des milliers de ces chasseurs et j'estime que le fait que le témoin est ici démontre que ce sont des gens très humains, car aucun d'eux ne s'en est pris à ce monsieur qui tente, par tous ses efforts, de les ruiner. Ce genre de déclaration est sûrement sujet à discussion.

Je voudrais poser une autre question. Vous avez dit, je crois, et on le dit dans le film aussi, que le bâton primitif, je crois que c'est le terme que vous avez utilisé, n'est pas efficace. Est-ce vrai? Etes-vous d'accord pour dire qu'il n'est pas efficace?

M. Davies: J'estime que l'emploi d'un bâton est une méthode tout à fait primitive et ne donne pas de bons résultats.

M. Hogarth: Une question complémentaire.

Le président: Monsieur Hogarth.

M. Hogarth: Que proposez-vous?

M. Lundrigan: Je ne propose rien.

M. Hogarth: Je m'adresse au témoin. Vous avez dit à un moment donné qu'il n'y avait pas de façon moins cruelle de procéder. Alors, selon vous, comment devrait-on s'y prendre?

M. Davies: Il vaudrait mieux laisser les phoques tranquilles.

M. Lundrigan: Ne pas les abattre du tout?

M. Davies: Oui.

M. Lundrigan: Je vois.

Le président: Monsieur St-Pierre.

M. St-Pierre: Une question supplémentaire. La chasse au phoque se poursuit depuis des générations dans cette région, n'est-ce pas?

M. Davies: Oui.

M. St-Pierre: Elle a donc eu tout le temps voulu pour rendre ces gens plus brutaux. Pourquoi est-ce que ces gens seraient plus brutaux de caractère que d'autres?

[Text]

Mr. McGrath: I am very interested in that question, Mr. Chairman, because my father went to the ice for many years. Many Newfoundlanders did. I see no evidence of this having affected him.

Mr. Davies: Well, I would just ask you sir to use your own imagination.

Mr. St-Pierre: I am asking you to answer the question, witness.

Mr. Davies: I told you, sir, that I think the seal hunt is brutalizing and I think it must brutalize the men involved to go out there day after day and club to death these animals.

Mr. St-Pierre: There has been ample time for this to have had its effect upon these people—generations—I wish you to explain to me what evidence you see that these men are more brutal in their character.

Mr. Davies: I have no evidence to offer about that.

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Mr. St-Pierre: No evidence whatever?

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, I will not ask the question as to the effect that these kinds of statements are having on the lives of the men involved, their families, their heritage, their whole way of life. I will not ask that question because I will not get a responsible answer. But I would like to quote from a March 29, 1968 report by Mr. Hughes which was referred to briefly this morning in which he says:

In my opinion, after spending some 24 hours on the ice over several days watching all classes of sealers at work, the seal hunt is now a well-regulated, carefully controlled slaughter operation in which both the methods and techniques are greatly superior to many of the smaller slaughterhouses in Canada today.

And he goes on to say that the use of the club for the...

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I will quote exactly, Mr. Chairman:

The wooden club appears to be an entirely suitable instrument for stunning and killing, however repulsive this may be to some people.

It is an entirely suitable instrument for stunning and killing. This is supported by a report of a Commission, I imagine, in 1968 and reported by the gentleman from the

[Interpretation]

M. McGrath: Cette question m'intéresse, monsieur le président, car mon père est allé faire la chasse aux phoques pendant bien des années. Beaucoup de Terre-Neuviens ont fait la chasse aux phoques. Je n'ai pas constaté de mauvaise influence sur lui.

M. Davies: Je vous demanderais, monsieur, de vous servir de votre imagination.

M. St-Pierre: Je vous demande de répondre à ma question.

M. Davies: Je vous ai dit qu'à mon avis la chasse aux phoques rend les hommes plus brutaux, et je crois que ce doit être le cas pour ceux qui participent à la chasse et qui vont, jour après jour, tuer ces animaux à coups de bâton.

M. St-Pierre: Suffisamment de temps s'est écoulé pour que cette influence se fasse sentir, des générations. Comment peut-on dire que ces hommes sont plus brutaux que les autres? Quelles preuves pouvez-vous nous donner?

M. Davies: Je n'en ai aucune.

M. St-Pierre: Aucune preuve du tout?

M. Lundrigan: Je ne poserai pas de questions quant à l'effet de ce genre de déclarations sur la vie des chasseurs en cause, sur leurs familles, leurs traditions, leur façon de vivre. Je ne poserai pas de questions car je ne recevrai pas une réponse sérieuse. Mais je voudrais vous citer un rapport du 29 mars 1968 préparé par M. Hughes auquel on a fait allusion ce matin:

A mon avis, après avoir passé 24 heures sur la glace pour surveiller toutes les catégories de chasseurs, la chasse aux phoques est maintenant une forme d'abattage bien réglementée et contrôlée dont les méthodes et les techniques sont bien supérieures à bon nombre de petits abattoirs du Canada.

Et plus loin, on dit dans le même rapport que l'usage d'un bâton pour... Je vais vous citer

exactement ce qu'on dit dans le rapport:

La masse en bois semble convenir parfaitement pour assommer et tuer ces animaux aussi repoussant que cela puisse paraître à certains.

Cet instrument convient pour assommer et tuer ces animaux.

Cela est appuyé par un rapport d'une Commission, j'imagine, en 1968, et rapporté par

[Texte]

University of Munich. Is the witness indicating that all these observations are out of order, and that his observation is absolutely correct and the only one that we should accept?

Mr. Davies: No, absolutely not, sir. I think everyone is entitled to his point of view. I think Mr. Hughes is entitled to his. I hope I am entitled to mine.

Mr. Lundrigan: You were certainly making enough noise in making your point of view.

Mr. Chairman, I would just like to ask one last question. I think it was mentioned in the film this morning, and I would like to see that film again if we are ready, because I might be misquoting what was said, but the witness indicated right here before this Committee that he subscribes to the total film. I asked the question and I repeat the question. Do you concur with the total film production? I mentioned the use of language. I mentioned the other aspects of it. I raised the point of the primitive club. And the film, if I recall correctly, did indicate that 36 per cent of the skulls were left intact and it continued from there to indicate, if not directly then certainly by intimation, that a good percentage of these seals were skinned alive.

We heard earlier today that in his efforts and his recollection he had seen only one seal skinned alive. We do not know who did this, or under what conditions. We have already heard that the people have been paid to do this for film production. So after all his long experience, as only having seen one incident, how can he go along with the statements made in the film? So perhaps if we are ready and could see the film, we might get a reflection. There seems to be a contradiction.

Mr. Davies: My statement that many seals are skinned alive does not come from visual observation. It comes from a veterinary pathologist's evidence from post mortems.

Mr. Hogarth: What pathologist gave evidence that seals were skinned alive in the sense that they were not either deeply unconscious or dead at the time that they were skinned?

Mr. Davies: I do not think anyone has suggested that they were not deeply unconscious. Personally I would suggest that many of them are conscious when they are skinned.

Mr. Hogarth: On what basis do you suggest that?

[Interprétation]

un professeur de l'Université de Munich. Est-ce que le témoin assume que toutes ces observations sont hors d'ordre, et que la sienne est exacte et la seule que nous devrions accepter?

M. Davies: Non, absolument pas, monsieur. Tout le monde a droit à son opinion. Je pense que M. Hughes a droit à son opinion et j'espère que, du même coup, j'ai droit à la mienne.

M. Lundrigan: Vous avez sûrement fait assez de bruit en le faisant valoir.

Monsieur le président, encore une dernière question. Je crois qu'on mentionnait, dans le film de ce matin, je voudrais revoir ce film si nous sommes prêts, pour bien citer ce qui a été dit, mais le témoin disait au Comité qu'il était d'accord avec toute la production. J'ai demandé la question et je la répète. Êtes-vous d'accord avec toute la production? J'ai mentionné de l'utilisation d'une trame sonore, et toutes les autres aspects. J'ai soulevé la question du bâton primitif. Je me souviens bien que le film indiquait que 36 p. 100 des crânes étaient intacts et il continuait en indiquant, si non explicitement, du moins, à mots couverts, qu'une bonne moyenne de ces phoques étaient écorchés vivants.

Nous avons entendu plus tôt aujourd'hui, qu'il se souvient n'avoir vu qu'un phoque écorché vivant. Nous ne savons pas qui l'a fait ni dans quelles conditions. Nous avons entendu dire que quelqu'un avait été payé pour le faire aux fins de la production du film. Ainsi, après toute sa longue expérience, comme de n'avoir vu qu'un incident, comment peut-il approuver ces déclarations faites dans le film? Donc, si nous sommes prêts à revoir le film, nous aurions peut-être matière à réflexion. Il semble y avoir contradiction.

M. Davies: Ma déclaration que bien des phoques étaient écorchés vivants ne vient pas de mon observation, elle vient du témoignage d'un pathologiste-vétérinaire et résulte d'autopsies qu'il a pratiquées.

M. Hogarth: Quel pathologiste a rendu témoignage que les phoques ont été écorchés vifs, en ce sens qu'ils n'étaient ni complètement assommés ni morts au moment où ils étaient écorchés?

M. Davies: Je ne pense pas que quelqu'un ait dit qu'ils n'étaient pas complètement assommés. Personnellement, je dirais qu'un grand nombre de phoques sont conscients lorsqu'ils sont écorchés.

M. Hogarth: Sur quoi vous appuyez-vous pour le dire?

[Text]

Mr. Davies: When you have a man killing a baby seal with a fairly heavy hardwood club, and the regulations require that he strike the seal on the forehead, and where you have many seals with crushed skulls, when I am presented with evidence that some seals do not have crushed skulls, do not have fractures of the skulls, do not have any injury that would indicate they were dead or deeply unconscious prior to being skinned, frankly, sir, I think that they were alive when they were skinned, and that quite clearly some of them are going to be conscious as well.

Mr. Hogarth: Why do you take that view when the eminent pathologists or veterinarians who did these reports will refuse to take it themselves? Why do you jump to that conclusion when these men who are experts in the field will not do that?

Mr. Davies: Could I read you a section from the report we received from Dr. Lars Karstad of the University of Guelph, himself an eminent veterinary pathologist?

Mr. Hogarth: Does he say that they were skinned alive and conscious?

Mr. Davies: No, he does not. He says that
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the evidence cannot lead him to claim that they were dead or unconscious.

Mr. Hogarth: Some of these pathologists were inconclusive. Is that not so?

Mr. Davies: Inconclusive?

Mr. Hogarth: Yes. They could not say one way or the other.

Mr. Davies: That is correct.

Mr. Hogarth: And yet you have come to the conclusion in your mind that some of these seals must have been conscious. On what basis do you come to a conclusion opposite to what they do?

Mr. Davies: I have not come to a conclusion opposite.

Mr. Hogarth: Oh, yes you have.

Mr. Davies: No, I have not.

Mr. Hogarth: All right. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Davies: May I answer that question? He was asking on what I base my conclusion that seals are alive and conscious sometimes when they are skinned.

[Interpretation]

M. Davies: Lorsqu'on a un homme qui tue un petit phoque avec un bâton de bois dur assez lourd et que le règlement l'oblige à frapper le phoque sur le front, lorsqu'il y a un grand nombre de phoques dont le crâne est fracassé, quand on me donne la preuve que certains phoques n'ont pas le crâne fracassé, n'ont pas de fracture du crâne, n'ont pas de blessures qui indiqueraient qu'ils étaient morts ou complètement assommés avant d'être écorchés, franchement, Monsieur, je crois qu'ils étaient vivants quand ils ont été écorchés, et qu'il est assez clair que certains d'entre eux pourront bien être conscients.

M. Hogarth: Pourquoi avez-vous cette opinion quand des vétérinaires et les pathologistes célèbres qui ont rédigé ces rapports refuseront eux-mêmes de conclure dans ce sens? Pourquoi concluez-vous ainsi alors que ces hommes, qui sont des spécialistes dans ce domaine ne le feront pas.

M. Davies: Puis-je vous donner lecture d'une partie du rapport reçu du D^r Lars Karstad, pathologiste-vétérinaire éminent de l'Université de Guelph?

M. Hogarth: Est-ce qu'il dit qu'ils étaient écorchés vifs et conscients?

M. Davies: Non, il ne le dit pas. Il dit que

la preuve ne peut pas l'amener à conclure qu'ils étaient morts ou assommés.

M. Hogarth: Par conséquent certains de ces pathologistes, ne pouvaient se prononcer, n'est-ce pas?

M. Davies: Ne pouvaient se prononcer?

M. Hogarth: Oui, ils ne pouvaient se prononcer ni dans un sens, ni dans un autre.

M. Davies: C'est vrai.

M. Hogarth: Et encore, vous en êtes venu à la conclusion, dans votre esprit que certains de ces phoques devaient être conscients. Sur quoi vous appuyez-vous pour en arriver à une conclusion contraire à la leur?

M. Davies: Non, je n'en suis pas arrivé à une conclusion contraire.

M. Hogarth: Oui, vous l'avez fait.

M. Davies: Non, je ne l'ai pas fait.

M. Hogarth: Très bien. Je n'ai pas d'autres questions à poser, monsieur le président.

M. Davies: Puis-je répondre à cette question? Il demandait sur quoi je me fondais pour déclarer que les phoques étaient vivants et conscients quand ils étaient écorchés.

[Texte]

The Chairman: Yes. Answer it, please.

Mr. Davies: As I told you, when the name of the game is smashing a seal's head with a club, and when there is no evidence that that has been done, when the only evidence presented is that it died from the skinning operation, as a reasonable person, not as a scientist, I have to seriously question the humanity of this. I have to assume, for want of evidence to the better, that some of these animals in fact were conscious when this happened. But there is no evidence to suggest that they were not.

Mr. Hogarth: Of course, even if the knife-thrust was made without the seal being clubbed on the head, the seal is dead within seconds. Is that not so? Within 10 or 15 seconds?

Mr. Davies: Yes, sir, that is correct.

Mr. Hogarth: So any pain that the seal might have suffered would be 10 or 15 seconds long, and that would consist of bleeding to death.

Mr. Davies: Yes, sir.

Mr. McGrath: A supplementary question. If your "Save the Seals" campaign were to be abolished tomorrow, your income would be reduced to \$2,500 a year. Is that correct?

Mr. Davies: More than that.

Mr. McGrath: You said you made \$2,500 a year.

Mr. Davies: From animal welfare work.

Mr. McGrath: The rest was from the "Save the Seals" fund.

Mr. Davies: Correct, sir.

Mr. McGrath: Fine, sir. Thank you.

The Chairman: The meeting is adjourned until 8 o'clock.

[Interprétation]

Le président: Oui, répondez-y, s'il vous plaît.

M. Davies: Comme je vous l'ai dit lorsqu'il s'agit de fracasser le crâne d'un phoque avec un bâton, et qu'il n'y a pas de preuve que cela a été fait, quand la seule preuve présentée est qu'il est mort à la suite de l'écorchement, à titre de personne raisonnable, non à titre scientifique, je dois douter sérieusement de l'humanité de cette action. Je dois supposer, faute de preuve dans le sens contraire, que certains de ces animaux, de fait, étaient conscients lorsque cela s'est produit. Mais il n'y a pas de preuve attestant qu'ils ne l'étaient pas.

M. Hogarth: Naturellement, même si le coup de couteau a été donné sans que le phoque n'ait reçu le coup sur la tête, il meurt dans quelques secondes. N'est-ce pas exact? Dans l'espace de 10 ou 15 secondes?

M. Davies: Oui, monsieur, c'est exact.

M. Hogarth: Ainsi, le phoque peut n'avoir souffert que pendant 10 ou 15 secondes, et cela voudrait dire qu'il est mort au bout de son sang.

M. Davies: Oui, monsieur.

M. McGrath: Une question supplémentaire. Si votre compagnie «Sauvons les phoques» devait être abolie demain, votre revenu serait réduit de \$2,500 par année. Est-ce exact?

M. Davies: De plus que cela.

M. McGrath: Vous avez dit que vous receviez \$2,500 par année.

M. Davies: Du travail que je fais pour le bien-être des animaux.

M. McGrath: Le reste vous venait du fonds de la campagne «Sauvons les phoques».

M. Davies: Exact, Monsieur.

M. McGrath: Très bien, Monsieur, merci.

Le président: La réunion s'ajourne jusqu'à 8h:00.

EVENING SITTING

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The Chairman: I see a quorum, gentlemen. The projector is ready. Perhaps we should start with the film.

Film is being shown.

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The Chairman: When we adjourned Mr. Lundrigan was questioning.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, my question is going to be very brief. When we adjourned

SÉANCE DU SOIR

Le président: Je vois que nous avons quorum, messieurs. Le projecteur est réglé. Nous pourrions commencer par visionner le film.

Projection d'un film.

Le président: Lorsque nous avons ajourné, monsieur Lundrigan avait la parole.

M. Lundrigan: Je poserai des questions très brèves. Lorsque nous avons ajourné, je posais

[Text]

I was asking about the seeming contradiction, to me, between the statement made by our witness earlier this afternoon, that in his experience he had seen only one instance of a seal being skinned alive, and his answer to a question this afternoon when he told the Committee that he completely accepted the film.

I used the phrase, "the total production", which included language, and I raised the point of language and the point of clubbing. Yet the film uses the words "They will be skinned alive". This, granted, is taken out of context but the statement is made that the seals will be skinned alive. This seems to me to be quite a contradiction in view of the fact that the witness has shown the film on at least one occasion—and perhaps quite a number—and has shown willingness to go along with what appears to be a contradiction. The witness' statement indicated that he does not have this experience, yet he accepts it. Perhaps he would like to make a correction. Or perhaps this is the approach being used.

I saw evidence there, for example, of the carcasses of the young being approached by the mother seal, or the cow.

May I ask the witness whether it is common for the adult seal to return to the carcass of the baby seal?

Mr. Davies: I believe it is a common practice.

Mr. Lundrigan: The evidence submitted today by Mr. McGrath and other members was that it is a very uncommon practice for the mother to return; that cadaver-sniffing is very uncommon; and that the mother abandons the young seal with sort of a recklessness. And all the pathologists, or the persons who were investigating, indicated—I think I am correct on this—that the mother seal is an unusual animal in that it does not have the same kind of motherly affinity with its young that many other animals have.

This might be a bit of evidence worth considering by the Committee because it might point out that the film, in actual fact, represents only very isolated incidents and very selective bits of information so as to present a very, very biased picture. I think this should go on record.

Mr. McGrath: Mr. Chairman, by way of a supplementary, may I quote from some of the evidence that we have before us? This is from Bruno Schiefer, D.V.M., Lecturing Professor, Institute of Animal Pathology, University of Munich. He says:

Behaviour of the mother seals and the "white coats": With quite rare exceptions the mother seals are not interested

[Interpretation]

une question relative à la contradiction apparente entre la déclaration faite au début de l'après-midi par le témoin, et son expérience. Il n'aurait vu qu'un seul phoque qui ait été écorché vif et dans une réponse à une question, cet après-midi, il a dit au Comité qu'il avait entièrement accepté le film. J'ai employé l'expression «toute la production» ce qui inclut le langage parlé et j'ai soulevé la question relative à la langue et à l'assomage. Dans le film, on fait emploi des termes «Ils seront écorchés vifs». Il est vrai que ceci est tiré du contexte mais la phrase dit que les phoques seront écorchés vifs. Cela me semble être une contradiction étant donné le fait que le témoin a visionné le film au moins en une occasion et peut-être plusieurs fois, et a semblé faire preuve de contradiction. D'après la déclaration du témoin, il n'a pas eu cette expérience, mais il l'accepte. Celui-ci aimerait peut-être faire une correction ou peut-être est-ce la méthode utilisée. J'ai vu, par exemple, des mères phoques ou les femelles qui s'approchaient des carcasses des jeunes. Puis-je demander au témoin s'il est courant de voir le phoque adulte, de revenir à la carcasse du bébé phoque.

M. Davies: Je crois que c'est le comportement normal du phoque.

M. Lundrigan: D'après le témoignage de monsieur McGrath et d'autres membres, il est assez inhabituel que la mère revienne à son petit; que le reniflage des cadavres est peu courant et que la mère abandonne le petit avec une certaine insouciance. Tous les pathologistes et les personnes qui ont mené des enquêtes ont indiqué, je crois que je suis exact là-dessus, que la mère phoque est un animal exceptionnel, en ce sens qu'elle n'a pas le même instinct maternel que les autres animaux. C'est une preuve que le Comité devrait examiner car elle peut souligner que le film ne représente en réalité, que des cas isolés et choisis pour donner une représentation très partielle. Je crois que cela devrait être consigné au compte rendu.

M. McGrath: Une question complémentaire. Puis-je citer des dépositions dont nous sommes saisis. Monsieur Bruno Schaeffer, vétérinaire et professeur chargé de cours à l'Institut de la pathologie animale à l'Université de Munich décrit:

Le comportement de la mère phoque et des petits: A de rares exceptions près, la mère ne s'intéresse pas à ce qui se

[Texte]

in the events on the ice. It must, therefore, be doubted, in my opinion, that any significant measure of cruelty is inflicted upon the mother seals. The greatest difficulties arise in the evaluation of the reflex action of the "white coats" simulating death.

In the light of that type of evidence, Mr. Davies, how can you, as a sincere person, make the statement you have just made?

Mr. Davies: Mr. Chairman, I have been asked three questions so far. I have not had an opportunity of answering any of them.

I would like to make this quite clear, sir. I do not know what you can do to me if I refuse to go along with this charade of justice—you may put me in jail, if you wish—but I demand the opportunity of answering each question at length before further questions are put to me.

Mr. McGrath: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order. This is not a charade of justice. This is a parliamentary committee carrying out an investigation under a reference by the Parliament of Canada. I do not think the witness has the right to make that type of statement. I ask you to rule accordingly.

The Chairman: I think that when questions are asked he should have the right to answer and then—

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Mr. McGrath: This is not a charade of justice. That is how the witness has just described the Committee.

The Chairman: That is right; but I would ask the members of the Committee to state their questions and let him have a chance to answer each question as it is asked.

Mr. McGrath: Mr. Chairman, I have just raised a point of order, and I ask you for a ruling. The witness has just described this Committee, which is operating under a reference of Parliament, as a charade of justice. I ask that the witness withdraw that statement.

The Chairman: Well, I think that you are right, I would assert, on that.

Mr. Anderson: On the same point of order, Mr. Chairman, I do think it is important that we space our questions. It is unbelievable to me that a whole series of questions and editorial comment can come at the same time. That is no way to find out the truth or otherwise of this film that Mr. Davies has made, or the truth or otherwise of the statements he has made.

The Chairman: I agree, sir.

[Interprétation]

passé sur les banquises. On doit par conséquent douter qu'on infirme à la mère une quelconque cruauté. Les plus grandes difficultés proviennent de l'évaluation du réflexe des petits qui simulent la mort.

Compte tenu de cette déposition, monsieur Davies, comment pouvez-vous sincèrement faire la déclaration que vous venez de faire?

M. Davies: Monsieur le président, jusqu'à maintenant on m'a posé trois questions. Je n'ai pu répondre à aucune. Je tiens à dire catégoriquement que je ne sais pas ce que vous pouvez me faire si je refuse de participer à cette charade de justice. Vous pouvez me mettre en prison mais qu'on me donne la chance de développer chacune des questions.

M. McGrath: J'invoque le règlement. Ce n'est pas une parodie de la justice, c'est un comité parlementaire, chargé de faire une enquête pour le Parlement fédéral.

Le président: Il me semble qu'après chaque question il devrait avoir le droit de répondre et...

M. McGrath: Ce n'est pas une parodie de la justice. Voilà les termes que le témoin vient d'utiliser de décrire notre comité.

Le président: C'est juste et je demanderais aux membres du Comité de poser les questions et de laisser la chance au témoin de répondre.

M. McGrath: Je viens d'en appeler au règlement, et je vous demande d'y remédier. Le témoin vient de décrire notre comité, qui est autorisé à siéger pour le Parlement, comme une parodie de la justice. Je demande au témoin de retirer cette phrase.

Le président: Je crois que vous avez raison. Je vous appuierais.

M. Anderson: Sur le même appel au règlement. Monsieur le président, il me semble qu'il est important d'espaier les questions. Il me semble incroyable que toute une série de questions et d'éditoriaux soient amenés en même temps. Il n'y a pas moyen de savoir la vérité sur le film de monsieur Davies ou sur ses déclarations.

Le président: J'approuve.

[Text]

Mr. Anderson: I feel very strongly that you should revert to your list of questioners. We should work through the list properly, and questions should be asked one by one.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, I feel that my integrity as a Committee member has been questioned. I raised the question whether it was common for the adult seal to reappear at the scene of death, if I may choose that phraseology, and the simple answer was no. I then proceeded to give evidence which sort of contradicted the witness. That is the only question which has been asked since the meeting reopened.

However, I will go along with this. I know we should space our questions. I will ask my final one or two simple questions, Mr. Chairman.

Could the witness indicate exactly when the film was made?

Mr. Davies: In 1967.

Mr. Lundrigan: Could you also indicate when the research was done for the report which is quoted in the film, relative to the 36 per cent of the intact skulls?

Mr. Davies: In 1967.

Mr. Lundrigan: Prior to the film, or during, or at about the same time?

Mr. Davies: The veterinary pathologist did her examinations of the carcasses at approximately the same time that the film was made.

Mr. Lundrigan: Was it done specifically for use in the film?

Mr. Davies: No.

Mr. Lundrigan: Thank you.

The Chairman: Mr. Anderson?

Mr. Anderson: Mr. Chairman, I believe you had Mr. Hogarth before me on your list. He did put his hand up before me.

The Chairman: Mr. Hogarth?

Mr. Hogarth: Witness, is the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals a New Brunswick association?

Mr. Davies: There are many in Canada. The New Brunswick Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is one.

Mr. Hogarth: I also noticed that your film was connected with the World Federation for the Protection of Animals.

Mr. Davies: That is correct, sir.

Mr. Hogarth: What is the nature of that society?

Mr. Davies: It is a federation of animal welfare societies from various parts of the world.

[Interpretation]

M. Anderson: Réellement, monsieur le président, nous devrions revenir à la liste des interrogateurs, la suivre à la lettre et poser les questions l'une après l'autre.

M. Lundrigan: Mon intégrité à titre de membre du Comité a été mise en doute. J'ai posé la question à savoir si le phoque adulte revient sur la scène de la mort, si je puis employer cette expression, et on m'a dit que non. J'ai ensuite fait part d'observations qui ont en quelque sorte contredit le témoin. C'est la seule question qui a été posée depuis que nous avons repris la séance. Je tiendrais compte toutefois de la décision qui vient d'être prise. Nous devrions espacer les questions, je le sais. Je poserai encore une ou deux questions bien simples. Le témoin peut-il nous dire exactement quand le film a été fait.

M. Davies: En 1967.

M. Lundrigan: Pouvez-vous nous dire quand a été faite la recherche relative au rapport cité dans le film et qui parle des 36 p. 100 des crânes intacts?

M. Davies: En 1967.

M. Lundrigan: Avant ou après ou pendant le tournage?

M. Davies: La pathologiste vétérinaire a examiné les cadavres à peu près à la même époque.

M. Lundrigan: Pour que vous vous en serviez dans le film?

M. Davies: Non.

M. Lundrigan: Merci.

Le président: Monsieur Anderson.

M. Anderson: Monsieur le président, je crois que monsieur Hogarth me précède sur la liste. Il a levé la main avant moi.

Le président: Monsieur Hogarth.

M. Hogarth: Est-ce que la Société protectrice des animaux a une association au Nouveau-Brunswick.

M. Davies: Il y en a plusieurs au Canada et la Société protectrice des animaux du Nouveau-Brunswick en est une.

M. Hogarth: J'ai remarqué que votre film était rattaché à l'Association mondiale protectrice des animaux.

M. Davies: C'est juste.

M. Hogarth: Quel est la nature de cette société?

M. Davies: C'est une fédération de sociétés de protection des animaux dans différents pays.

[Texte]

Mr. Hogarth: And may I take it that this film was made on behalf of the World Federation for the Protection of Animals by the New Brunswick society?

Mr. Davies: Yes, I would say so, sir.

Mr. Hogarth: As I understand it, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in the province I come from is not opposed to the killing of animals. It is opposed to the inhumane killing of them. Is that correct?

Mr. Davies: I do not know what province you come from, sir.

Mr. Hogarth: I come from British Columbia.

Mr. Davies: I do not know. You should know.

Mr. Hogarth: I am asking you.

Mr. Davies: I have no idea.

Mr. Hogarth: Is the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of New Brunswick opposed to the killing of animals?

Mr. Davies: Not *per se*.

Mr. Hogarth: No; so it is concerned with the humane killing of animals; is that correct?

Mr. Davies: Not necessarily; I think each issue warrants careful attention and a policy.

Mr. Hogarth: I appreciate that; but can you recall any instance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in New Brunswick having taken issue with the death of animals, *per se*, for the use of the man?

Mr. Davies: Bullfighting.

Mr. Hogarth: Are there bullfights in New Brunswick?

Mr. Davies: No.

Mr. Hogarth: So the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in New Brunswick is concerned with bull fighting?

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Mr. Davies: Yes, in a general sense.

Mr. Hogarth: I see, but particularly with respect to the province.

Mr. Davies: With respect to the province? Let me think. I do not think so, sir—not that I can remember at the moment.

Mr. Hogarth: So the concern of your Association in New Brunswick is with the humane killing of animals for the use of man when it is necessary, is that correct?

[Interprétation]

M. Hogarth: Dois-je comprendre que ce film a été fait au nom de la Fédération mondiale de la protection des animaux par la Société du Nouveau-Brunswick?

M. Davies: Oui, je crois.

M. Hogarth: Si je comprends bien, la Société protectrice des animaux de la province d'où je viens ne s'oppose pas à ce que l'on tue des animaux mais à ce qu'on les abatte de façon cruelle. Est-ce exact?

M. Davies: Je ne sais pas de quelle province vous venez.

M. Hogarth: Je viens de la Colombie-Britannique.

M. Davies: Je ne sais pas, vous devriez le savoir.

M. Hogarth: Je ne le sais pas.

M. Davies: Je n'en ai aucune idée.

M. Hogarth: Est-ce que la Société protectrice des animaux du Nouveau-Brunswick s'y oppose.

M. Davies: Pas en soi.

M. Hogarth: Non, elle s'intéresse à ce qu'on ne tue pas cruellement les animaux, n'est-ce pas?

M. Davies: Pas nécessairement. Je pense que chaque cas fait l'objet d'une attention et de l'adoption d'une ligne de conduite.

M. Hogarth: Je comprends mais y a-t-il des cas dont vous vous souvenez où la Société protectrice des animaux du Nouveau-Brunswick s'est prononcée contre l'abattage des animaux, en tant que tel, pour l'emploi de l'homme.

M. Davies: Les combats de taureaux.

M. Hogarth: Y a-t-il des combats de taureaux au Nouveau-Brunswick?

M. Davies: Non.

M. Hogarth: La Société protectrice des animaux du Nouveau-Brunswick s'occupe de tauromachie?

M. Davies: Oui, en générale.

M. Hogarth: Je vois, mais particulièrement de la province.

M. Davies: De la province? Je ne pense pas, non, pas que je me souviennne, pour l'instant.

M. Hogarth: Votre association au Nouveau-Brunswick s'intéresse aux méthodes humanitaires d'abattage des animaux pour les besoins de l'homme quand c'est nécessaire. Est-ce exact?

[Text]

Mr. Davies: It is the prevention of cruelty to animals.

Mr. Hogarth: Yes. Now you will admit that it is essential to kill animals for the use of man.

Mr. Davies: I will not admit it, personally.

Mr. Hogarth: Do you think that it is not essential, generally, to kill animals for the use of man?

Mr. Davies: I think it is questionable.

Mr. Hogarth: You think that it is not necessary that we have meat to eat?

Mr. Davies: No, I did not say that. I said that I think it is questionable.

Mr. Hogarth: What is questionable about killing animals to have meat to eat?

Mr. Davies: I am not saying that I am, as a person, opposed to the killing of animals to eat.

Mr. Hogarth: Thank you.

Mr. Davies: However, in the context of your remarks I am not at all sure that it is necessary to kill animals for the human population to survive.

Mr. Hogarth: I see. Well, that is a pretty generalized theory, in it not?

Mr. Davies: Yes, of course.

Mr. Hogarth: All right. So I take it that essentially you are against the killing of animals, period.

Mr. Davies: No.

Mr. Hogarth: I see. Then I take it that we can kill animals for the use of man in New Brunswick, as far as you are concerned.

Mr. Davies: What animals?

Mr. Hogarth: Any animal that is necessary for the use of man.

Mr. Davies: I cannot answer that. You have to be more specific, sir.

Mr. Hogarth: All right.

Mr. McGrath: You cannot kill cute little animals. Is that what you mean?

Mr. Davies: Mr. Chairman, would you protect me from those sort of remarks?

Mr. Hogarth: Witness, we can kill beef.

Mr. Davies: If you say so.

[Interpretation]

M. Davies: Elle prévient la cruauté envers les animaux.

M. Hogarth: Oui. Maintenant vous admettez qu'il est essentiel de tuer des animaux pour les besoins de l'homme.

M. Davies: Personnellement, je ne l'admets pas.

M. Hogarth: Vous croyez qu'il n'est pas essentiel généralement de tuer les animaux pour le besoin des hommes.

M. Davies: Je pense que c'est discutable.

M. Hogarth: Vous croyez que ça n'est pas nécessaire d'avoir de la viande à manger.

M. Davies: Non, je n'ai pas dit cela. J'ai dit que je croyais que c'était discutable.

M. Hogarth: Qu'est-ce qui est discutable dans le fait de tuer des animaux pour avoir de la viande à manger?

M. Davies: Je ne veux pas dire que, personnellement, je m'oppose à ce qu'on tue des animaux pour les manger.

M. Hogarth: Merci.

M. Davies: Mais, d'après ce que vous dites, je ne suis pas très sûr qu'il soit nécessaire de tuer les animaux pour que les humains survivent.

M. Hogarth: Je vois. C'est une théorie assez générale n'est-ce pas?

M. Davies: Certainement.

M. Hogarth: D'accord. Je vois que essentiellement vous êtes contre l'abattage des animaux, un point c'est tout.

M. Davies: Non.

M. Hogarth: Je vois. Par conséquent, j'en déduis que, au Nouveau-Brunswick, on peut tuer des animaux pour le besoin des hommes, en autant que vous êtes concerné.

M. Davies: Quels animaux?

M. Hogarth: N'importe quels animaux pour le besoin des hommes.

M. Davies: Je ne peux pas répondre. Il faut que vous soyez plus précis.

M. Hogarth: Très bien.

M. McGrath: On ne peut tuer les jolis petits animaux. C'est ce que vous voulez dire.

M. Davies: Monsieur le président, voulez-vous me protéger contre ce genre de remarques?

M. Hogarth: Monsieur le témoin, on peut tuer une bœuf.

M. Davies: Si vous le dites.

[Texte]

Mr. Hogarth: I am asking you, witness, if in your opinion it is essential in New Brunswick that beef be killed for the use of man?

Mr. Davies: I think with our present level of civilization I would say, yes.

Mr. Hogarth: Yes, thank you. Now, similarly, in the sealing industry and the other fur industries in Canada it is essential to kill animals for the use of man, if the industries are to be justified.

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Mr. Davies: You used the word "essential"; I question that it is essential.

Mr. Hogarth: Well, assuming that the industries are essential...

Mr. Davies: No, I cannot assume that.

Mr. Hogarth: Well, I ask you to do that for the purpose of my question.

Mr. Davies: I have absolutely no intention of assuming anything of the kind.

Mr. Hogarth: I see. So your point is that it is not essential to kill fur-bearing animals in Canada for the use of man.

Mr. Davies: I have not said that; you have said it.

Mr. Hogarth: I ask you, is that your opinion?

Mr. Davies: I would have to give very serious consideration...

Mr. Hogarth: Well, give some serious consideration.

Mr. Davies: I cannot give it here. It requires more time and more research than I am able to give at this time.

Mr. Hogarth: Then, if your opinion is differed with, it may be in the eyes of the people of Canada essential that we have a fur-bearing industry, and that involves the killing of animals.

Mr. Davies: That may be.

Mr. Hogarth: All right. What authority does the Society for the Protection of Cruelty to Animals in New Brunswick have to establish sanctuaries for animals? And was there a resolution of the board that brought about this determination of yours or the society that they were going to establish a sanctuary for seals?

Mr. Davies: I am not sure. The resolution was in 1966.

Mr. Hogarth: I asked you was there a resolution?

[Interprétation]

M. Hogarth: Je vous demande, monsieur le témoin si, à votre avis, il est essentiel au Nouveau-Brunswick de tuer des bœufs pour les besoins de l'homme?

M. Davies: Au niveau actuel de notre civilisation je dirais oui.

M. Hogarth: Merci. De même, pour les industries de peaux de phoques et autres animaux à fourrure il est essentiel de tuer les animaux pour les besoins de l'homme.

M. Davies: Vous avez dit «essentiel». C'est discutable.

M. Hogarth: A supposer que les industries sont essentielles...

M. Davies: Non, je ne suis pas d'accord.

M. Hogarth: Je vous le demande aux fins de ma question.

M. Davies: Je n'ai absolument pas l'intention de présumer quoi que ce soit.

M. Hogarth: Je vois. Vous dites qu'il n'est pas essentiel de tuer des animaux à fourrure pour les besoins de l'homme.

M. Davies: Je ne l'ai pas dit; c'est vous qui l'avez dit.

M. Hogarth: Je vous le demande, est-ce votre opinion?

M. Davies: Il faudrait que j'y pense sérieusement...

M. Hogarth: Bon, pensez-y sérieusement.

M. Davies: Je ne peux donner de réponse ici. Cela me demanderait plus de temps et plus de recherche que je ne peux y consacrer ici.

M. Hogarth: Alors si on diffère d'opinion avec vous, il se peut qu'aux yeux de la population canadienne, il soit essentiel que nous ayons une industrie des animaux à fourrure, et cela comprend l'abattage des animaux.

M. Davies: Cela se peut.

M. Hogarth: Très bien. Quelle autorité a la Société protectrice des animaux pour établir des réserves d'animaux au Nouveau-Brunswick. De plus, l'idée d'établir ce sanctuaire est-elle venue d'une résolution de la Société.

M. Davies: Je ne suis pas sûr. La résolution était de 1966.

M. Hogarth: Je vous demande s'il y avait une résolution?

[Text]

Mr. Davies: Would you just let me make my point.

Mr. Hogarth: Just answer my question: was there a resolution?

Mr. Davies: I cannot answer your question now.

Mr. Hogarth: You do not know whether there was a resolution or not?

Mr. Davies: If you will allow me to speak, I will explain.

Mr. Hogarth: I am just asking you if there was a resolution?

Mr. Davies: There was a resolution but I cannot remember at this point whether it said it was opposed to the seal hunt and a sanctuary should be declared or whether it said it was opposed to the seal hunt or whether it said a sanctuary should be declared.

Mr. Hogarth: So you do not know whether there was ever a resolution of the SPCA for New Brunswick as to the establishment of a sanctuary which was beyond the scope of that association?

Mr. Davies: I cannot remember right now.

Mr. Hogarth: No. All right. Now, in any event you set out, as I understand it, to suggest that the seals should be protected by a sanctuary. Is that correct?

Mr. Davies: Yes, I would say that is correct, sir.

Mr. Hogarth: And the book that you have described as "Animals" published by the New Brunswick Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, this is the current book advocating that cause? Is that correct?

Mr. Davies: Yes, sir.

Mr. Hogarth: And when was the last edition of that printed and published?

Mr. Davies: I think last November.

Mr. Hogarth: It was after all the reports—

Mr. Davies: It was last November or December.

Mr. Hogarth: That would be of 1968.

Mr. Davies: That is correct, sir.

Mr. Hogarth: It was after many of the reports that have been referred to here were in your hands. Is that correct?

Mr. Davies: That is correct, sir.

Mr. Hogarth: I beg your pardon.

Mr. Davies: That is correct was my answer.

[Interpretation]

M. Davies: Laissez-moi avancer mon point de vue.

M. Hogarth: Répondez-moi. Y a-t-il eu une résolution?

M. Davies: Je ne puis répondre maintenant.

M. Hogarth: Vous ne savez pas s'il y a eu une résolution?

M. Davies: Si vous me laissez parler, j'expliquerai.

M. Hogarth: Je vous demande simplement s'il y eu une résolution.

M. Davies: Il y a eu une résolution. Je ne me souviens pas si elle s'opposait à la chasse aux phoques ou si elle déclarait qu'un refuge devait être créé, ou les deux.

M. Hogarth: De sorte que vous ne savez pas si la Société protectrice des animaux du Nouveau-Brunswick a adopté une résolution établissant un refuge de phoques, ce qui dépassait sa compétence?

M. Davies: Je ne peux pas répondre à la question, je ne me souviens plus.

M. Hogarth: De toute façon, vous semblez avoir prétendu que les phoques devraient être protégés dans un refuge. Ai-je raison?

M. Davies: Oui, c'est exact.

M. Hogarth: De plus, le livre qui a été publié par la Société protectrice des animaux, intitulé *Animals*, soutient cette déclaration, n'est-ce pas?

M. Davies: C'est exact.

M. Hogarth: Quand a paru la dernière édition de ce livre?

M. Davies: En novembre, je pense.

M. Hogarth: Après tous les rapports...

M. Davies: Je crois que c'est en novembre ou décembre.

M. Hogarth: Donc en 1968.

M. Davies: C'est cela.

M. Hogarth: Après que nombre des rapports mentionnés ici vous soient parvenus, n'est-ce pas?

M. Davies: C'est juste.

M. Hogarth: Pardon?

M. Davies: J'ai dit que c'était exact.

[Texte]

Mr. Hogarth: Now referring to the last page of that there is a picture of a cow seal approaching the entrails of a young seal, whether it is that cow seal's young or not we do not know and it says: "With a love that lasts after death a mother harp seal crawls back to what was once her baby."

In the light of the evidence of the veterinarians and the pathologists that we have before us that is not true, is it?

Mr. Davies: That is not a fact, sir.

Mr. Hogarth: I asked you that is not true in the light of the evidence that you have heard?

Mr. Davies: I am afraid I disagree with you.

Mr. Hogarth: Would you give me some reference in the material that has been referred to today where it can be established that a mother seal has any love for its young after its death?

Mr. Davies: Could you give me any...

Mr. Hogarth: I asked you, witness, would you give me—

Mr. Davies: You asked me if a seal did not have love for her baby after death?

Mr. Hogarth: Would you give me any reference in the material that has been referred to today or in any material that you have from a competent veterinarian or pathologist that the mother seal gives any consideration to its young after death?

Mr. Davies: I am afraid that a mother seal's love is hardly something that a competent veterinarian or pathologist can pass judgment on. I think it is something that human beings, such as myself, can pass judgment on.

Mr. Hogarth: I see, and you are suggesting that veterinarians are not human beings? Were these veterinarians not concerned with the relationship between the mother seal and the young on many occasions throughout these reports?

Mr. Davies: I have no idea.

Mr. Hogarth: Have you not read the report?

Mr. Davies: Yes.

Mr. Hogarth: Did they not say that the mother seal showed a disregard for its protection of the young?

Mr. Davies: Some of them may have.

Mr. Hogarth: Did the reports not almost unanimously say that in no instance did the

[Interprétation]

M. Hogarth: A la dernière page de cette brochure, on voit une photographie de la mère phoque s'approchant des restes d'un jeune phoque; on ne sait pas s'il s'agit de son propre petit, mais la légende dit: «Une mère s'approche des restes de son petit, poussée par l'amour qui va plus loin que la mort.» D'après les dépositions que nous avons des pathologistes et vétérinaires, est-ce vrai?

M. Davies: Ce n'est pas possible.

M. Hogarth: Je vous demande si c'est vrai ou si ce n'est pas vrai, selon les témoignages que vous avez entendus.

M. Davies: Je ne suis pas d'accord avec vous, je crains.

M. Hogarth: Voulez-vous me prouver, selon ce qui a été dit aujourd'hui, que la mère phoque a un amour maternel pour le petit qui est mort.

M. Davies: Donnez-moi...

M. Hogarth: Je vous demande, monsieur...

M. Davies: Vous m'avez demandé si la mère continuait à être attachée à son petit après la mort.

M. Hogarth: Nommez-moi un cas où un vétérinaire ou un pathologiste a affirmé que la mère phoque s'occupe du petit qui est mort, dans ce que vous avez entendu aujourd'hui.

M. Davies: Je ne crois pas qu'un vétérinaire ou un pathologiste compétent puisse se prononcer sur l'amour d'une mère phoque. Ce sont des êtres humains, comme moi-même, qui peuvent juger de cela.

M. Hogarth: Alors vous dites que les vétérinaires ne sont pas des humains? Ne se préoccupaient-ils pas des rapports entre la mère phoque et son petit à plusieurs reprises dans ces rapports.

M. Davies: Je ne sais pas.

M. Hogarth: N'avez-vous pas lu le rapport?

M. Davies: Oui.

M. Hogarth: Est-ce qu'il n'est pas dit que la mère phoque n'a pas tenu compte, ne s'est pas occupé, de protéger son petit?

M. Davies: Certains le disent, peut-être.

M. Hogarth: Est-ce que les rapports ne disent pas presque unanimement qu'en aucun

[Text]

mother seal show any interest whatsoever in its young?

Mr. Davies: What year are you talking about, and what reports?

Mr. Hogarth: I will refer to the report of Dr. Schiefer. He reports on page 3:

During the whole day I observed only once that a mother seal emerged from an airhole and sniffed at a cadaver, obviously one of its own young, repeatedly circling it and then, without showing any perceptible sentiment, disappeared again in the water.

You are aware of those reports, are you not?

Mr. Davies: May I answer that point, sir?

Mr. Hogarth: Yes.

Mr. Davies: The year you are talking about is 1968. In 1968 the seal hunt was late. It started when most of the mothers, I believe, had left the young by the natural process that they go through, therefore you would not expect either the females to protect the young or the females to come back after the young were killed.

Mr. Hogarth: No, but these young are helpless.

Mr. Davies: Now you are asking what happened in 1968 and I told you.

Mr. Hogarth: Does the affection the mother feels for its young change from year to year?

Mr. Davies: The date that the seal hunt opens determines whether or not the females are protective.

Mr. Hogarth: All right. In any observations made in other years by competent veterinarians and zoologists, have you any evidence that there is any change in that situation?

Mr. Davies: I cannot remember the specific reports but I know that in 1967 and in 1966 I saw quite a lot of evidence that seals protect their young—not all by any means—and also that seals go back to the carcasses.

Mr. Hogarth: I ask you, witness, in light of the fact that you are here to give evidence before this Committee—and you have spent an extensive amount of time concerning yourself with reports—do you know of any report from a competent zoologist, veterinarian or pathologist who was on the scene who would testify before this Committee that the mother, with a love that lasts after death, crawls back to see what was once her baby. Is there any evidence of that from competent specialists in this field that you know of?

[Interpretation]

cas la mère phoque n'a manifesté un intérêt quelconque pour son petit.

M. Davies: De quel rapport parlez-vous?

M. Hogarth: Je parle du rapport du docteur Schiefer qui dit à la page 3:

Pendant toute la journée je n'ai vu qu'une seule fois une mère sortir d'un trou et venir renifler le cadavre d'un de ses petits et sans manifester de sentiments disparaître sous l'eau.

Vous êtes au courant de ces rapports?

M. Davies: Puis-je répondre à cela?

M. Hogarth: Oui.

M. Davies: L'année dont vous parlez est 1968. En 1968, la chasse aux phoques était en retard. Elle a commencé quand la plupart des mères avaient abandonné leurs petits, par processus naturel, de sorte qu'il ne fallait pas s'attendre à ce que la mère protège les petits ou revienne une fois qu'ils étaient tués.

M. Hogarth: Non, mais ces jeunes sont sans défense.

M. Davies: Vous m'avez demandé ce qui s'est passé en 1968 et je vous l'ai dit.

M. Hogarth: Est-ce que l'affection de la mère pour ses petits change d'année en année?

M. Davies: La date à laquelle commence la chasse détermine si les femelles sont protectrices ou non.

M. Hogarth: Très bien. D'après tous les rapports des pathologistes et des vétérinaires avez-vous une preuve que la situation ait changé?

M. Davies: Je ne me souviens pas des rapports en particulier, mais en 1967 et même en 1966 j'ai eu beaucoup de preuves que les phoques protègent leurs petits—pas tous non—et également que les phoques reviennent sur les cadavres des petits.

M. Hogarth: Je vous demande, monsieur le témoin, étant donné que vous êtes venu pour témoigner au Comité, que vous avez passé beaucoup de temps à étudier les rapports, connaissez-vous un rapport d'un zoologiste, d'un vétérinaire ou d'un pathologiste qui ont assisté à la scène et qui témoigneraient au Comité que la mère éprouvant un amour qui survit à la mort revienne voir ce qui reste de son bébé? Y a-t-il des preuves de spécialistes compétents dans ce domaine, dont vous êtes au courant?

[Texte]

Mr. Davies: This year, I believe, the gentleman from Zurich mentioned the defensive nature of the female seals. I mentioned myself having seen this and Dr. Ronald of Guelph University said to me, "Ah, you have noticed this too". So apparently, sir, the competent veterinarians, zoologists, pathologists and what have you finally noticed this happening this year.

Mr. Hogarth: So it is your suggestion now that there is evidence available from these persons to this Committee that the mother seal really cares for the young.

Mr. Davies: Some do.

Mr. Hogarth: I beg your pardon?

Mr. Davies: I think that some do.

Mr. Hogarth: You see, you have stated in this document as a matter of fact that there is no doubt...

Mr. Davies: There is no doubt in my mind.

Mr. Hogarth: ...with a love that lasts after death and so on. The fact of the matter is that that is not absolutely true, is it?

Mr. Davies: I believe it is.

Mr. Hogarth: You may believe it is but from the knowledge that you have of the reports of the competent zoologists it is not true, is it?

Mr. Davies: No, not at all.

Mr. Hogarth: I see. And you cannot name any zoologist who would testify to that effect—that the mother seal comes back on the ice and looks to the entrails of its young.

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Mr. Davies: It happens; I have seen it happen. I do not know what these zoologists saw.

Mr. Hogarth: Why, witness, did you put that in this publication?

Mr. Davies: Because to me it is one of the most distressing aspects of the seal hunt.

Mr. Hogarth: Would you not admit it is an exaggeration?

Mr. Davies: No.

Mr. Hogarth: Is there no exaggeration in that statement at all?

Mr. Davies: I think not.

[Interprétation]

M. Davies: Cette année, je crois, un monsieur de Furich a mentionné la nature défensive de la mère phoque. J'ai dit moi-même l'avoir remarquée et le docteur Ronald de l'université de Guelph m'a dit: «Oh, vous l'avez remarquée aussi». Il semble donc que les vétérinaires, zoologistes et pathologues compétents et autres l'aient finalement remarquée cette année.

M. Hogarth: Vous prétendez qu'il y a eu des témoignages émanant de ces personnes, qui ont témoigné devant le Comité à l'effet que la mère a beaucoup d'affection pour ses petits.

M. Davies: Certaines, oui.

M. Hogarth: Pardon?

M. Davies: Je pense que certaines mères ont de l'affection.

M. Hogarth: Vous voyez, vous avez déclaré dans ce document, en tant que fait, qu'il n'y a aucun doute...

M. Davies: Il n'y a pas de doute dans mon esprit.

M. Hogarth: ... que cette affection se poursuit après la mort, etc., à la vérité ce n'est pas tout à fait vrai, n'est-ce pas?

M. Davies: Je crois que ça l'est.

M. Hogarth: Vous pouvez être de cet avis, mais d'après la connaissance que vous avez des rapports des zoologistes compétents ce n'est pas vrai, pas du tout.

M. Davies: Non, pas du tout.

M. Hogarth: Je vois et vous ne pouvez pas citer un zoologiste qui pourrait témoigner dans ce sens, à savoir que la mère revient sur la glace et regarde les entrailles de ses petits.

M. Davies: Ça arrive. Je l'ai déjà vu. Je ne sais pas ce qu'ont vu les zoologistes.

M. Hogarth: Pourquoi avez-vous inséré cela dans cette publication?

M. Davies: Parce que, pour moi, c'est un des aspects les plus alarmants de la chasse aux phoques.

M. Hogarth: N'admettez-vous pas qu'il y a eu exagération?

M. Davies: Non.

M. Hogarth: Il n'y a aucune exagération dans cette déclaration?

M. Davies: Je ne crois pas.

[Text]

Mr. Hogarth: I want to refer to the report of Dr. Johansson of 1967. He says at page 4:

On the evidence, I think it would be correct to say, that although the maternal instinct is fairly intense in a small percentage of the young cow, the duration of this intense protective attitude is very short, in comparison with other mammals.

Would you agree with that?

Mr. Davies: Not necessarily.

Mr. Hogarth: I see. You quoted Dr. Johansson not too long ago as an authority.

Mr. Davies: No, I did not.

Mr. Hogarth: Are you disagreeing with his authority.

Mr. Davies: I said that he came out to the ice with me.

Mr. Hogarth: You were aware when you set out on this crusade, were you not, that there was a substantial sealing industry in the Gulf of St. Lawrence?

Mr. Davies: I was aware that there was a sealing industry that took perhaps 80,000 or 90,000 young seals a year and perhaps 20,000 adults.

Mr. Hogarth: You were aware that the people of the Magdalen Islands and the people of Newfoundland relied on that industry for some part of their sustenance. Is that not so.

Mr. Davies: That is so, sir.

Mr. Hogarth: I beg your pardon?

Mr. Davies: Yes, that is correct.

Mr. Hogarth: And in order to establish your sanctuary you decided that you would attack the markets of the seal industry. Is that not so?

Mr. Davies: That is correct, sir.

Mr. Hogarth: And this was your method of attacking the seal industry itself.

Mr. Davies: Not in total, but in part.

Mr. Hogarth: And you knew that what you were setting out to do was to lower the market for sealskins by the various and sundry films and propaganda that you set out.

Mr. Davies: In part, sir, yes.

Mr. Hogarth: And that was for the purpose of destroying the hunt, so that it would not be profitable.

Mr. Davies: That is correct, sir.

Mr. Hogarth: You must admit that you used to a certain extent some exaggerations in that regard, did you not?

[Interpretation]

M. Hogarth: Je me réfère au rapport de 1967 du D^r Johansson, où il dit, à la page 4:

On pourrait dire, sans s'abuser, que même si l'instinct maternel est assez fort chez un faible pourcentage de jeunes femelles, cet instinct de protection ne se prolonge pas longtemps, comparative-ment à celui des autres mammifères.

Êtes-vous d'accord avec cela?

M. Davies: Non, pas forcément.

M. Hogarth: Je vois. Vous avez cité le D^r Johansson, il n'y a pas très longtemps, comme étant une autorité en la matière.

M. Davies: Non.

M. Hogarth: Alors, vous ne partagez pas son opinion?

M. Davies: J'ai dit qu'il est venu sur les glaces avec moi.

M. Hogarth: Vous saviez, n'est-ce-pas, lorsque vous avez entrepris cette croisade, qu'il y avait une grande industrie du phoque dans le golfe Saint-Laurent?

M. Davies: Je savais qu'il y avait une industrie du phoque qui prenait peut-être 80,000 ou 90,000 bébés phoques par an, et peut-être 20,000 phoques adultes.

M. Hogarth: Vous saviez que les habitants de Terre-Neuve et des Îles-de-la-Madeleine dépendent en partie de cette industrie pour leur subsistance, n'est-ce pas?

M. Davies: En effet.

M. Hogarth: Pardon?

M. Davies: Oui.

M. Hogarth: Et afin d'établir votre sanctuaire, vous avez décidé d'attaquer les marchés de l'industrie du phoque, n'est-ce pas?

M. Davies: En effet, monsieur.

M. Hogarth: Et c'était là votre méthode d'attaquer l'industrie du phoque elle-même?

M. Davies: Pas totalement, mais en partie.

M. Hogarth: Et vous saviez que vous alliez réduire le marché des peaux de phoques en tournant divers films de propagande.

M. Davies: En partie, monsieur, oui.

M. Hogarth: Et ce, dans le but de détruire la chasse pour qu'elle ne soit plus rentable?

M. Davies: En effet.

M. Hogarth: Vous devez admettre aussi que, dans une certaine mesure, vous avez exagéré à ce sujet, n'est-ce pas?

[Texte]

Mr. Davies: No, sir, I do not admit to that at all.

Mr. Hogarth: Why is it that you said earlier today that the film was inflammatory?

Mr. Davies: I never said it was inflammatory.

Mr. Hogarth: Witness, I quote you as having said earlier that the film was inflammatory.

Mr. Davies: I do not think so.

Mr. Hogarth: You deny that?

Mr. Davies: There have been so many things from so many people being hammered at my head that at this moment I may have said yes to practically anything.

Mr. Hogarth: Yes, but this film was inflammatory, was it not?

Mr. Davies: I think, in fairness to the Committee, that it would be unreasonable to expect an animal welfare society to make a film about the seal hunt that it is dedicated to stop without even unconsciously producing a film that is very detrimental to the seal hunt.

Mr. Hogarth: Before you embarked upon this program of destroying the sealskin markets did you have any correspondence with the Minister of Fisheries about what was going on?

Mr. Davies: I cannot remember now. That is 19...

Mr. Hogarth: I cannot hear you, witness.

Mr. Davies: I cannot remember now. That is quite a while ago.

Mr. Hogarth: It is not that long ago. You must have written to the Minister of Fisheries and protested what was going on.

Mr. Davies: I probably did. I cannot remember.

Mr. Hogarth: Can you give us the date of that correspondence?

Mr. Davies: No.

Mr. Hogarth: Have you your files with you?

Mr. Davies: Some, but I do not have that correspondence.

Mr. Hogarth: Do you know what answer was given to you?

Mr. Davies: I cannot remember.

[Interprétation]

M. Davies: Non monsieur, je ne l'admets pas du tout.

M. Hogarth: Pourquoi alors avez-vous dit plus tôt, aujourd'hui, que le film prêtait à controverse?

M. Davies: Je n'ai jamais dit cela.

M. Hogarth: Je vous cite, car vous avez dit plus tôt que le film prêtait à controverse.

M. Davies: Je ne crois pas.

M. Hogarth: Vous le niez?

M. Davies: On a dit tellement de choses, en si peu de temps, que j'ai pu alors répondre oui à n'importe quelle question.

M. Hogarth: Oui, mais ce film prêtait à controverse, non?

M. Davies: Je crois, en toute justice envers le Comité, qu'il ne serait pas raisonnable de s'attendre qu'une société de protection des animaux réalise un film sur la chasse aux phoques qu'elle veut faire cesser, sans même inconsciemment tourner des scènes qui pourraient faire du tort à l'industrie de la chasse aux phoques.

M. Hogarth: Avant de vous consacrer à la destruction des marchés des peaux de phoques, avez-vous eu des contacts avec le ministère des Pêcheries au sujet de ce qui se passait?

M. Davies: Je ne peux pas me rappeler; il y a...

M. Hogarth: Je ne vous entends pas.

M. Davies: Je ne peux pas me rappeler; il y a assez longtemps de cela.

M. Hogarth: Il n'y a pas si longtemps que cela. Vous avez dû écrire au ministre des Pêcheries pour protester contre ce qui se passait.

M. Davies: Probablement. Je ne m'en souviens pas.

M. Hogarth: Pouvez-vous nous donner la date de cette lettre?

M. Davies: Non.

M. Hogarth: Vous n'avez pas vos dossiers avec vous?

M. Davies: Quelques-uns, mais je n'ai pas cette lettre.

M. Hogarth: Savez-vous quelle réponse on vous a donnée?

M. Davies: Je ne m'en souviens pas.

[Text]

Mr. Hogarth: Your suggestion is that you may have had correspondence, you do not know what was said, you do not know when it was sent and you do not know what the answer was.

Mr. Davies: I would suggest to you, sir that I am under oath and doing my best to give you honest factual answers.

Mr. Hogarth: I am not suggesting you are not, witness. I am just putting it to you that that correspondence, whatever you sent, could not be of too much concern.

Mr. Davies: I would agree, sir, that you are putting it to me.

Mr. Hogarth: So then in the first instance you did not concern yourself with the Minister of Fisheries, as he then was, and endeavour to take steps in that direction to humanize the so-called seal hunt. Is that correct?

Mr. Davies: I do not think that is correct, sir.

Mr. Hogarth: All right. What did you do then?

Mr. Davies: Well, I was out to see the seals in 1965 and following that I presented a brief to the Canadian Federation of Humane Societies, which was presented through them to the Minister of Fisheries, suggesting some improvements—and I am very happy to say that some of these improvements are acted on specifically. I believe that because of this brief the use of .22 calibre rifles was banned, I believe it was made an offence to take live seals from the hunt, I believe that the hunting of hooded seals was stopped, and there may have been something else that I cannot remember.

Mr. Hogarth: But it is so vague in your mind that you cannot tell us specifically what was said or done other than that. Is that correct?

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Mr. Davies: I think those are important items, sir.

Mr. Hogarth: I cannot hear you, witness.

Mr. Davies: I think that they were important items that I just mentioned to you.

Mr. Hogarth: Nonetheless last fall you published in your document entitled "Animals": Armed with conclusive evidence that the seal hunt was unbelievably cruel and ugly, the New Brunswick SPCA Save the Seals Fund set out to convince Canada and indeed the

[Interpretation]

M. Hogarth: Vous prétendez alors que vous avez pu avoir écrit. Mais vous ne savez pas ce qu'on y a dit, vous ne savez pas quand cette lettre a été écrite, ni quelle a été la réponse?

M. Davies: Je vous rappellerais, monsieur, que je suis sous serment et que je fais de mon mieux pour vous donner des réponses exactes.

M. Hogarth: Je ne prétends pas le contraire, mais je vous dis que cette lettre, quelle qu'elle soit, pourrait ne pas avoir tellement d'intérêt.

M. Davies: Vous me le dites.

M. Hogarth: Ainsi, dans le premier cas, vous ne vous êtes pas occupé du ministre des Pêcheries, d'alors, et vous avez pris des mesures dans ce sens, pour humaniser ce qu'on appelle la chasse aux phoques, n'est-ce pas?

M. Davies: Non, ce n'est pas exact, monsieur.

M. Hogarth: Alors, qu'est-ce que vous avez fait?

M. Davies: J'ai assisté à la chasse aux phoques en 1965, et, par la suite, j'ai soumis un mémoire à la *Canadian Federation of Humane Societies* qui l'a présenté au ministre des Pêcheries en proposant certaines améliorations—et je suis heureux de dire que certaines de ces améliorations ont vu le jour. Je crois qu'à cause de ce mémoire, l'utilisation de fusils de calibre 22 a été abolie, de même que l'écorchage de phoques vivants, et la chasse aux phoques à capuchon; d'autres mesures ont été prises, mais je ne peux pas me les rappeler.

M. Hogarth: Est-ce assez vague dans votre esprit que vous ne vous rappelez pas ce qui a été dit ou fait?

M. Davies: Ce sont les mesures importantes que je viens de vous signaler.

M. Hogarth: Je ne vous entends pas, monsieur.

M. Davies: Ce sont les mesures importantes que je viens de signaler.

M. Hogarth: En automne dernier, cependant, vous avez publié dans votre document intitulé *Animals* le texte suivant: armée de la preuve irréfutable que la chasse aux phoques était incroyablement cruelle et affreuse, la campagne «Save the Seals» de la SPA du

[Texte]

world that this sanctuary should be established. Is that correct?

Mr. Davies: Yes, sir.

Mr. Hogarth: What was the unbelievable cruelty that you were concerned with?

Mr. Davies: Cruelty, sir, is a term that is very subjective. Cruelty to you may not be cruelty to me and vice versa. I can only say in all honesty that to me the seal hunt is unbelievably cruel and ugly.

Mr. Hogarth: In what regard is it unbelievably cruel?

Mr. Davies: That is the way that I feel. I think that it is wrong to go into an area of very great natural beauty—it is just the most fantastically beautiful place I think it is possible to go to—and destroy that.

Mr. Hogarth: Yes, but where is the unbelievable cruelty that we are concerned with?

Mr. Davies: I think it is unbelievably cruel to go amongst these animals and club them to death.

Mr. Hogarth: You have mentioned that there is no better way of dealing with them or dispatching them.

Mr. Davies: That is correct.

Mr. Hogarth: I want to know where the unbelievable cruelty is.

Mr. Davies: Well if you are going to execute a man there is probably no better way than gassing him or hanging him or electrocuting him.

Mr. Hogarth: We are dealing with capital punishment of human beings.

Mr. Davies: I know, but it is all relative, sir.

Mr. Hogarth: I would like to know where this unbelievable cruelty came in.

Mr. Davies: I told you, as far as I am concerned as an individual, with the right of free speech in this country, that the seal hunt is unbelievably cruel.

Mr. Hogarth: And this document was authorized by your Association?

Mr. Davies: Yes.

Mr. Hogarth: Despite the fact that those words were a subjective viewpoint of your own.

Mr. Davies: Oh well now, the document does not pretend to be not subjective in parts.

[Interprétation]

Nouveau-Brunswick est en route pour convaincre le Canada et même le monde que l'on devrait assurer un tel refuge. Est-ce vrai?

M. Davies: Oui, monsieur.

M. Hogarth: Quelle était cette cruauté qui vous préoccupait?

M. Davies: «Cruauté», monsieur est un terme très subjectif. La cruauté à votre égard ne peut peut-être pas être de la cruauté à mon égard, et vice versa, je peux dire en toute honnêteté que la chasse aux phoques est incroyablement cruelle.

M. Hogarth: Qu'est-ce que vous entendez par «incroyablement cruelle»?

M. Davies: C'est ce que je ressens. J'estime qu'on a tort d'aller dans une région d'une si grande beauté naturelle et de la détruire.

M. Hogarth: En quoi consiste-elle, cette «cruauté incroyable»?

M. Davies: Je crois qu'il est incroyablement cruel d'aller et de battre ces bêtes jusqu'à les tuer.

M. Hogarth: Vous avez mentionné qu'il n'existait pas meilleur moyen de s'en débarrasser.

M. Davies: C'est vrai.

M. Hogarth: Je veux savoir où est cette cruauté incroyable.

M. Davies: Si vous allez exécuter un homme, n'y a-t-il peut-être pas de meilleur moyen que de l'asphyxier, le pendre ou l'électrocuter par la chambre à gaz.

M. Hogarth: Il ne s'agit pas d'exécution d'êtres humains, en ce moment.

M. Davies: Je sais, mais tout est relatif.

M. Hogarth: Je voudrais savoir en quoi cette cruauté est «incroyable»?

M. Davies: En tant qu'individu jouissant de la liberté d'expression dans ce pays, je vous ai dit que la chasse aux phoques est incroyablement cruelle.

M. Hogarth: Et ce document a reçu l'autorisation de votre association?

M. Davies: Oui, monsieur.

M. Hogarth: Malgré le fait que vos paroles représentaient votre propre point de vue subjectif.

M. Davies: Le document ne prétend pas ne pas être subjectif en partie.

[Text]

Mr. Hogarth: I beg your pardon.

Mr. Davies: The document does not pretend to be not subjective in parts. Why should it be?

Mr. Hogarth: It is not an objective document, that is for sure.

Mr. Davies: In part it is an objective document.

Mr. Hogarth: I see. The film that you produced was for the purpose of establishing your ultimate aim. Is that not so?

Mr. Davies: It was produced with that view in mind, yes.

Mr. Hogarth: In short, it was not an objective film?

Mr. Davies: I would not say that categorically.

Mr. Hogarth: You think it was objective?

Mr. Davies: In part.

Mr. Hogarth: You think the use of words such as "massacre", "the killers", "barbaric scenes" and so on was objective reporting of what happened?

Mr. Davies: Yes, I think so.

Mr. Hogarth: I see.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order, I have had two or three supplementary questions flash across my mind that I would have liked to relate to the first witness we had. Would it be possible to have both witnesses before us at the same time? The reason I ask is that the first witness we had today indicated certain feelings about the second film, which we are now talking about, and I thought perhaps it might be wise to put ourselves in a position where we could pose a question or two to the second witness as well. Would it be in order to call the second witness in addition to the present witness we now have—aside from the fact that the second witness has a time limit or something that he might want to keep.

The Chairman: If a connection in this regard can be established I do not think there is any objection to recalling the prior witness.

Mr. Anderson: Mr. Chairman, could I speak against that. The first witness spoke to us after we had seen the second film for the first time. We did have an opportunity of asking him questions about the second film. I feel that if we get two witnesses before us we will simply be saying that one is contradicting the other and this already fairly free swinging

[Interpretation]

M. Hogarth: Je n'ai pas bien entendu.

M. Davies: Le document ne prétend pas ne pas être subjectif en partie. Pourquoi devrait-il l'être?

M. Hogarth: Ce n'est pas un document objectif, cela est certain.

M. Davies: Dans une certaine mesure, c'est un document objectif.

M. Hogarth: Je vois. Le film que vous avez produit avait pour objet d'atteindre votre but ultime, n'est-ce pas?

M. Davies: Oui, c'est dans ce but qu'il a été produit, oui.

M. Hogarth: Bref, ce n'était pas un film objectif?

M. Davies: Je ne dirais pas cela catégoriquement.

M. Hogarth: Vous croyez que c'était un film objectif?

M. Davies: Je pense que le film était objectif en partie.

M. Hogarth: Voulez-vous dire que les mots «massacre», «les tueurs», les «scènes barbares», etc. faisaient partie d'un reportage objectif?

M. Davies: Oui, monsieur, je le crois.

M. Hogarth: Je vois.

M. Lundrigan: Monsieur le président, je fais appel au Règlement. J'ai eu deux ou trois questions supplémentaires qui me passent par la tête et je voudrais les poser au premier témoin que nous avons eu. Y a-t-il moyen d'avoir les deux témoins devant nous en même temps? C'est que le premier témoin a laissé entendre un certain point de vue à propos du second film dont nous sommes en train de discuter et j'ai cru utile d'être en mesure de poser une ou deux questions au second témoin aussi.

Pouvez-vous convoquer le second témoin en même temps que le premier, étant donné aussi que le second témoin n'a pas tellement de temps disponible.

Le président: Je ne pense pas qu'on pourrait s'opposer à cette procédure.

M. Anderson: Monsieur le président, permettez-moi de m'opposer à cette motion. Le premier témoin a témoigné après la projection du second film pour la première fois. Nous n'avons pas pu l'interroger au sujet du deuxième film. Si on convoque les deux témoins, cela voudra dire que l'un contredit l'autre et cette session quelque peu houleuse

[Texte]

session of this Committee will degenerate into more and more of a brawl. I am dead against such a suggestion.

Mr. Lundrigan: That is your point of view.

Mr. St. Pierre: Mr. Chairman, I would like to support Mr. Anderson in this. It seems to me much too complex for us to have two witnesses before the committee at one time.

Mr. Whelan: I would suggest, Mr. Chairman, that we continue on as we are.

The Chairman: If it is the wish of the Committee we can.

Mr. Lundrigan: That is fair enough. It was a suggestion and if the Committee does not feel like going along with it, that is fair enough.

The Chairman: Before we continue, does anybody here intend to recall the first witness at a future time? I think it is unfair to keep him here unnecessarily if he is not to be recalled.

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Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, how can we recall the first witness if the Committee is not in favour of the suggestion—or can we just assume that once this witness is finished we then can recall him? Is this the understanding? There have been times when we have had five or six witnesses before the Committee at one time. So what is the situation?

The Chairman: Is there any comment?

Mr. Whelan: I think probably what Mr. Anderson says has a lot of merit—that to have two witnesses of conflicting views before the Committee at the same time would prove troublesome.

The Chairman: I asked if at a future time anybody wanted or intended to recall the first witness.

Mr. Whelan: It is humanly impossible to finish this hearing today, as far as I am concerned. There will be other days and there is not going to be any more seal hunting till next year, next March, and surely we have time to call these witnesses back at a later date.

Mr. Lundrigan: Then, Mr. Chairman, if we are not going to recall the second witness now I do not see any reason for our keeping him here. He certainly should be excused.

The Chairman: That is my point.

Mr. Lundrigan: I will go along with that, if we are not going to recall him now.

[Interprétation]

pourrait dégénérer en bagarre. Je suis catégoriquement contre cette proposition.

M. Lundrigan: C'est votre point de vue.

M. St-Pierre: Monsieur le président. Je tiens à appuyer la proposition de M. Anderson. Il serait trop compliqué de questionner deux témoins en même temps.

M. Whelan: Je propose, monsieur le président, de continuer comme nous le faisons actuellement.

Le président: Si c'est là le désir du Comité, d'accord.

M. Lundrigan: C'est d'accord. Ce n'était qu'une suggestion et si le Comité ne croit pas utile de l'accepter, je m'incline.

Le président: Y a-t-il des députés ici qui ont l'intention de reconvoquer le premier témoin à une date ultérieure? Je pense qu'il est injuste de le retenir ici sans raison, si l'on n'a plus besoin de lui.

M. Lundrigan: Comment peut-on convoquer le premier témoin si le Comité n'est pas en faveur de la proposition? Ou pourrait-on supposer que lorsqu'on a fini d'interroger ce témoin, on pourrait le convoquer une autre fois? Il est arrivé parfois d'avoir cinq ou six témoins en même temps devant le Comité. Par conséquent où en sommes-nous?

Le président: Y a-t-il des commentaires?

M. Whelan: J'ai l'impression que ce que M. Anderson a dit est juste, car le fait d'avoir deux témoins aux opinions contradictoires devant le Comité pourrait causer des difficultés.

Le président: Je demande si quelqu'un a l'intention de convoquer un autre témoin à une date ultérieure?

M. Whelan: A mon avis, il est impossible de terminer cette audience aujourd'hui. Nous avons tout le temps devant nous et, de toute façon, la chasse aux phoques ne reprend que l'année prochaine. Nous avons certainement le temps de reconvoquer les témoins à une autre époque.

M. Lundrigan: Si nous ne pouvons pas reconvoquer le deuxième témoin, monsieur le président, pourquoi le garder ici, on pourrait lui permettre de se retirer.

Le président: C'est ce que je disais.

M. Lundrigan: D'accord.

[Text]

The Chairman: We will continue with the questioning, Mr. Hogarth?

Mr. Hogarth: I would like to continue. Relative to the actual death of the seals, as you said earlier, before the supper hour, the seal, at all events, dies within 15 seconds. Is that not so?

Mr. Davies: I would think so, sir, yes.

Mr. Hogarth: That is true?

Mr. Davies: I do not know that it is true. I think so.

Mr. Hogarth: You are aware of the situation with regard to traplines in Canada, are you?

Mr. Davies: To some extent, sir.

Mr. Hogarth: The animals take much longer to die, do they not? They suffer much longer?

Mr. Davies: I would think they do.

Mr. Hogarth: And this is a relatively brief period of time for an animal to suffer; is that not so?

Mr. Davies: Yes, sir.

Mr. Hogarth: And even if it does suffer, if its skull is not fractured, it is very brief.

Mr. Davies: I would suggest, sir, that you hold a lighted cigarette to your hand for 15 seconds.

Mr. Hogarth: I appreciate that, witness, and that if its skull is not fractured the animal might be caused some pain; but it is a relatively brief period relative to how other animals might die in traplines and in hunting expeditions; is that not so?

Mr. Davies: I do not think there is any relativity involved. If trapping animals is cruel I fail to see how it justifies inflicting torment on seals.

Mr. Hogarth: In any event, there are a very small number of seals that are not killed immediately. Is that not so—or rendered so unconscious that they feel no pain?

Mr. Davies: What would you call a small number?

Mr. Hogarth: You are familiar with the report of Dr. Loliget?

Mr. Davies: Yes.

Mr. Hogarth: He reports that of a total of 361 examined carcasses of skinned white-coats 354 carcasses, 98.1 per cent, showed serious injuries of the skull which, with a likelihood next to certainty, resulted in the

[Interpretation]

Le président: Poursuivons les questions. Monsieur Hogarth.

M. Hogarth: Pour ce qui est de la mort de phoques, les jeunes phoques meurent dans dix ou quinze secondes, de toute façon, n'est-ce pas?

M. Davies: Oui, je le pense, monsieur.

M. Hogarth: Est-ce bien vrai?

M. Davies: Du moins je le pense.

M. Hogarth: Êtes-vous au courant de la situation en ce qui concerne le piégeage au Canada?

M. Davies: Oui, un peu.

M. Hogarth: Est-ce que l'animal ne souffre pas plus longtemps? Est-ce qu'il ne met pas plus de temps à mourir?

M. Davies: Je pense que oui.

M. Hogarth: Cette période est tout de même assez courte n'est-ce pas?

M. Davies: Oui.

M. Hogarth: Même si l'animal souffre, si son crâne n'est pas brisé, c'est très bref.

M. Davies: Essayez donc de vous tenir une cigarette contre la main pour 15 secondes...

M. Hogarth: Oui, je vois ce que vous dites. Si l'animal n'a pas le crâne brisé, il souffre plus. Il s'agit d'une brève période d'agonie par rapport à celle d'autres animaux qui sont pris au piège ou victimes du chasseur. Est-ce exact?

M. Davies: Je crois que cela n'a aucun rapport; si le piégeage des animaux est cruel, je ne vois pas que cela justifie la cruauté de la chasse au phoque.

M. Hogarth: Il y a très peu de phoques qui ne meurent pas immédiatement ou qui ne sont au moins assez inconscients pour ne rien sentir, n'est-ce pas?

M. Davies: Qu'est-ce que vous appelez un petit nombre?

M. Hogarth: Connaissez-vous le rapport du docteur Loliget?

M. Davies: Oui.

M. Hogarth: Il a constaté que, sur 361 phoques examinés, 354, soit 98.1 p. 100, avaient des lésions au crâne, ce qui indique que l'animal était irrémédiablement inconscient ou mort avant qu'on lui arrache la peau, et donc

[Texte]

deep, irreversible unconsciousness, or immediate death, of the animals, which means that the skinning carried out thereafter was not painful to the white-coats. You are familiar with that report?

Mr. Davies: I am familiar with that report, sir.

Mr. Hogarth: You concur with that, do you?

Mr. Davies: Not exactly, no.

Mr. Hogarth: It is pretty well consistent with what has been said by the others. Is that not so?

Mr. Davies: I see here that our veterinary pathologist, Dr. Karstad, indicated that 3.3 per cent of the seals he was party to examining in 1968 did not have lesions which ensured that they would be unconscious when skinning began.

I might point out that in this particular document he went on to say that they may have been unconscious but he had no evidence from *post mortem* examination that they were. Now...

Mr. Hogarth: This 3 per cent ..

Mr. Davies: Let me finish. That was the deal. That point three per cent does not appear, on the surface, to be a very significant figure, but when one considers that in a normal year in the Gulf some eighty thousand baby seals are killed and that the sample taken by a veterinarian is representative of the hunt as a whole, then this simple mathematical figure explodes into what might very well be blinding agony for some 2,640 young mammals.

Mr. Hogarth: Except that that report, which is concurred in by others to a certain extent, leaves the area of doubt we discussed before the supper hour. Is that not so?

Mr. Davies: It leaves no area of doubt in my mind...

Mr. Hogarth: I appreciate how your mind works, witness, but I am just pointing out that the other pathologists would not come to the conclusion that any of these seals had suffered.

Mr. Davies: And they would not come to the conclusion that any of those seals did not suffer.

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Mr. Hogarth: I appreciate your answer. And Dr. Eugene A. Costello of the West Inspection Division of the Health of Animals Branch of the Department of Agriculture stated that he was on the ice for more than 24

[Interprétation]

qu'il n'avait pas souffert. Connaissez-vous ce rapport?

M. Davies: Oui, je connais ce rapport.

M. Hogarth: Êtes-vous d'accord avec ce rapport?

M. Davies: Pas exactement, non.

M. Hogarth: Mais c'est assez semblable à ce qui a été dit par d'autres, n'est-ce pas?

M. Davies: Je vois que notre pathologiste vétérinaire, le docteur Kavstad, a dit que 3.3 p. 100 des phoques examinés par lui en 1968 n'avaient pas de lésions à l'appui du fait qu'ils étaient inconscients lorsque l'écorchage a commencé. J'ajouterais que, dans ce rapport-ci, le docteur a bien dit qu'ils étaient peut-être inconscients mais il n'en avait aucune preuve d'après l'autopsie.

M. Hogarth: C'est 3 p. 100...

M. Davies: Un instant, laissez-moi finir comme nous avons convenu. A première vue, 3.3 p. 100 ne semble pas un chiffre important, mais lorsqu'on se rend compte que dans une année normale, on tue 80,000 petits phoques dans le golfe, ce chiffre, établi par un vétérinaire, et représentant la chasse globale, signifie une agonie prolongée pour 2,640 jeunes mammifères.

M. Hogarth: Ce rapport, accepté par d'autres dans une certaine mesure, laisse quand même du doute dans le domaine que nous avons étudié avant le dîner, n'est-ce pas?

M. Davies: Il n'y a aucun doute dans mon esprit...

M. Hogarth: Je comprends comment votre esprit fonctionne, monsieur, mais les autres pathologistes n'arriveront pas à la conclusion que ces phoques ont souffert.

M. Davies: Et ils ne concluraient pas que ces phoques n'ont pas souffert non plus.

M. Hogarth: Oui, je comprends. Le docteur Eugène Costello, de la Division de l'inspection des viandes de la Direction de l'hygiène vétérinaire du ministère de l'Agriculture, a déclaré qu'il avait été sur la glace 24 heures

[Text]

hours over a three-day period and saw hundreds of seals killed; and that none of these animals was conscious of pain—that is, they had been rendered insensitive to pain by the blow from the sealer's club before they were flensed. There is an opinion in another report that differs from yours. Is that not so?

Mr. Davies: It would appear to be so, yes.

The Chairman: I must advise you, Mr. Hogarth, that your time has expired, but if it is the wish of the Committee that you continue it is all right.

Mr. Hogarth: If I may, Mr. Chairman, I have just a few more questions.

Witness, when you prepared your document called *Animals* and your film why did you not report the findings of these pathologists and zoologists?

Mr. Davies: To whom?

Mr. Hogarth: To the people to whom you were writing?

Mr. Davies: We reported the findings of the veterinary pathologists that we ourselves took to the hunt...

Mr. Hogarth: But why did you not report all the significant information that was available—and I am particularly referring to the very objective report of Dr. Loliger.

Mr. Davies: Dr. Loliger was not representing the New Brunswick SPCA "Save the Seals" Fund on the ice.

Mr. Hogarth: I appreciate that. But why did you not give an objective report of all the evidence of these pathologists, which was then available to you?

Mr. Davies: I think that the report that we gave from Dr. Karstad was objective and not very much different from the reports of the other people.

Mr. Hogarth: Why did you...

Mr. Davies: I did not think it was necessary to go beyond that.

Mr. Hogarth: Why did you not mention Dr. Loliger's report, that of the seals he examined 98.1 per cent died instantaneously, or were rendered so unconscious as not to feel pain?

Mr. Davies: No particular reason; I preferred to stay with the evidence produced by our own people.

[Interpretation]

sur une période de trois jours et qu'il avait vu tuer plusieurs centaines de phoques. Aucun de ces animaux selon lui n'étaient conscients de la douleur parce qu'ils y étaient rendus insensibles par le coup de bâton avant d'être écorchés. Il y a une opinion dans un autre rapport qui diffère de la vôtre, n'est-ce pas?

M. Davies: Apparemment oui.

Le président: Je dois vous dire que votre temps est écoulé, mais avec la permission du comité vous pouvez continuer.

M. Hogarth: Monsieur le président, je voudrais poser quelques autres questions. Monsieur Davies, lorsque vous avez préparé le document *Animals* et votre film, pourquoi n'avez-vous pas rapporté les conclusions des zoologistes et des pathologistes?

M. Davies: A qui?

M. Hogarth: Aux gens à qui vous écriviez.

M. Davies: J'ai rapporté les conclusions des vétérinaires pathologistes qui nous ont accompagné sur la glace.

M. Hogarth: Pourquoi n'avez-vous pas rapporté tous les renseignements importants qui étaient disponibles? Je pense particulièrement au rapport très objectif du docteur Loliger.

M. Davies: Le docteur Loliger ne représentait pas le *Save the Seals Fund* de la Société protectrice des animaux du Nouveau-Brunswick.

M. Hogarth: Oui, mais pourquoi n'avez-vous pas fait une description objective de toutes les constatations des pathologistes qui vous étaient accessibles?

M. Davies: Le rapport du docteur Karstad a été objectif et n'était pas tellement différent des rapports des autres.

M. Hogarth: Pourquoi avez-vous...

M. Davies: Je n'ai pas jugé utile d'aller plus loin que cela.

M. Hogarth: Pourquoi n'avez-vous pas mentionné le rapport du docteur Loliger, qui disait que 98.1 p. 100 des phoques examinés étaient morts instantanément ou avait été rendus inconscients au point de ne rien sentir?

M. Davies: Je n'avais pas de raison, je préférais m'en tenir aux faits recueillis par mon personnel.

[Texte]

Mr. Hogarth: In the film the narrator says that you hope the viewer of the film will draw the obvious conclusions. What were those that you wanted the viewer to draw?

Mr. Davies: The conclusion, I would think, would be that the seal hunt was aesthetically ugly.

Mr. Hogarth: All killing is aesthetically ugly, is it not?

Mr. Davies: If you say so—and that the seal was contrary, I think, to advancing human ethics.

Mr. Hogarth: I beg your pardon?

Mr. Davies: And that the seal hunt was contrary to advancing human ethics.

Mr. Hogarth: You apply that to the killing of all animals for the uses of man?

Mr. Davies: No, sir.

Mr. Hogarth: I have no further questions.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, on a supplementary.

Therefore, can we not conclude, as a Committee, having heard the last statement by the witness, that the film was deliberately filmed and presented in order to draw these conclusions; and, therefore, that it was a very, very definitely biased film, fraudulent to the extent that it presented only a small segment of the situation, and a one-sided picture? That was the impression I got that the production was for the purpose of making us draw the obvious conclusions.

Mr. Davies: Are you asking me, or telling me?

Mr. Lundrigan: I am asking you.

Mr. Davies: I think that the film of the seal hunt accurately portrays the seal hunt and emphasizes some of the worst aspects.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, I want to ask further supplementary relating to a question which has been raised several times this year. The witness has indicated that helicopters were used.

Can you tell me how frequently your society members and yourself and your workers frequented the ice floes this season?

Mr. Davies: Fairly frequently.

Mr. Lundrigan: Almost every day?

Mr. Davies: No.

Mr. Lundrigan: How many helicopters were used at the peak of your activity?

Mr. Davies: By the SPCA?

[Interprétation]

M. Hogarth: Le narrateur du film a dit que l'on pourrait en tirer une conclusion évidente; quelle est-elle?

M. Davies: La conclusion serait, je crois, que la chose au phoque est très peu belle à voir.

M. Hogarth: Cela va pour toute espèce de chasse, ne trouvez-vous pas?

M. Davies: Si vous voulez. On pourrait dire que la chasse au phoque ne fait pas progresser l'éthique humaine.

M. Hogarth: Pardon?

M. Davies: La chasse au phoque ne fait pas progresser l'éthique humaine.

M. Hogarth: Cela va pour toute mise à mort d'un animal pour les besoins de l'homme?

M. Davies: Non, monsieur.

M. Hogarth: Je n'ai plus de questions.

M. Lundrigan: J'ai une question supplémentaire, monsieur le président. En tant que comité, ne pouvons-nous pas conclure, d'après les dernières déclarations du témoin, que le film a été tourné délibérément pour permettre de telles conclusions; donc, c'est certainement un film à parti pris, étant donné qu'il ne présentait vraiment qu'une partie des faits, vue unilatéralement. J'ai eu l'impression que le film voulait nous pousser à des conclusions évidentes.

M. Davies: Est-ce que vous me le dites ou si vous me le demandez?

M. Lundrigan: Je vous le demande.

M. Davies: Je pense que le film montre très exactement ce qui se passe pendant la chasse au phoque et souligne les pires aspects.

M. Lundrigan: Monsieur le président, en ce qui concerne une question qui a été posée plusieurs fois cette année, j'ai une question supplémentaire. On s'est servi d'hélicoptères selon le témoin; or, pouvez-vous me dire combien de fois les membres de votre Société ou vous-même vous êtes rendus sur la glace durant la dernière saison?

M. Davies: Assez souvent.

M. Lundrigan: Tous les jours?

M. Davies: Non.

M. Lundrigan: De combien d'hélicoptères s'est-on servi durant la période d'activité la plus intense?

M. Davies: Par la Société protectrice des animaux?

[Text]

Mr. Lundrigan: By the total group involved with your work, including yourself?

Mr. Davies: Two.

Mr. Lundrigan: Could you give us a brief description of the ice conditions on the Gulf of St. Lawrence this particular season?

Mr. Davies: I would say that they were rather difficult. The ice pans were rather small and jammed very tightly together.

Mr. Lundrigan: Was it scattered ice? Was it the normal, heavy ice that you find on the Gulf?

Mr. Davies: No; it was not the normal, heavy ice, but I would not say that it was scattered ice.

Mr. Lundrigan: Would you also indicate to me whether young seals can survive when they pup in the water?

Mr. Davies: I do not think there has been any scientific work done on this.

Mr. Lundrigan: You cannot tell me whether the young seal will survive when it pups in the water.

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Mr. Davies: No, I do not think. . .

Mr. Lundrigan: Have you ever seen a drowned seal—a dead seal floating in the water?

Mr. Davies: No.

Mr. Lundrigan: You have never seen a dead seal floating in the water?

Mr. Davies: No. In the 1964 film I saw several dead seals in the water. They had been shot.

Mr. Lundrigan: But you have never seen a dead seal in the water?

Mr. Davies: No; I do not remember that, sir.

Mr. Lundrigan: Did any of the authorities of the Department of Fisheries approach you, or any of your group, this year about the excessive use of helicopters on the seal hunt?

Mr. Davies: I do not think so, sir.

Mr. Lundrigan: You do not think so?

Mr. Davies: I do not recollect that.

Mr. Lundrigan: You do not recollect any instances of Department officials approaching your group and indicating that perhaps their excessive use might have been responsible for seals taking prematurely to the water?

Mr. Davies: This year?

Mr. Lundrigan: Yes:

[Interpretation]

M. Lundrigan: Par vous et le reste du groupe.

M. Davies: Deux hélicoptères.

M. Lundrigan: Pouvez-vous nous décrire les conditions de la glace dans le golfe du Saint-Laurent en cette saison particulière?

M. Davies: Les conditions étaient difficiles, les étendues de glace étaient assez réduites, étaient très serrées les unes contre les autres.

M. Lundrigan: La glace était-elle dispersée; était-ce la glace lourde que l'on voit habituellement sur le golfe?

M. Davies: Non, ce n'était pas la glace habituelle, mais elle n'était pas dispersée non plus.

M. Lundrigan: Pourriez-vous nous dire ce qui arrive aux jeunes phoques quand ils sautent à l'eau?

M. Davies: On n'a pas fait d'étude scientifique à ce sujet.

M. Lundrigan: Vous ne pouvez pas me dire ce qui arrive aux jeunes phoques dans l'eau?

M. Davies: Non, je ne pense pas que. . .

M. Lundrigan: Avez-vous déjà vu des phoques morts flottant dans l'eau?

M. Davies: Non.

M. Lundrigan: Vous n'en avez jamais vu?

M. Davies: Dans le film de 1964, on a vu des phoques morts dans la mer: ils avaient été abattus à coups de fusil.

M. Lundrigan: Mais vous n'avez jamais vu de phoques morts dans l'eau?

M. Davies: Je ne m'en souviens pas.

M. Lundrigan: Des officiers du ministère des Pêcheries ne vous ont-ils pas contacté, vous ou quelqu'un de votre groupe, au sujet de l'emploi excessif d'hélicoptères sur les lieux de la chasse au phoque?

M. Davies: Je ne crois pas, monsieur.

M. Lundrigan: Vous ne croyez pas.

M. Davies: Je ne m'en souviens pas.

M. Lundrigan: Vous ne vous rappelez pas que des représentants du ministère vous aient abordé et vous aient averti que l'emploi excessif des hélicoptères force les jeunes phoques à sauter à l'eau?

M. Davies: Cette année?

M. Lundrigan: Oui.

[Texte]

Mr. Davies: I do not remember that, sir.

Mr. Lundrigan: Was there ever an occasion on which Department of Fisheries officials approached you and indicated that excessive use of helicopters was undesirable?

Mr. Davies: Yes.

Mr. Lundrigan: Could you tell the Committee why the excessive use of helicopters might be undesirable? What was the contention of the Department of Fisheries officials?

Mr. Davies: I do not know about the word "excessive". I do not think the word "excessive" was actually used. The Department of Fisheries inspector felt that the use of helicopters in the area of the breeding seals might scare some females into the water and that they might have their babies in the water and that the babies might drown.

Mr. Lundrigan: Have you ever seen young seals, just prior to giving birth, take to the water, which is the expression used?

Mr. Davies: I really would not know whether they were just prior to giving birth.

Mr. Lundrigan: What was your reaction to the Department of Fisheries official who made this observation?

Mr. Davies: I do not remember now, but I will give you my reaction now, if you like, to this particular line of questioning.

Mr. Lundrigan: Did you react to the Department of Fisheries official? Did you indicate that you were in agreement? Were you in disagreement with him, or did you get out of there as quickly as you could; or did you proceed with your activities?

Mr. Davies: I do not really remember, sir, to tell you the truth.

Mr. Lundrigan: You do not really remember?

Mr. Hogarth: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order, this witness has an exceptionally bad memory in certain instances and I think that before we close with his testimony that he should be asked to go to the necessary files and bring the correspondence that he had with the Minister of Fisheries of that day—because I am most anxious to see it, and I think Mr. Lundrigan is too. Every time he is asked about this he becomes exceptionally vague. There was some correspondence, I would like to see it, I think it should be before us, and I would like to cross-examine him on the correspondence when it is produced.

[Interprétation]

M. Davies: Non, monsieur, je ne m'en souviens pas.

M. Lundrigan: Ils ne vous ont jamais dit de restreindre l'emploi d'hélicoptères, en aucune occasion?

M. Davies: Oui.

M. Lundrigan: Pourriez-vous nous dire pour quelles raisons il faudrait restreindre l'emploi d'hélicoptères? Que disaient les agents du ministère à ce sujet?

M. Davies: Je ne pense pas qu'on ait dit «emploi excessif»; l'inspecteur estimait qu'en se servant d'hélicoptères dans cette zone on pouvait pousser les mères vers l'eau où ils mettraient bas, les jeunes se noyant.

M. Lundrigan: Est-ce que vous avez vu de jeunes phoques qui venaient de naître se jeter tout de suite à l'eau?

M. Davies: Je ne pourrais savoir s'ils venaient tout juste de naître.

M. Lundrigan: Quelle a été la réaction que vous avez eue devant les observations des représentants du ministère?

M. Davies: Je ne me souviens pas, mais je puis vous dire ce que je pense de vos questions.

M. Lundrigan: Comment avez-vous réagi devant les commentaires du représentant du ministère? Étiez-vous d'accord? Étiez-vous opposé, ou avez-vous quitté l'endroit le plus vite possible ou avez-vous encore poursuivi votre activité?

M. Davies: A la vérité, je ne me souviens vraiment pas.

M. Lundrigan: Vous ne vous souvenez pas vraiment?

M. Hogarth: J'en appelle au règlement. Le témoin a une très mauvaise mémoire dans certains cas et je crois qu'avant la fin de l'interrogatoire, nous devrions lui demander d'aller voir au dossier et de rapporter les lettres qu'il a échangées avec le ministre des Pêcheries. J'aimerais beaucoup voir ce dossier tout comme monsieur Lundrigan, je crois. Chaque fois qu'on lui pose des questions à ce sujet, il devient très vague, je crois que le Comité devrait en être saisi et j'aimerais l'interroger contradictoirement lorsqu'il aura déposé ces lettres.

[Text]

Mr. Lundrigan: I will accept that, Mr. Chairman, because the witness is obviously aware of the reason for my line of questions which I have not developed yet and I cannot proceed because there are no answers forthcoming.

Mr. Davies: I am prepared to give you answers right now.

Mr. Lundrigan: Well, this is one of the questions: What was your reaction to the officials who approached you? You said you could not remember.

Mr. Davies: This was a spoken communication on the ice, I really cannot remember.

Mr. Lundrigan: Therefore, Mr. Chairman. . .

Mr. Davies: I have nothing—I have no letters on file.

Mr. Hogarth: Well, witness, you told me a few moments ago that you are sure you wrote, or you believed you wrote and you believed you had correspondence but you could not remember when or what it said.

Mr. Davies: Not about this particular item, sir.

Mr. Hogarth: Well is it a fact that you did not have any correspondence with the Minister of Fisheries?

Mr. Davies: No, I never said that.

Mr. Hogarth: Well then you might have some?

Mr. Davies: But not about this particular item.

Mr. Hogarth: Did you not write about the seal hunt and the cruelty you saw and the terrible conditions?

Mr. Davies: This gentleman was dealing with helicopters over-flying the herds.

Mr. Hogarth: I am asking you about the correspondence.

Mr. Davies: This is a new question now.

Mr. Hogarth: I am asking about the correspondence you referred to when I was examining you. Was there or was there not correspondence with the Minister of Fisheries about this matter before you embarked on your crusade?

Mr. Davies: About what matter?

Mr. Hogarth: About the killing of the seals.

Mr. Davies: Very likely there was.

[Interpretation]

M. Lundrigan: Je suis d'accord, monsieur le président, parce que le témoin est très conscient des raisons de mes questions et je ne peux continuer parce qu'il n'y donne aucune réponse.

M. Davies: Je suis prêt à vous répondre.

M. Lundrigan: Voici. Quelle réaction avez-vous eue face aux hauts fonctionnaires qui sont entrés en contact avec vous. Vous avez dit que vous ne pouviez vous rappeler.

M. Davies: Cette communication a été faite de vive voix sur la glace. Je ne peux vraiment pas me rappeler.

M. Lundrigan: Par conséquent, monsieur le président. . .

M. Davies: Je n'ai rien. Aucune lettre ne figure au dossier.

M. Hogarth: Mais il y a quelques instants, vous avez dit que vous étiez certain d'avoir écrit ou que vous croyez avoir écrit, et que vous croyez avoir reçu des lettres, mais que vous ne vous rappeliez pas à quel moment et ce qui a été dit.

M. Davies: Pas au sujet de cette question.

M. Hogarth: Est-il vrai que vous n'avez jamais échangé de lettres avec le ministre des Pêcheries?

M. Davies: Je n'ai jamais rien dit de tel.

M. Hogarth: Vous pourriez en avoir quelques. . .

M. Davies: Mais pas au sujet de cette question.

M. Hogarth: N'avez-vous pas écrit au sujet de la chasse au phoque, la cruauté dont vous avez été témoin et des conditions terribles?

M. Davies: Cette personne traitait des hélicoptères qui survolaient les bandes.

M. Hogarth: Je vous pose des questions au sujet de l'échange de lettres.

M. Davies: C'est une nouvelle question.

M. Hogarth: Je pense à l'échange de lettres dont vous avez parlé lorsque je vous ai interrogé. Y a-t-il eu, oui ou non, échange de lettres avec le ministre des Pêcheries au sujet de la question pour laquelle vous êtes parti en croisade?

M. Davies: A quel sujet?

M. Hogarth: Au sujet de l'abattage des phoques.

M. Davies: Il y en a eu très probablement.

[Texte]

Mr. Hogarth: All right. Now that is the correspondence I want, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chaiman, could I just continue. The witness indicated that an official had approached him on the use of helicopters on the ice and he could not be sure of the reaction he gave the particular official at the time. I remember the question being raised earlier in the year and the Minister of Fisheries indicated, on being questioned in the House, that there was considerable evidence to the effect that young seals were drowning. I posed the question whether young seals were being drowned as a result of excessive use of helicopters and the Minister indicated that there was some evidence to this effect and that his Department was looking into it.

Now I am further of the impression that officials of the Department contacted the witness and indicated very strongly their objection to the fact that helicopters were being used—maybe even before the hunt began, from what I can learn—at a time when the young seals were only a day or two old

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and many had not been born. I understand that the witness indicated in his capacity then, not as a witness, his vehemence and was not at all satisfied with this kind of approach. Is it a fact or not that young seals were being forced to take to the water or were being driven into the water and that seals were pupping in the water as a result of the use of helicopters—or are the departmental officials just trying to needle you in your capacity for no real reason?

Mr. Davies: If I may answer this question now, Mr. Chairman, at some length, I think in fairness to the Committee you should realize that there are a large number of ships, skidoos, government helicopters, seal hunting helicopters, men on foot swinging clubs—and all of this disturbs the seals. There is no doubt but that the SPCA helicopters also disturbed the seals. They are a small part of the total and I would suggest to you gentlemen, in so far as the disturbing of the seals is of concern to you, that perhaps the seals had better be disturbed by our helicopters rather than by the ships and helicopters of the sealing companies and by—I should not say the Department of Fisheries because I think they do an excellent job of trying to enforce the regulations. But keep the thing in perspective.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, I am not going to accept this kind of advice. I did not

[Interprétation]

M. Hogarth: Très bien. C'est précisément les lettres que je voudrais, monsieur le président.

M. Lundrigan: Monsieur le président, puis-je continuer? Le témoin a dit qu'un fonctionnaire du ministère lui avait parlé de l'emploi des hélicoptères sur la glace et qu'il ne pouvait pas être certain de la réponse qu'il lui avait donnée alors. Je me rappelle de la question qui a été soulevée au début de l'année et le ministre des Pêcheries a répondu à la Chambre que tout semble indiquer que les jeunes phoques se noyaient. J'ai demandé s'ils se noyaient parce qu'on faisait un usage excessif des hélicoptères. Le Ministre a répondu que certains faits semblaient le prouver et que le ministère faisait des recherches à ce sujet.

J'ai l'impression que des fonctionnaires du ministère se sont mis en rapport avec le témoin et lui ont fourni leurs objections, à l'effet que des hélicoptères étaient utilisés peut-être même avant que la chasse ne commence, d'après ce que j'ai su, au moment où les phoques n'avaient qu'un jour ou deux ou n'étaient même pas encore nés. Je crois que le témoin a montré sa véhémence, à titre personnel et non de témoin et qu'il n'était pas du tout satisfait de cette manière de procéder. Est-ce vrai que les jeunes phoques étaient forcés de se rendre à la mer, s'y étaient jetés et que les mères mettaient bas dans l'eau par suite de l'utilisation des hélicoptères qui survolaient ou est-ce que les fonctionnaires essaient de diminuer votre capacité sans raison aucune?

M. Davies: Permettez que je réponde, monsieur le président. En toute justice envers le Comité, vous devez vous rendre compte qu'il y a beaucoup de bateaux, de moto-neige, d'hélicoptères du gouvernement, les hélicoptères pour la chasse au phoque, les hommes qui frappent du bâton; tout cela effraie les phoques. Il ne fait aucun doute que les hélicoptères de la SPA les ont aussi effrayés. Ce n'est qu'une petite partie et, pour votre gouverne, peut-être les phoques ont été plus dérangés par vos hélicoptères que par les navires et hélicoptères des compagnies de chasse au phoque. Je ne devrais pas dire par le ministère des Pêcheries, parce que je considère qu'ils font un travail excellent en essayant d'appliquer les règlements. Mais gardez cette réponse dans son contexte.

M. Lundrigan: Je n'accepte pas ce genre de conseils. Je ne demande pas conseil au témoin

[Text]

ask for advice from the witness, although he seems very capable of giving it. I want to ask him a further question on this very same point. Does he, with his very broad knowledge of the situation and in-depth study of it, know for a fact or at all that young seals have been known to have drowned this particular season.

Mr. Davies: I do not know for a fact.

Mr. Lundrigan: Therefore would you say that perhaps the statement by the Minister and the statement by departmental officials is perhaps out of order?

Mr. Davies: I would not care—First of all I have the greatest respect for the Minister.

Mr. Lundrigan: We are all aware of your great respect for the Minister.

Mr. Davies: Would you let me finish my answer.

Mr. Lundrigan: No, I will not, Mr. Chairman. I asked the question and I want a yes or a no answer. I am not interested in the witness's respect for the Minister of Fisheries. I ask him if he is in agreement with this position or is he against the contention that young seals have drowned as a result of taking to the water prematurely and perhaps the adult seal pupping in the water. Are you in agreement with this or do you think it is a fabrication? That is my question, it does not have anything to do with the respect you have for the Minister.

Mr. Davies: I have no opinion.

Mr. Lundrigan: That is fine.

The Chairman: Mr. Crouse, on a supplementary and then Mr. Anderson.

Mr. Crouse: I have one or two questions, Mr. Chairman.

It is evident that the witness has given Canada a black eye throughout Europe by his actions and by the film which he has prepared and arranged to have shown. He has caused a loss, by his own statement, of income of \$500,000 in an area of Canada that can ill afford to lose this amount of money, and of course this seemingly is of no concern of his.

Now we have tabled a report before us by Mr. Forbes MacLeod, who is also a veterinarian, under date March of 1967 on the Gulf of St. Lawrence Seal Hunt. I submit what we are trying to do here is to establish the validity or otherwise of the film which the witness arranged to have shown and

[Interpretation]

même s'il semble apte à le faire. J'aimerais lui poser une autre question sur le même sujet. Avec la vaste connaissance et l'étude approfondie qu'il a, en est-il certain ou pas que des jeunes phoques se sont noyés au cours de cette saison?

M. Davies: Je n'en ai pas la preuve.

M. Lundrigan: Par conséquent, diriez-vous que la déclaration du ministre et des fonctionnaires du Ministère ne sont peut-être pas exactes?

M. Davies: Je ne voudrais pas, car tout d'abord, j'ai le plus grand respect pour le ministre.

M. Lundrigan: Nous connaissons tous votre grand respect pour le ministre.

M. Davies: Me laissez-vous répondre?

M. Lundrigan: Non, monsieur le président. J'ai posé une question et je voudrais qu'on me réponde par un oui ou un non. Je ne suis pas intéressé par le fait que le témoin a le plus grand respect pour le ministre des Pêcheries. Je lui demande s'il est d'accord avec cette position ou s'il est contre l'affirmation voulant que de jeunes phoques se noient parce qu'ils sont entraînés à l'eau trop tôt et que des mères mettent bas dans l'eau. Êtes-vous d'accord ou croyez-vous que cela a été fabriqué de toute pièce? Voilà ma question, cela n'a rien à voir avec le respect que vous portez au ministre.

M. Davies: Je n'ai aucune opinion à ce sujet.

M. Lundrigan: Très bien.

Le président: Monsieur Crouse, une question complémentaire, et monsieur Anderson.

M. Crouse: Une ou deux questions à poser, monsieur le président.

Il est évident que le témoin a fait une très mauvaise réputation au Canada et en Europe par ses actions et par le film qu'il a préparé et qu'il s'est occupé de distribuer. Il a entraîné une perte de revenus de \$500,000 dans une région du Canada qui ne peut guère se permettre de perdre une telle somme et naturellement, cela ne le préoccupe nullement.

Nous avons déposé le rapport de M. Forbes MacLeod, qui est vétérinaire, daté du mois de mars 1967, sur la chasse aux phoques dans le golfe du Saint-Laurent. J'estime que ce que nous essayons de faire ici c'est de montrer la validité ou autre du film que le témoin s'est occupé de distribuer et qui a causé tellement

[Texte]

which has been so detrimental to our economy and to our people.

In the report made out by Mr. MacLeod it states on page 2:

In any case, blood stains on the snow proved to my satisfaction that the animals had not moved around following the blow and prior to or during the skinning operation.

Yet on the film we just saw shown for the second time we saw a whitecoat in a pool of blood, not properly killed. I ask the witness in view of the fact that he told me in earlier questioning that the film was not staged, how did this happen? Was this not staged?

Mr. Davies: You have asked me three questions, sir. I would like to answer them one at a time.

Mr. Crouse: As you wish.

Mr. Davies: Thank you very much. First of all I did not state categorically that the seal hunt has dropped in value \$500,000. I suggested that might be so. I am concerned very deeply by the loss of income to the fishermen. I think that our motion passed at the meeting, if I recollect correctly, suggests that this hunt be stopped and that the Government of Canada take steps to find alternative modes of income for these people—and I wish you would do that very soon.

• 2110

Mr. Crouse: A motion passed by what meeting?

Mr. Davies: The New Brunswick SPCA. As far as the staging of the film is concerned, I would ask you sir, as a reasonable man. Some 50,000 seals are killed by several hundred men; it is not unreasonable to suggest that there is a relatively wide variety of killing and types of killing. You have already had testimony or reports that suggest there is a great deal of postmortem reflex action. The seal in the film that is wriggling with its stomach cut open—I have no idea whether it was alive or dead. In fact I have seen many seals moving like that that in fact are dead—their skull is crushed.

An hon. Member: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order.

Mr. Crouse: I just have one or two more questions.

The film, Mr. Chairman, also showed that the men stepped aside to show this whitecoat

[Interprétation]

de torts à notre économie et à la population. Dans le rapport de M. Forbes, il est indiqué qu'à la page 2, qu'en tout cas, les taches de sang sur la neige indiquent à mon avis que les bêtes ne se sont pas déplacées après le coup et avant ou pendant l'écorchement. Dans le film que nous avons vu pour la seconde fois, nous avons vu un jeune phoque dans une mare de sang qui n'était pas encore mort. Je demande au témoin, d'après ce qu'il m'a dit plus tôt, que le film n'avait pas été tourné en studio, comment cela s'est-il produit? Cela n'a-t-il pas été monté?

M. Davies: Vous m'avez posé trois questions. J'aimerais y répondre une après l'autre.

M. Crouse: Si vous le voulez bien.

M. Davies: Merci. Tout d'abord je n'ai pas dit de manière catégorique que la chasse aux phoques avait accusé une perte d'un demi-million de dollars. J'ai dit que cela pourrait être le cas. Je me préoccupe beaucoup des pertes de revenu des pêcheurs. J'estime que la motion qui a été adoptée lors de la réunion, si je me rappelle bien, propose qu'on arrête la chasse et que le gouvernement prenne des mesures pour trouver d'autres modes de revenus pour ces gens, et j'espère que cela se fera très bientôt.

M. Crouse: Une motion adoptée à quelle réunion?

M. Davies: De la SPA du Nouveau-Brunswick.

En ce qui concerne le film, je m'adresse à vous en tant qu'homme sensé. Quelque 50,000 phoques ont été tués par plusieurs centaines d'hommes: il n'est pas farfelu de dire qu'il y a une variété assez grande de tuerie et de types de tuerie. Vous avez déjà entendu des témoignages et des rapports indiquant qu'il y avait beaucoup de reflexes d'après la mort. J'ignore si le phoque que vous voyez dans le film et qui remue encore après qu'on lui ait ouvert le ventre, était mort ou vivant. En réalité, j'ai vu plusieurs phoques au crâne écrasé qui bougeaient comme celui-là, qui étaient mort.

Une voix: Monsieur le président, un appel au règlement.

M. Crouse: Je n'ai qu'une ou deux autres questions.

Le film, monsieur le président, montre aussi que les hommes se sont écartés pour

[Text]

alive, still wiggling, while the man stood there with his foot on it.

Now we are concerned with the truth, which we did not get here this morning, this afternoon and we are not getting this evening—the truth of the method by which seals are killed. I submit that from sunup until sundown these men have a task—they must kill as many seals as possible in order to provide for their livelihood, and they have not any time, Mr. Chairman, to stand around and watch a seal wiggle while they stand there with their foot on it.

Does the witness still insist that this film was not faked?

Mr. Davies: Yes, of course.

Mr. Crouse: Despite all the evidence of other veterinarians and other people, one of whom I quoted, namely Mr. Forbes MacLeod you still feel that this is not a faked film?

Mr. Davies: The seal hunt may have a defence but the charge that the seal hunt is okay because films are faked is no real defence. That film, I believe, is not faked.

If I may go on and explain the particular sequence that you describe there, I would suggest that what you see there—though I do not know for sure, it is a suggestion that I am giving to you—is that the seal hunter is aware that a camera is trained on him and he is extremely anxious that that animal should be dead before he starts cutting into it. He is anxious, I would think, that there is no movement as he cuts into it. You see him feeling the head of the seal. I think he is feeling the head of the seal to try and ensure that the skull is crushed. As far as that particular sequence is concerned, there is no doubt in my mind that the man has delivered heavy enough blows to that animal right from the start to ensure that it was dead and in fact what you are seeing is reflex movement—which you see in many, many of these animals.

Mr. Crouse: Well, Mr. Chairman, I detected, when the witness gave testimony earlier today, that his heart was starting to bleed a bit for the people of the Atlantic Provinces. He has just now restated his feelings that he is sorry the economy is hurt, which would lead us now to believe that he is really interested in protecting the poor sealers. Is he aware that during the last two or three years for working approximately a month and a half these men have made anywhere from \$2,000 to \$2,450. Why this sympathy for the

[Interpretation]

montrer le jeune phoque qui remuait encore, alors que l'homme avait le pied posé sur le cadavre.

Nous voudrions connaître la vérité que nous n'avons pu obtenir ce matin, cet après-midi et présentement. De quelle manière tue-t-on les phoques. Et j'estime que du lever jusqu'au coucher du soleil, ces hommes doivent tuer autant de phoques que possible pour assurer leur subsistance et ils n'ont pas le temps d'attendre, le pied sur le phoque pour regarder un phoque qui remue encore.

Est-ce que le témoin insiste encore pour dire que le film n'était pas truqué?

M. Davies: Oui, évidemment.

M. Crouse: En dépit de tous les témoignages des vétérinaires et d'autres personnes qui disent le contraire dont un, M. Forbes MacLeod, estimez-vous encore que ce n'est pas un film truqué?

M. Davies: On peut prendre la défense de la chasse au phoque mais dire que la chasse au phoque est sauvée parce que les films sont truqués, n'est pas une vraie plaidoirie. J'estime que ce film n'est pas truqué.

Si je peux continuer et vous expliquer la séquence que vous décrivez. Ce que vous voyez, bien que je n'en sois pas certain, c'est une simple suggestion que je vous fais, c'est que le chasseur se rend compte que la caméra est braquée sur lui et qu'il faut absolument être certain que l'animal est mort avant qu'il ne lui touche. Il désire qu'il n'y ait aucun mouvement quand il l'écorchera. Vous le voyez tâter la tête du phoque. Je pense qu'il y touche pour être certain que le crâne est bien enfoncé. Et certainement dans cette séquence, il ne fait aucun doute que l'homme a frappé la tête de coups assez durs pour s'assurer que la bête est morte et en fait, nous voyons un mouvement de réflexe que l'on voit chez plusieurs animaux.

M. Crouse: Eh bien, quand le témoin a déclaré plus tôt, qu'il commençait à avoir un peu de compassion pour les gens des provinces de l'Atlantique. Il vient tout juste de formuler à nouveau le sentiment qu'il regrette que l'économie de l'endroit en souffre, ce qui voudrait dire maintenant qu'il est intéressé à protéger les pauvres chasseurs. Se rend-il compte que pendant les deux ou trois dernières années où ils ont travaillé environ un mois et demi, ces hommes ont gagné entre \$2,000 et \$2,500. Pourquoi éprouve-t-il mainte-

[Texte]

sealers now? Is the witness now a self-appointed protector for the sealers?

Mr. Davies: I maintain the right to be concerned about my fellow Canadians without having to ask you if that is permissible?

Mr. Crouse: You indicated earlier that you were offered a flying course valued at approximately \$650—

Mr. Davies: I was not offered a flying course valued at \$650.

Mr. Crouse:—if you could deliver \$6,000 to \$7,000 worth of helicopter flying time during the 1967 sealing season to Fredericton Aviation Ltd. But your deftness limited you to approximately \$100—\$1 worth of flying time. Since SPCA funds are raised for a specific purpose how do you justify diverting any portions of these funds for your own use?

Mr. Davies: I did not divert any portion of these funds for my own use. If I may go on and explain again, as I have already done, I went to this flying club, Fredericton Aviation, and said, "This is the SPCA; we would like to rent a helicopter; how much will it cost?" I was given a figure. I said, "Will you give us a reduction in this figure because we are a charitable organization?" They said, "No, that is not possible because the DOT regulations do not permit that". I then thought, well, I fly a great deal both on the seal hunt and around the province and it would be of value to the SPCA for me to be able to fly myself. We would save money this way because we would not have to hire pilots. I then asked this company if they would consider training me to fly at no cost to the SPCA. Originally they said "yes" and then they changed their mind and said "no", for reasons best known to themselves.

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Mr. Hogarth: Was that proposal which was never carried out authorized by the board of SPCA?

Mr. Davies: Had it been carried out it would have been authorized by the board of the SPCA. It was discussed with the board of the SPCA.

Mr. Hogarth: Was there a resolution to the effect that you could go ahead?

Mr. Davies: It never reached that stage.

Mr. Hogarth: Well you took a 100 hours, did you not?

[Interprétation]

nant cette sympathie pour ces gens? Est-ce que le témoin se ferait protecteur des chasseurs de phoque?

M. Davies: Je possède encore le droit de m'intéresser à mes compatriotes sans vous en demander la permission.

M. Crouse: Vous avez indiqué plus tôt qu'on vous a offert un cours de pilote d'une valeur approximative de \$650.

M. Davies: On ne m'a pas offert un cours de pilote d'une valeur de \$650.

M. Crouse: Si vous avez donné \$6,000 à \$7,000 pour le temps de vol d'un hélicoptère au cours de la saison de chasse de 1967, à la compagnie Fredericton Aviation Ltd., mais votre adresse vous a limité à environ \$100, \$1 de valeur de temps de vol. Étant donné que les fonds de la SPA ont été recueillis à une fin spécifique, comment pouvez-vous vous accaparer d'une partie de ces fonds pour votre propre usage?

M. Davies: Je n'ai pas détourné une partie des fonds à mon usage personnel. Si je puis poursuivre et expliquer encore ce que j'ai fait. Je suis allé à un aéroclub, Fredericton Aviation, et j'ai dit que c'était pour la SPA et que nous voudrions louer un hélicoptère. J'ai demandé le prix. On m'a donné un chiffre. J'ai répondu: «Est-ce que vous nous accorderiez une réduction? C'est une organisation de bienfaisance». Ils m'ont répondu «Non. C'est impossible parce que les règlements du ministère des Transports l'interdisent.» J'ai alors pensé que je pourrais apprendre à piloter, et que je pourrais ensuite me déplacer très souvent pour la chasse au phoque et autour de la province. Cela serait avantageux pour la SPA. Nous épargnerions de l'argent parce que nous n'aurions pas à engager de pilotes. J'ai alors demandé à la compagnie s'ils ne pouvaient pas me donner gratuitement des cours de pilotage. Au début, on m'a répondu «oui» et ensuite, ils ont changé d'avis et m'ont répondu «non» pour des raisons qu'ils préféreraient taire.

M. Hogarth: Est-ce que cette proposition qui n'a pas eu de résultat était autorisée par le Conseil de la SPA?

M. Davies: Oui, si nous avions pu mener la chose à bonne fin, le Conseil l'aurait autorisé. On en discutait.

M. Hogarth: Y a-t-il eu une résolution à l'effet que vous pourriez le faire?

M. Davies: Cela n'a jamais atteint ce stade.

M. Hogarth: Vous avez pris 100 heures de vol, n'est-ce pas?

[Text]

Mr. Davies: No, no.

Mr. Hogarth: I beg you pardon. You took some flying training?

Mr. Davies: Yes, for which I am personally responsible.

Mr. Perrault: Mr. Chairman, I think we are getting off the main subject. I want to ask a supplementary about the motion picture film, if I may.

The Chairman: Order now.

Mr. Whelan: Can I suggest something. I think there has been 12 or 14 supplementaries allowed before a person who has been given the floor is allowed to proceed with his line of questions. This is way off base. I never sat in a Committee where we went so far off base in 7 years that I have been a Member of Parliament.

The Chairman: Do not be so critical now. Let us do the best we can to revert to our normal procedure.

Mr. Hogarth: I would like to raise the point of order again that I had raised during Mr. Crouse's examination. I think that the secretary of the SPCA should be summoned to bring before the Committee all correspondence and all resolutions that have been passed by that association pertaining to the New Brunswick seal hunt.

The Chairman: Are you making that in the form of a motion?

Mr. Hogarth: I will make that a formal motion, yes.

Mr. Crouse: I will second that motion.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. McGrath: Mr. Chairman, if I may raise a point of order, it is beginning to appear very evident to me that the witness is beginning to show some signs of being tired or indifferent. I tend to be charitable and say he is tired. Perhaps it might be an idea if we were to adjourn until tomorrow. I just raise it as a suggestion.

Mr. Davies: I would prefer to go on although I will admit I am tired.

Mr. McGrath: All right. If you prefer to go on, that is fine, I withdraw my point of order.

The Chairman: Mr. Perrault, on a point of order?

Mr. Perrault: Let me explain. Some allegations or suggestions were made here which implied that there had been a degree of falsification in this motion picture. That is a

[Interpretation]

M. Davies: Non.

M. Hogarth: Mais, vous avez pris quelques leçons de pilotage?

M. Davies: Oui, et je les ai payées de ma poche.

M. Perrault: Il me semble que nous nous écartons du sujet principal. Je voudrais poser une question au sujet du film, si vous permettez?

Le président: A l'ordre.

M. Whelan: Puis-je donner un conseil? Je crois qu'on a permis 12 ou 14 questions complémentaires avant que la personne qui a la parole ne soit autorisée à poser des questions. Cela est inadmissible. Je n'ai jamais siégé à un comité où il y a eu autant de désordre depuis que je suis député.

Le président: N'ayez pas l'esprit aussi critique. Laissez-nous faire du mieux que nous pouvons pour revenir à la procédure habituelle.

M. Hogarth: J'aimerais soulever de nouveau l'appel au Règlement que j'ai soulevé pendant l'interrogatoire de monsieur Crouse. Je crois que le secrétaire de la SPC devrait être sommé de soumettre au Comité toutes les correspondances et les résolutions adoptées par l'Association pour la chasse aux phoques dans le Nouveau-Brunswick.

Le président: Faites-vous une motion?

M. Hogarth: J'en ferai une motion.

M. Crouse: J'appuierai la motion.

La motion est adoptée.

M. McGrath: Puis-je en appeler au Règlement? Il me semble de plus en plus évident que le témoin montre des signes de fatigue, ou d'indifférence. J'essaie d'être charitable et de dire qu'il est fatigué. Nous pourrions peut-être lever la séance jusqu'à demain. Je ne fais que le proposer.

M. Davies: J'aimerais mieux continuer même si j'admets être fatigué.

M. McGrath: Très bien, si vous préférez continuer, très bien, je retire ma proposition.

Le président: Monsieur Perreault, est-ce un point du règlement?

M. Perrault: Non. Laissez-moi vous expliquer. On a fait des allégations ou insinuations voulant qu'il y a une certaine dose de falsification dans ce film. C'est une chose sérieuse

[Texte]

serious thing and I have a supplementary question on that point, if it is permissible to ask it.

The Chairman: I will allow it.

Mr. Perrault: I just wonder if the witness can tell us whether there is a list of names of all those who participated in the making of the film, whether any of them signed waivers—as is customary when they appear in photographs or in motion pictures which are circulated—for having appeared in the hunt.

Can we be provided with the name of the person who actually engaged in the clubbing of this young pup seal. I think this would be one way of determining whether or not, in fact, the incident was dramatized professionally. I would ask that these names be produced, if they are available, and perhaps information with respect to any release forms which may have been signed by any of the participants.

Mr. Davies: This is a documentary, sir, and I specifically instructed my cameraman not to speak to any of the people he photographed. So there are no names available.

Mr. Perrault: You mean the people were happy to participate in having their pictures taken.

Mr. Davies: I could not comment on that, sir.

Mr. Perrault: You have kept no names of the people who appeared in the hunt then?

Mr. Davies: That is correct, sir.

Mr. Perrault: To the best of your knowledge, they were hunters engaged in their ordinary pursuit at that particular time of year?

Mr. Davies: Yes, sir.

The Chairman: In a normal day a member of parliament sits in the House until 10 o'clock and, if there is no objection, I would suggest we sit until that time.

Mr. Anderson, you have been very patient, your turn has come.

Mr. Noble: Mr. Chairman, might I suggest that you accept no further supplementaries until you exhaust your list of speakers.

The Chairman: I am in the hands of the Committee. We brought this up earlier today and members insisted that supplementaries be allowed. It is okay with me if we discontinue them.

Mr. Noble: Well, the way it has been going here about four fellows have been exploiting the whole Committee.

[Interprétation]

pour laquelle j'ai posé une question complémentaire à ce sujet, si vous me permettez la question.

Le président: Je vous en prie.

M. Perrault: Je me demande si le témoin peut nous dire s'il y a une liste de tous ceux qui ont participé à la création du film. Si certains d'entre eux ont signé des désistements, comme il est courant lorsqu'ils figurent dans les photos ou les films sur la chasse.

Est-ce qu'on peut obtenir le nom de celui qui frappe le jeune phoque. Je pense qu'on pourrait ainsi déterminer si l'incident a été dramatisé. Je voudrais que ces noms soient connus, qu'ils soient disponibles, et peut-être qu'on ait des renseignements sur les formules de décharge qui ont pu être signés par les participants.

M. Davies: C'est un documentaire. J'ai donné des ordres précis à tous mes caméramans de ne pas s'entretenir avec les hommes qu'ils filmeraient. Ainsi, on ne dispose d'aucun nom.

M. Perrault: Vous voulez dire qu'ils ont été heureux de participer au film.

M. Davies: Je ne pourrais pas y apporter de commentaires.

M. Perrault: Vous n'avez conservé les noms des gens qui participaient à la chasse?

M. Davies: C'est exact.

M. Perrault: Au meilleur de notre connaissance, c'était des chasseurs qui s'adonnaient à leur occupation ordinaire à ce moment de l'année.

M. Davies: Oui, simplement.

Le président: Une journée normale, un député siège à la chambre jusqu'à 22 heures, s'il n'y a pas d'objection. Je propose que l'on siège jusqu'à ce moment. Monsieur Anderson, vous avez été très patient. C'est maintenant votre tour.

M. Noble: Puis-je vous proposer de ne plus accepter de questions complémentaires jusqu'à ce que vous ayez épuisé votre liste.

Le président: Je suis à la disposition du comité. Nous avons soulevé cette question plus tôt et les députés ont insisté que les questions complémentaires soient permises. Je suis prêt à y mettre fin.

M. Noble: La manière dont tout s'est passé ici, quatre personnes ont monopolisé tout le Comité.

[Text]

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The Chairman: From now on, if the Committee so wishes, we will dispense with supplementaries.

Mr. Anderson, will you proceed.

Mr. Anderson: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Once more, before starting questioning, I will repeat what I said earlier—that this is just a terrible way to run a Committee. You are not responsible, Mr. Chairman; we decided to run it this stupid way, and I really do object to it.

The Chairman: I am in the hands of the Committee.

Mr. Anderson: You are. I am sorry that the Committee puts you in the position of running a Committee in this crazy manner.

As I see it, sir, there are two basic areas which concern us here. First there is the conservation aspect. In the film you mention that the seals are going the way of the Labrador duck and some other animals or birds that have disappeared—in other words they are becoming extinct because of the hunting pressure. Now that is one aspect, and the second is the cruelty aspect.

I wonder if you could give us some information, which you must have, which justified certain statements in the film. One I have jotted down here is that they cannot tolerate this excessive hunting. Then there was a reference earlier in the film too—that in the 19th century this was all right but the annual hunt took on a totally new aspect, or something like that, with the arrival of aircraft. There was also another statement asking in effect, how long it would be before the last seal disappears. I am afraid I did not manage to write everything down in time. Could you give us some indication sir, of the decline in seal numbers—Because we have heard from the Department of Fisheries that there is no risk of this species of seals being hunted to extinction. Could you give me the information that you have, which differs from that of the Department of Fisheries, and which indicates, as you have suggested in the film, that this species is in danger?

Mr. Davies: This film, sir, was made in 1967. In 1967 I believe there was serious concern for the species. I would say, however, now, that the Department of Fisheries, through its quota system, certainly has ensured the continuation of the sub-herd in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Mr. Anderson: So in actual fact at this time there is no danger of extinction of the species?

[Interpretation]

Le président: A partir de maintenant, si le Comité le désire, nous laisserons de côté les questions complémentaires.

Monsieur Anderson, vous avez la parole.

M. Anderson: Merci, monsieur le président. Avant de commencer, je désire répéter ce que j'ai dit tout à l'heure, que c'était une façon atroce de diriger le Comité. Vous n'êtes pas responsable, monsieur le président. C'est nous qui avons décidé de procéder ainsi et je m'y oppose.

Le président: Je suis entre les mains du Comité.

M. Anderson: Je regrette que le Comité vous pousse à mener un comité d'une manière aussi folle. D'après ce que je vois, il y a deux domaines fondamentaux qui nous intéressent. D'abord, l'aspect de la conservation. Dans le film vous dites que les phoques suivent les traces des canards du Labrador et d'autres animaux ou oiseaux qui sont disparus. Autrement dit, ils sont en voie de disparition à cause d'une chasse effrénée. L'autre aspect est celui de la cruauté.

Pouvez-vous nous donner des renseignements que vous devez posséder et qui justifiaient certaines déclarations faites dans le film à savoir une que j'ai notée ici que les phoques ne peuvent plus tolérer une chasse démesurée. On a parlé dans le film qu'au XIX^e siècle, c'était très bien mais qu'avec l'avènement de l'aéronef, la chasse prend un aspect tout à fait différent.

Vous vous demandez également combien de temps il faudra pour faire disparaître tous les phoques. Je crains de n'avoir pu tout écrire. Pouvez-vous nous donner une idée de l'ordre de la diminution des phoques?

Le ministère nous dit qu'il n'y a pas de risque que les phoques soient exterminés par la chasse. Pouvez-vous nous donner les renseignements que vous avez et qui sont différents de ceux du ministère et qui disent, d'après ce qui est dit dans le film, que l'espèce des phoques est compromise.

M. Davies: Ce film date de 1967. Je crois qu'en 1967 on avait des inquiétudes sérieuses à ce sujet. Mais je devrais ajouter que le ministère des Pêcheries, grâce au contingentement imposé, a assuré la survivance d'un nombre suffisant de phoques dans le golfe du Saint-Laurent.

M. Anderson: A l'heure actuelle, il n'y a donc aucun danger d'extinction?

[Texte]

Mr. Davies: I would say that that is a fair comment to make, sir.

Mr. Anderson: Then, relative to the statements, "How long before the last seal..."—I am afraid I did not jot it all down and "The seal population cannot tolerate this excessive hunting" would you say that those are exaggerations?

Mr. Davies: I would say they were not exaggerations in 1967. I would say that with the material and the information we have available now they do not accurately represent the conservation picture in the Gulf.

Let me go on and say that whenever I show this film—and this is an issue—and whenever I am questioned on this particular aspect, I pay credit to the Department of Fisheries and Canada for ensuring this.

Mr. Anderson: That does explain that particular point. I think this is important, because after all a species in danger arouses different instincts perhaps and different arguments from those raised by the cruelty aspect, which I will now come to. Again, a statement was made in the film that "is it possible in the 20th century such barbaric weapons as clubs are used." This may not be an exact quote, but I believe that is the case.

Would you comment on this statement in the light of the fact, from what I believe you said previously that the club is the most efficient method of killing, or at least of stunning, the seal, and that a gun, or any other method, would not be as efficient and as humane? I am assuming, of course, that sealing continues.

Mr. Davies: Yes. I would go on to say that clubbing these animals to death is barbaric and totally unacceptable to the 20th century. I would be prepared to go on to say, however, that I know of no better way of doing it, if you must kill seals.

Mr. Anderson: That is the assumption I made earlier, that if it does continue this is perhaps the most humane way of doing it.

Mr. Davies: I would say the least cruel way.

Mr. Anderson: That is true. That helps me on that point.

Again, dealing with the film, sir, there are two statements, "Many are alive when skinned" and "Many barely stunned when skinned." Does this refer to that 3.3 per cent?

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Mr. Davies: No; it referred to something like 37 per cent in 1967.

[Interprétation]

M. Davies: Je crois qu'une telle affirmation serait correcte.

M. Anderson: Diriez-vous au sujet de la déclaration suivante: «Dans combien de temps le dernier phoque... (je crois que je n'ai pas tout noté)... la survivance chez les phoques entre en jeu et ne peut tolérer cette chasse excessive», qu'il s'agit d'exagérations?

M. Davies: Je vous dirai qu'il ne s'agissait pas d'exagérations en 1967. Mais j'ajouterai qu'en raison des renseignements que nous possédons présentement que cette déclaration ne dépeint pas correctement la situation telle qu'elle existe dans le Golfe, au point de vue conservation de l'espèce.

Permettez-moi d'ajouter que chaque fois que je projette ce film et que chaque fois qu'on me questionne à ce sujet je ne manque pas de rendre hommage au ministère des Pêcheries pour avoir rendu cette chose possible.

M. Anderson: Merci. Ceci explique ce point. C'est important car, somme toute, lorsqu'une espèce est compromise et qu'elle risque d'être exterminée, la situation est différente de ce qu'elle est lorsqu'il s'agit de cruauté, et c'est ce dont je veux maintenant parler.

On dit ailleurs dans le film: «Est-il possible qu'au 20^e siècle des armes aussi barbares que la masse soient utilisées». Ce ne sont peut-être pas les mots exacts.

Voulez-vous nous donner des explications, étant donné que vous avez dit auparavant, que le bâton est la façon la plus efficace de tuer ou d'assommer le phoque et qu'un revolver ou une autre méthode ne serait pas aussi efficace et humaine?

M. Davies: Je dirais que d'assommer ces animaux est barbare et inacceptable de nos jours. Mais j'ajouterais que je ne connais pas de meilleure méthode. Si on désire tuer les phoques.

M. Anderson: C'est ce que j'ai dit tout à l'heure: Si cette chasse est encore permise c'est probablement la meilleure méthode.

M. Davies: Je dirais, la méthode la moins cruelle.

M. Anderson: C'est cela. Pour revenir au film, voici deux autres citations: «Plusieurs sont écorchés vivants» et «plusieurs sont à peine assommés lorsque écorchés». Est-ce que ceci se rapporte au 3.3 p. 100?

M. Davies: Non; je crois qu'il s'agissait d'environ 37 p. 100 en 1967.

[Text]

Mr. Anderson: Thirty-seven per cent?

Mr. Davies: I think it is around that figure; it is close to that.

Mr. Anderson: Yes; so those statements, again, have been overruled by the Fisheries protection service?

Mr. Davies: I make this point whenever I am asked.

Mr. Anderson: That is fine.

Mr. Davies: Or without being asked, as a matter of fact.

Mr. Anderson: That clears up that particular aspect. You have seen a seal hunt and I have not, so I will have to ask you for your information on this. When the knife is inserted into the seal it appears to me that within two seconds—perhaps I was not watching too closely because it is a bloody spectacle—the jugular vein and the arteries in the neck are severed; blood spurts immediately. It would appear to me that, despite the fact that the seal is alive when the knife is inserted in it, it must die very quickly. In other words—and I do not want to make any indvidious comparisons—this is perhaps just as humane as cutting the throat of a deer, which hunters do frequently, or indeed, farmers do with their cattle.

Would you agree that when the knife is inserted it is not just a question of skinning the seal but of instantaneously cutting the throat and the arteries in the neck?

Mr. Davies: I would not agree that that is always the case. I would say that when the hunter starts to skin the seal death is probably fairly rapid. I do not subscribe to the theory at all that any skinless seals flop around the ice alive for minutes on end, no. I think the seal dies rapidly as the hunter skins it.

Mr. Anderson: Thank you very much, sir.

I believe the Beauty Without Cruelty Association has contributed funds to your campaign. Would you indicate how much has been given by this association? Do you know anything at all of this organization?

Mr. Davies: Yes. I do not believe they have contributed anything very significant.

Mr. Anderson: You do know of this organization?

Mr. Davies: Yes.

Mr. Anderson: Could you tell us more about it and its backers?

Mr. Davies: Yes. It is an organization that was formed in England by Lord and Lady Dowding. Their contention is that it is wrong to kill animals to produce fur.

[Interpretation]

M. Anderson: 37 p. 100?

M. Davies: Oui, approximativement.

M. Anderson: Ces déclarations ont été démenties par le service de protection des pêcheries?

M. Davies: Je le mentionne chaque fois qu'on me le demande.

M. Anderson: Très bien.

M. Davies: Et même si on ne me le demande pas, en fait.

M. Anderson: Voilà un autre point de réglé. Vous avez assisté à la chasse au phoque, moi pas. J'aurai donc à vous demander des renseignements. Lorsque le couteau est inséré il me semble qu'en moins de deux secondes, mais je ne regardais peut-être pas de trop près car il s'agit d'un spectacle sanglant, la veine jugulaire et les artères du cou sont sectionnées; et le sang coule aussitôt. Il me semble que même si le phoque vit à ce moment-là, qu'il doit mourir rapidement. Je ne désire pas faire de comparaisons mais ce me semble être la même chose que lorsqu'un chasseur tue un chevreuil ou un cultivateur une tête de bétail.

N'êtes-vous pas d'accord, alors, qu'il ne s'agit pas uniquement d'écorcher l'animal mais qu'en même temps et instantanément les artères du cou sont sectionnées?

M. Davies: Ce n'est pas toujours le cas, mais lorsque le chasseur commence à l'écorcher, la mort est très rapide. Et je ne suis pas d'accord avec la théorie selon laquelle des phoques écorchés vivent de longues minutes. Je crois qu'ils meurent rapidement alors que le chasseur les écorche.

M. Anderson: Merci beaucoup. Je crois que la *Beauty Without Cruelty Association* a contribué à votre campagne. Combien cette Association vous a-t-elle versé? Connaissez-vous cette Association?

M. Davies: Oui. Je ne crois pas qu'elle ait fait un don très important.

M. Anderson: Vous connaissez cet organisme?

M. Davies: Oui.

M. Anderson: Veuillez nous en parler.

M. Davies: C'est une association créée en Angleterre par Lord et Lady Dowding. Ils prétendent qu'il n'est pas juste de tuer des animaux à fourrure pour leur fourrure. Je

[Texte]

I suppose the basis for their whole organization grew around the fact that some animals were used to test cosmetics. One of the things they say is that rabbits were used to test mascara and that they had various corrosive things put in their eyes.

This organization set about developing a line of cosmetics that did not require to be tested on animals. This is the reason for the "Beauty Without Cruelty". I really do not know who the backers are.

Mr. Anderson: And you do not know whether or not this organization which, as you have suggested, has contributed some money to your campaign...

Mr. Davies: Very little.

Mr. Anderson: But you do not know whether or not it is backed by the artificial fur industry, or the clothing industry which makes artificial fur?

Mr. Davies: No, I have no knowledge.

Mr. Anderson: I am sorry; I am jumping from note to note. If I could revert to the film for a moment. Was all the filming done during the sealing season, or was any of it done previously?

Mr. Davies: No.

Mr. Anderson: And what about the sound dubbing? There appears to be sound dubbing in both your film and in the first film we saw, which I understand does not represent an accurate picture of the sound on the ice at the time of the killing of seals.

Mr. Davies: The sound on the ice, I would say, is a continual background noise of baby seals making a bleating sort of a noise.

Mr. Anderson: So the sound was dubbed into your film to indicate that. Do you feel that this was done excessively, or did it actually represent the sound level on the ice as killing took place?

Mr. Davies: I think it represented the sound level.

Mr. Anderson: I have a very short time left and I have one question about the pamphlet which your Society put out, entitled *Animals*. You mention the RCMP on page 3 and you say:

On one occasion I received an unsigned letter offering me a large sum of money to "turn the heat off the seal hunt." I contacted the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and was advised to proceed with the suggested arrangements for meeting the "bribees". One of my more amusing memories of that year is of a young

[Interprétation]

crois qu'ils ont décidé d'élever la voix parce que certains animaux servaient de cobayes lors de la mise à l'essai de cosmétiques. Ils affirment que l'on a essayé le mascara sur les lapins et qu'on leur a versé divers ingrédients dans les yeux.

L'organisme a également décidé de fabriquer des cosmétiques qui n'auraient pas à être essayés sur les animaux. Voilà la raison de l'existence de la BWCA. J'ignore qui en assure le financement.

M. Anderson: Vous ignorez si cet organisme a contribué à votre campagne.

M. Davies: Très peu.

M. Anderson: Vous ne savez pas si cette Association est supportée par l'industrie de la simili-fourrure ou l'industrie du vêtement qui fabrique cette fourrure artificielle?

M. Davies: Je l'ignore.

M. Anderson: Je regrette, je passe d'une note à une autre. Je reviens au film maintenant. Est-ce que tout le tournage s'est fait durant la saison de chasse ou certaines séquences ont-elles été tournées avant?

M. Davies: Non.

M. Anderson: Parlons de la trame sonore. Il semble qu'il y ait doublage de son dans votre film et dans celui que nous avons visionné plus tôt, et que le son ne représente pas vraiment ce qui se passait sur place.

M. Davies: Je dirais que le son, sur les glaces, est un son continu de gémissements de bébés-phoques.

M. Anderson: C'est ce que veut indiquer la trame sonore. Croyez-vous qu'il y a eu exagération ou est-ce que la trame sonore donne une idée juste du niveau du son, sur les glaces, au moment de l'abattage?

M. Davies: Une idée juste.

M. Anderson: Il me reste un peu de temps. J'aimerais vous poser une question sur la brochure intitulée *Animals* qu'a publiée votre Association. Vous parlez de la Gendarmerie Royale, à la page 3, et vous dites:

A un certain moment, j'ai reçu une lettre anonyme dont l'auteur m'offrait une forte somme d'argent pour que je me désintéresse de la chasse aux phoques. Je suis entré en contact avec la GRC et on m'a signifié de suivre les arrangements pour rencontrer les gens qui offraient des pots de vin. Un des souvenirs les plus amu-

[Text]

plainclothes detective, heavily disguised, still a young plainclothes detective, wearing dark glasses in the gloomy foyer of a local hotel and holding, upsidedown, an outdated newspaper. Needless to say, nobody approached me with further illegal propositions.

I am quite sure that you did not mean it this way, but when I first looked at that, it appeared to me that you were suggesting that an RCMP officer deliberately did these rather foolish things, such as holding a newspaper upsidedown, in a deliberate attempt to frighten off the person coming with bribes. I would like this clarification from you that there was no intention of that when you wrote that.

Mr. Davies: Heavens, no. The RCMP are people of the highest integrity, of course. There was absolutely no intention to impute that at all.

Mr. Anderson: One final question. You mention in the paragraph above that one that you presented a verbal report to the World Congress for the Protection of Animals. Is there any record of that report? Do you have one yourself? Is there any transcript which we could obtain for our own use?

Mr. Davies: No. As I recollect, I just spoke to them. They may have a record. I would be very glad to contact them.

Mr. Anderson: If you do not have one yourself, perhaps it will not be necessary. The Chairman will inform you if we think it is. Thank you, sir.

The Chairman: Mr. Carter.

Mr. Carter: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the witness could tell the Committee how much money has been collected by him and his association throughout the world since starting this anti-seal hunt campaign. Since 1965, I believe it started, or thereabouts?

Mr. Davies: Possibly since 1965, I am guessing now, about \$75,000.

Mr. Carter: Mr. Chairman, he made reference earlier to \$12,000 that had been collected from the West German Zoological Society. I think it was in Frankfurt? Can the witness state, Mr. Chairman, whether he ever received any of that money, or did he ask to receive any of it to take a trip to Europe with his family?

Mr. Davies: No sir, no.

[Interpretation]

sants que j'aie gardé de cette année-là est la rencontre d'un jeune détective habillé en civil, grossièrement déguisé, portant des lunettes noires, dans un foyer d'hôtel de la région et qui tenait à la main un journal tourné à l'envers. Et à partir de ce moment-là, plus personne ne m'a importuné avec des propositions illégales.

Je suis à peu près certain que vous ne vouliez pas insinuer cela, mais lorsque j'ai lu cela pour la première fois, il m'a semblé que vous vouliez suggérer qu'un agent de la GRC avait délibérément agi d'une façon plutôt bizarre, comme celle de tenir un journal à l'envers, dans le but d'effrayer la personne apportant le pot de vin. J'aimerais avoir votre déclaration à ce sujet à savoir que vous n'avez pas écrit cela intentionnellement.

M. Davies: Non, absolument pas. Les agents de la GRC sont au-dessus de tout soupçon; bien sûr. Je n'ai eu absolument aucune intention de faire cela.

M. Anderson: Une dernière question. Vous avez mentionné dans le paragraphe précédant le paragraphe ci-dessus, que vous aviez présenté un rapport oral au Congrès mondial pour la protection des animaux. Avez-vous un compte rendu de ce rapport? En avez-vous un? Avez-vous une transcription de ce que vous avez dit?

M. Davies: Non, autant que je m'en souviens j'ai seulement parlé. Ils ont peut-être pris des notes. Dans ce cas-là, je peux me mettre en rapport avec cette association.

M. Anderson: Non, si vous n'avez pas de notes écrites, tant pis, c'est inutile de vous mettre en contact avec cette organisation mondiale. Le président vous le demandera si cela est nécessaire.

Le président: Monsieur Carter.

M. Carter: Le témoin pourrait-il nous dire combien d'argent a été récolté par son association dans le monde entier depuis le début de cette campagne contre la chasse aux phoques, en 1965, à peu près?

M. Davies: Depuis 1965, \$75,000 peut-être.

M. Carter: Monsieur le président, vous parlez tout à l'heure de \$12,000 obtenus d'une société zoologique ouest-allemande. De Frankfurt, je crois. Est-ce que le témoin peut nous dire, monsieur le président, s'il a reçu cet argent ou si on lui a demandé d'accepter cet argent pour qu'il voyage en Europe avec sa famille?

M. Davies: Non monsieur.

[Texte]

Mr. Carter: Did you go to Europe yourself on money that was donated by that Society?

Mr. Davies: Yes.

Mr. Carter: You did. To further your anti-seal campaign, to raise more money?

Mr. Davies: To further the anti-seal hunt campaign, sir. Yes.

Mr. Carter: That was in what, 1967, 1968?

Mr. Davies: 1966, I think.

Mr. Carter: The film, was that made prior to your visit to Europe, or after?

Mr. Davies: Well, I have been to Europe several times. It was made after some of them and prior to others.

Mr. Carter: The film we saw tonight, Mr. Chairman, has this been used extensively in Europe and maybe North America as a means of collecting money for the so-called anti-seal hunt campaign?

Mr. Davies: I would not even say that it has being used extensively, sir.

Mr. Carter: But it has been used.

Mr. Davies: It has been used. It has never been used, I do not think, specifically for raising money. It has been used as part of our program. I would say, sir, that the largest amount of public criticism of the seal hunt has always stemmed from magazine articles and newspaper articles.

Mr. Carter: Did you receive any money from the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation for showing this film?

Mr. Davies: No, I do not think so.

Mr. Carter: You do not think. You should know if you got it.

Mr. Davies: I do not think so. We always made this film freely available.

Mr. Carter: But the purpose of the film is to dramatize, if you want to call it that, the slaughter, the barbaric methods being used by Canadians, hoping to solicit sympathy from Europeans and others to donate money to your campaign. Am I right?

Mr. Davies: No, sir. You are wrong.

Mr. Carter: Well, what was the intent of your film?

[Interprétation]

M. Carter: Est-ce que vous êtes allé en Europe avec cet argent donné par ladite Société?

M. Davies: Oui.

M. Carter: Vous l'avez fait. Pour promouvoir votre campagne contre la chasse au phoque? Pour ramasser plus d'argent?

M. Davies: Pour continuer la campagne.

M. Carter: C'était quand, 1967, 1968?

M. Davies: En 1966, je crois.

M. Carter: Le film, a-t-il été fait avant votre visite en Europe ou après?

M. Davies: J'ai été en Europe plusieurs fois. Il a été fait après certaines visites et avant d'autres.

M. Carter: Le film que nous avons vu ce soir, monsieur le président, est-ce qu'il a été projeté d'une façon intensive en Europe et en Amérique du Nord pour récolter des fonds pour promouvoir cette campagne contre la chasse aux phoques?

M. Davies: Non, je ne dirais pas qu'on s'en est beaucoup servi.

M. Carter: Mais on s'en est servi.

M. Davies: On s'en est servi, mais jamais uniquement pour obtenir de l'argent. Il fait partie de notre programme. Je dirais que les grosses critiques de la chasse aux phoques sont venues après la parution d'articles dans les journaux surtout.

M. Carter: Avez-vous reçu de l'argent de Radio-Canada pour montrer ce film?

M. Davies: Non.

M. Carter: Vous ne pensez pas. En fait, vous devriez le savoir. Vous en avez reçu ou non?

M. Davies: Je ne pense pas. Nous avons toujours mis ce film gratuitement à la disposition de tout le monde.

M. Carter: Mais le but du film est de dramatiser ou, en fait, de faire un drame de la façon barbare et cruelle de chasser le phoque utilisée par les Canadiens, en espérant ainsi soulever la sympathie des Européens pour obtenir des fonds. Ai-je raison?

M. Davies: Non, monsieur, vous vous trompez.

M. Carter: Quel était le but du film, alors?

[Text]

Mr. Davies: The intent of the film is to show people what the seal hunt is like, and hopefully to convince them that it is a wrong thing.

Mr. Carter: Yes, but by your own admission you did suggest that the film was over-dramatized, or words to that effect.

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Mr. Davies: No, sir. Whatever I said, let me clarify it for you. The seal hunt film was made by an organization that is opposed to the seal hunt, and it shows things that are not very nice. I am sure that another organization that was for the seal hunt could make a film that would show something else again.

Mr. Carter: Well, you stated earlier, I think, that the people who were supposedly seal hunters were not staged. They were, to your knowledge, experienced seal hunters. Am I correct?

Mr. Davies: I never said experienced.

Mr. Carter: I mean, they were regular seal hunters.

Mr. Davies: They were seal hunters. Some of them may have been out there for the first time. Some of them may have been out there 20 times. I have no way of knowing.

Mr. Carter: Mr. Chairman, I am interested in the scene showing the seal being clubbed to death, and I believe this has been referred to several times by other members of the Committee. It seems to me that I cannot buy the story, Mr. Chairman, that this film, that some of the scenes were not staged, in that it showed one picture of a seal being clubbed, but very conveniently the camera did never show the club hitting the seal's head. The picture was taken from behind and it showed this sealer hauling off and giving the seal a half dozen smacks on the head. I do not think that any sealer with any experience would require that much of an effort to kill a seal. I think any experienced sealer would admit that it takes only one or maybe two blows on the head to render the seal unconscious and probably dead.

This scene, I submit, was staged, and it was shown very conveniently from the back of the seal. It never did show the club making contact with the seal's head. It again conveniently showed the club coming down, and this six-foot-tall sealer belting that poor little innocent seal, seven or eight times. And then a later scene, Mr. Chairman, showed another white coat that was obviously alive. It was not just reflex. It was obviously well alive, squirming in a pool of blood. Can the witness Mr. Chairman, explain these scenes? And what purpose do they serve?

[Interpretation]

M. Davies: Le but du film, c'était de montrer au public ce qu'est la chasse aux phoques en espérant le convaincre que c'est quelque chose d'atroce.

M. Carter: Mais vous avez dit vous-même, monsieur, que le film était, en fait, exagéré.

M. Davies: Non, monsieur. Quoi que j'aie dit, laissez-moi clarifier la situation. Le film sur la chasse aux phoques a été réalisé par une organisation qui s'oppose à la chasse aux phoques pour montrer certaines choses qui ne sont pas très agréables à voir. Je suis sûr que d'autres associations qui sont pour la chasse et non pas contre, pourraient montrer une version différente.

M. Carter: Mais vous disiez auparavant que les chasseurs de phoques n'ont pas joué un rôle. D'après vous, c'était des chasseurs expérimentés. Ai-je raison?

M. Davies: Je n'ai jamais dit que c'était des chasseurs expérimentés.

M. Carter: Je disais, de simples chasseurs de phoques.

M. Davies: Ce sont des chasseurs de phoques. Certains chassaient pour la première fois, certains pour la 20^e fois. Je ne peux pas vous dire.

M. Carter: Monsieur le président, je reviens sur cet épisode du phoque qu'on frappe jusqu'à ce que mort s'en suive. Je crois que c'est un détail dont on a beaucoup parlé au Comité, mais je ne suis pas convaincu, monsieur le président, que certaines scènes de ce film n'aient pas été montées de toutes pièces. On nous montre un phoque que l'on est en train de frapper, mais évidemment la caméra ne montre jamais le bâton touchant la tête du phoque. Je ne crois pas qu'un chasseur ayant de l'expérience aurait besoin de tant d'effort pour tuer un phoque. La séquence a été prise par l'arrière et on montre le phoque atteint par une douzaine de coups de bâton. Je ne crois pas qu'un chasseur expérimenté admettra qu'il suffit d'un coup, ou peut-être de deux, sur la tête pour assommer le phoque et le tuer probablement.

Je soupçonne que cette séquence est un montage, on montre le phoque de près, vu de dos, mais jamais on a vu le bâton arriver sur le crâne du phoque. Et on voit cet énorme chasseur frappant des coups redoublés sur ce pauvre petit phoque innocent. Plus tard on voit un autre bébé phoque manifestement vivant. Ce n'était pas seulement des réflexes. Il était bien vivant, gigotant dans un bain de sang. Est-ce que le témoin peut nous expliquer ces faits? Et quel dessein ils desservent?

[Texte]

Mr. Davies: First of all, there may be all sorts of parliamentary rules of procedure why I should not say it, but right now, sir, I am ashamed of being a Canadian. I am ashamed of my government, frankly.

Somebody, sir, must go out to the seal hunt for the first time. We are not all born experienced seal hunters. This may have been an inexperienced man. I have no way of knowing. I think that the man really deserves a certain amount of credit for doing his best to ensure that the skull of the animal was crushed before he started to skin it. And the other one about the animals, I do not know why you are so sure the animal was still alive. I am far from sure. It is a recognized fact, and you can read these reports. There is a great deal of postmortem reflex action.

Mr. Carter: Mr. Chairman, I think the film clearly shows that the seal was very much alive, no sign of the seal having been cut or anything else, except for the fact that he was there squirming, as it were, in a pool of blood.

Mr. Davies: And where do you suppose the blood came from? He was not cut.

Mr. Carter: I would say that—maybe you can tell the Committee where it came from.

Mr. Davies: If he was not cut, where do you suppose the blood came from?

Mr. Carter: Maybe you can tell the Committee where it came from?

Mr. Davies: Oh, come on.

Mr. Carter: I would suggest that it was put there.

Mr. Lundrigan: May I ask if the witness actually was in the film? Did I see a shot of the witness during that film?

Mr. Davies: Yes, you saw a shot...

Mr. Lundrigan: But not with his present appearance. But I thought I saw him without beard, and I was not quite sure.

Mr. Davies: I was kneeling beside Dr. Johansson who was conducting a postmortem on one of the animals.

• 2140

Mr. Carter: Mr. Chairman, getting back to that scene in the picture—I think is very important in that this picture has been shown pretty well probably right across the world—it shows a person clubbing the seal to death. Mr. Davies and his Society have distributed

[Interprétation]

M. Davies: Premièrement, il y a toutes sortes de règlements parlementaires qui m'interdisent de dire ce que je vais vous dire, mais j'ai honte d'être Canadien. J'ai honte de mon gouvernement, franchement. Quelqu'un doit aller chasser pour la première fois. Nous ne sommes pas tous nés avec l'expérience d'un chasseur de phoques. C'était peut-être un homme inexpérimenté. Je n'en sais rien et je ne le saurai jamais. Il me semble que l'homme mérite une certaine reconnaissance de bien vouloir prendre grand soin de tuer vraiment l'animal avant de l'écorcher. Et l'autre séquence à propos des animaux. Je ne sais pas pourquoi vous êtes si sûr que l'animal était bien vivant. Je suis loin d'en être sûr. C'est un fait reconnu et vous pouvez le lire dans ces rapports. Il y a de nombreux réflexes post-mortem.

M. Carter: Le film montre clairement, monsieur le président, que le phoque était bien vivant. On ne voit pas de blessures ni de coups et pourtant il évoluait dans un bain de sang.

M. Davies: Et d'où supposez-vous que venait le sang? Il n'était pas écorché.

M. Carter: Peut-être vous, vous pouvez le dire. Vous pourriez dire au Comité d'où venait le sang.

M. Davies: S'il n'était pas écorché, d'où, pensez-vous, venait le sang?

M. Carter: Vous pourriez peut-être nous dire d'où venait le sang?

M. Davies: Arrêtez-donc!

M. Carter: Je pense qu'on l'avait mis là.

M. Lundrigan: Une question supplémentaire. Puis-je vous demander si le témoin figurait dans le film? Ai-je vu l'image du témoin pendant la projection du film?

M. Davies: Oui, vous avez vu une séquence...

M. Lundrigan: Mais pas avec son apparence actuelle. Mais je pense l'avoir vu sans barbe.

M. Davies: Je me tenais près du docteur Johansson qui faisait une autopsie sur l'un de ces animaux.

M. Carter: Monsieur le président, pour revenir à la scène du film. Je pense qu'il est très important car ce film a été diffusé dans le monde entier. Ceux qui voient une personne en train d'assommer le phoque jusqu'à le tuer et M. Davies et sa Société qui a fait

[Text]

this film and must, I think, assume responsibility for it. This is one of the things that has given Canada a black eye.

I do not think that any sealer would take that much time to kill that seal, and if this was done by—if we did have one or two inexperienced sealers out that time, surely in a documentary film the camera would not just pick on that one particular person, and because of his inexperience condemn the whole sealing industry in Canada and to a great extent the Canadian people themselves.

Mr. Davies: I do not know how many inexperienced sealers were out there. It may have been one or two, as you suggest. It may have been several hundred. I have no way of knowing. All I do know is that I told the camera man to film what he saw without any contact with these people at all, and he has done that.

Mr. Carter: That is all I have, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, in view of the time, I would ask if the Committee is agreeable to adjourning this questioning until tomorrow. As you know, we are going to the West Coast starting Saturday, and I would like the Committee to have a short in camera meeting tonight before we leave. It will only take a few minutes to deal with some business other than what is now before the Committee. Tomorrow we could continue with this present matter instead of the in camera meeting that was announced.

I thought I would put this to the Committee because we expected to have an in camera meeting tomorrow but this will not now be possible. I think it will only take five or ten minutes.

Mr. Davies: Mr. Chairman, my wife is not at all well and if there is any possibility at all of the Committee finishing tonight I would be extremely grateful, although, of course, I have to be available if you want to go on.

The Chairman: It is up to the Committee.

Mr. Borrie: Mr. Chairman, if it is necessary that we make a motion to this effect, I would move that we continue with the questioning until such time as we are finished with the witness until we return from the trip later on.

The Chairman: Is it the wish of the Committee that we continue?

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, may I make a suggestion? We are going to be hearing witnesses from the CBC, another gentleman who has been involved in filming and hopefully the records of the SPCA in New Bruns-

[Interpretation]

diffuser le film doivent assumer toutes les responsabilités pour sa présentation. Voilà qui a terni la réputation du Canada.

Aucun chasseur de phoques ne prendrait autant de temps pour tuer un phoque. Et si cet acte a été accompli par deux ou trois chasseurs inexpérimentés, le film documentaire ne se contenterait pas de filmer ce chasseur en particulier qui, à cause de son manque d'expérience, condamne ainsi l'industrie du phoque au Canada et, dans une certaine mesure, tous les Canadiens.

M. Davies: Je ne sais pas combien de chasseurs inexpérimentés participent à cette chasse, peut-être qu'il y en a un ou deux, comme vous semblez le penser. Peut-être aussi qu'il y en a des centaines. Il n'y a aucun moyen de savoir. Mais tout ce que je sais, c'est que j'ai dit au caméraman de filmer les scènes qui se présentaient à lui sans prendre contact avec les participants.

M. Carter: C'est tout, monsieur le président.

Le président: Messieurs, vu l'heure avancée, je demanderais au Comité s'il serait d'accord d'ajourner cet interrogatoire jusqu'à demain. Comme vous le savez nous nous rendons sur la côte Ouest à partir de samedi. J'aimerais que le Comité tienne une courte séance à huis clos ce soir avant de nous quitter. Cela ne prendra que quelques minutes pour étudier certaines questions différentes de celles qui sont devant le Comité en ce moment. Et nous pourrions reprendre demain le présent débat à la place de la séance prévue à huis clos.

Je pensais soumettre cette motion au Comité parce que nous devons tenir notre séance à huis clos demain. Et ce serait alors impossible. Je pense que cela nous prendrait seulement cinq à dix minutes.

M. Davies: Monsieur le président, ma femme ne se sent pas bien, et si on pouvait achever les travaux aujourd'hui, je serais reconnaissant.

Le président: Tout dépend du Comité.

M. Borrie: Je propose que nous poursuivions la période de questions, jusqu'à ce que nous ayons terminé avec notre témoin.

Le président: Que désire le Comité?

M. Lundrigan: Nous convoquerons d'autres témoins de Radio-Canada, un autre réalisateur de films et, je l'espère, consulterons les dossiers de la Société protectrice des animaux du Nouveau-Brunswick.

[Texte]

wick. As the witness has certainly given of his time and energies today and as we all are tired, might it be understood that we could recall him at a later date which might necessarily be a couple of weeks from now?

Mr. Noble: Mr. Chairman, I object to that suggestion. I think we should finish tonight. There are only a couple of more speakers and I will certainly curtail my questions because the whole subject has been pretty well exploited. I do not see any point in calling the man back because we have just about gone the limit, in my view.

Mr. Hogarth: Mr. Chairman, on the point I previously raised on the motion that was passed, I want to see the correspondence and the resolutions of the SPCA. This man has to come back with that documentation.

The Chairman: Is it acceptable to the Committee that the witness return in approximately two weeks at a time to be arranged by the steering committee? As to the other witnesses who have been called, some of whom are here—one could not come today on account of illness—is it understood that these witnesses will also be called at that time? Is this correct?

Some hon. Members: Agreed.

The Chairman: At a date to be decided by the steering committee?

Mr. McGrath: Mr. Chairman are you suggesting that we will not meet again until after the committee returns from British Columbia?

The Chairman: We intend to have an in camera meeting tomorrow on other matters.

Mr. McGrath: I agree that we can dispense with Mr. Davies but there are other witnesses that we could usefully hear on Thursday.

• 2145

The Chairman: I am here to listen to the Committee.

Mr. McGrath: I would suggest that we arrange to hear other witnesses on Thursday and that Mr. Davies, because of his illness in his family, could perhaps return in two weeks time with the documentation and the correspondence that Mr. Hogarth requested.

The Chairman: I am going to check with the Clerk for a moment or so to see what will be possible this week. He has made efforts today to get some of the witnesses who were mentioned this morning by this Committee.

[Interprétation]

Vu que le témoin nous a consacré beaucoup de temps et d'énergie aujourd'hui et que nous sommes apparemment tous fatigués, nous pourrions peut-être le reconvoquer à une autre occasion. Cela pourrait se faire au cours des deux prochaines semaines.

M. Noble: Je m'oppose à cette suggestion. Nous devrions finir ce soir. Il y a peut-être encore que deux ou trois orateurs, et je pourrais abréger ma question parce que le sujet a été très bien exploité, et je ne vois pas pourquoi nous devrions faire revenir le témoin simplement parce que nous avons dépassé l'heure.

M. Hogarth: Au sujet de la motion que j'ai proposée et qui a été adoptée, j'aimerais voir la correspondance et les résolutions émanant de la Société protectrice des animaux. Le témoin doit donc revenir devant nous avec les documents.

Le président: Le Comité désire-t-il que le témoin revienne dans deux semaines à un moment fixé par le comité permanent? Et les autres témoins qui ont été convoqués et qui n'ont pas pu se présenter aujourd'hui afin que ces témoins soient convoqués à nouveau au jour que le Comité fixera.

Des voix: D'accord.

Le président: A une date fixée par le Comité?

M. McGrath: Monsieur le président, voulez-vous dire que nous ne nous réunirons pas avant notre retour de la Colombie-Britannique?

Le président: Nous aurons une séance à huis clos demain pour étudier d'autres travaux.

M. McGrath: Et j'admets que nous ne pourrions pas entendre M. Davies. Mais il y a d'autres témoins que nous pourrions entendre jeudi.

Le président: Je suis là pour vous écouter...

M. McGrath: On pourrait prendre des dispositions pour convoquer d'autres témoins jeudi, et M. Davies, à cause de la maladie dans sa famille, pourrait revenir dans deux semaines avec les documents et les lettres demandés par M. Hogarth.

Le président: Je vais en parler au secrétaire du Comité pour savoir quelles sont les procédures qu'on pourrait adopter pour reconvoquer les témoins que nous devons entendre ce matin. Il n'a pas pu prendre con-

[Text]

He has not been able to get in touch with these gentlemen by telephone as yet. There is the possibility that perhaps we will not be able to have them here this week. It is a matter of doing what is possible. If it is possible, I think we should have them here.

We will carry on now with Mr. Comeau.

Mr. Comeau: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Are you a sportsman, Mr. Davies?

Mr. Davies: Yes, I am a sportsman.

Mr. Comeau: Particularly do you do sport fishing?

Mr. Davies: No.

Mr. Comeau: Do you do any type of hunting?

Mr. Davies: No.

Mr. Comeau: The sports that you are associated with would have nothing to do with animals or this sort of thing; is that correct?

Mr. Davies: I ride horses.

Mr. Comeau: You ride horses. Do you consider sport fishing or hunting game a noble sport?

Mr. Davies: I have no opinion that I would care to give on that subject.

Mr. Comeau: I mean in your own personal view.

Mr. Davies: I am sorry, I have no opinion to give on that.

Mr. Comeau: Surely you must have an opinion—your own personal opinion. It does not necessarily have to be SPCA opinion. You have no opinion whatsoever?

Mr. Davies: I have not thought out the subject well enough to feel that I should give an opinion before this group, sir.

Mr. Comeau: Did you ever visit an abattoir or a slaughter house?

Mr. Davies: Yes, I have.

Mr. Comeau: Did you ever see pigs, let us say, being slaughtered?

Mr. Davies: Yes.

Mr. Comeau: In your opinion what is the difference between a fish being allowed to die slowly, as in the case of the sport fishermen catching a fish, a pig being slaughtered and a seal being killed?

[Interpretation]

tact avec ces personnes par téléphone. Il est toujours possible que nous ne puissions pas les entendre cette semaine. Nous ne pouvons faire que notre possible.

Nous pouvons poursuivre, continuer de poser des questions à ce témoin. Monsieur Comeau.

M. Comeau: Je vous remercie, monsieur le président. Je voudrais demander au témoin: êtes-vous sportif, monsieur Davies?

M. Davies: Oui, je suis un sportif.

M. Comeau: Êtes-vous un partisan de la pêche?

M. Davies: Non.

M. Comeau: Chassez-vous?

M. Davies: Non.

M. Comeau: Les sports que vous pratiquez n'ont rien à voir avec les animaux. Est-ce exact?

M. Davies: Je fais de l'équitation.

M. Comeau: Estimez-vous que la pêche ou la chasse sont des sports nobles?

M. Davies: Je n'ai aucune opinion à donner là-dessus.

M. Comeau: D'après vos convictions personnelles?

M. Davies: Je regrette, je n'ai aucune opinion à donner là-dessus.

M. Comeau: Vous avez sûrement une opinion personnelle qui ne doit pas forcément refléter celle de la Société protectrice des animaux.

M. Davies: Non, aucune opinion. Je n'ai pas réfléchi à ce sujet assez longtemps pour savoir si je devais donner une opinion devant ce Comité.

M. Comeau: Avez-vous déjà visité un abattoir?

M. Davies: Oui.

M. Comeau: Avez-vous déjà vu des porcs en train d'être abattus?

M. Davies: Oui.

M. Comeau: D'après vous, en quoi, où est la différence entre le fait de tolérer la mort lente d'un poisson, comme c'est le cas dans la pêche sportive, entre un cochon qu'on abat et un phoque qu'on tue?

[Texte]

Mr. Davies: The only opinion I would care to offer, sir, is that one cruelty does not justify another. There is just no relation at all in my opinion.

Mr. Comeau: Therefore, after the seals are done with, I would imagine that you are going to attack some other form of...

Mr. Davies: I will tell you: I have had such a rough ride with this seal thing that I just do not know what I am going to do after this.

Mr. Comeau: All right. You mentioned a while back that *Paris Match* rented a helicopter. For what purpose did they rent a helicopter, do you know?

Mr. Davies: To go out and document the seal hunt.

Mr. Comeau: What is their interest in the seal hunt? It is simply, like you said, for preparing a documentary on the thing or is it...

Mr. Davies: The same interest they have in writing any story. They just decided, presumably, they wanted to write a story.

Mr. Comeau: Have they contributed to your funds? Have they provided funds to your association or your organization?

Mr. Davies: No.

Mr. Comeau: None whatsoever?

Mr. Davies: No.

Mr. Comeau: That is all for now, Mr. Chairman. All my other questions have been answered.

• 2150

Mr. St. Pierre: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I think I can be brief in my questioning of the witness. There is one aspect of this crusade I would like to go into in a bit of detail. Incidentally, Mr. Davies, you told the Committee earlier today you did not like the word "crusade", I believe.

Mr. Davies: I am not overfond of it.

Mr. St. Pierre: Why not?

Mr. Davies: In the context of this Committee room I think it is a bit over dramatic. I think it is a little bit dramatic. It is a word that I use on occasion. Although I have used it in the past I am wondering whether it is the best word to use.

Mr. St. Pierre: In your book here *Animals* by Brian D. Davies, the very first sentence is: "The New Brunswick SPCA 'Save the Seals' Fund is involved in a crusade".

[Interprétation]

M. Davies: La seule opinion que je pourrais exprimer là-dessus, ce serait qu'une cruauté n'en justifie pas une autre, parce que cela n'a aucun rapport à mon sens.

M. Comeau: Par conséquent, lorsqu'on aura aboli la chasse, vous allez vous en prendre à d'autres formes de...

M. Davies: Je vais vous dire une chose. J'ai eu assez de tracasseries avec la chasse au phoque que je ne sais à quoi je me consacrerai après.

M. Comeau: Parfait. Vous avez mentionné il y a quelques instants, que *Paris Match* a loué un hélicoptère. Dans quel but?

M. Davies: Pour se rendre sur les lieux et se renseigner sur la chasse au phoque.

M. Comeau: En quoi s'intéressent-ils à la chasse au phoque? S'agirait-il de faire un documentaire, de réaliser un documentaire?

M. Davies: Le même intérêt qu'ils ont en faisant toutes sortes de reportages. Ils ont décidé d'écrire un article à ce sujet.

M. Comeau: Est-ce que *Paris Match* a versé une contribution à votre association?

M. Davies: Non.

M. Comeau: Aucune somme?

M. Davies: Non.

M. Comeau: C'est tout, monsieur le président.

M. St-Pierre: Merci, monsieur le président. Je voudrais poser de brèves questions au témoin. Il y a un aspect de sa croisade que j'aimerais approfondir, soit dit en passant. Vous avez dit plutôt aujourd'hui que vous n'aimiez pas le terme de «croisade».

M. Davies: Je ne suis pas tellement entiché de ce mot.

M. St-Pierre: Pourquoi pas?

M. Davies: Dans le contexte de ce Comité, c'est un terme plutôt dramatique. Pour moi ce sont des termes que j'emploie bien qu'il ait été employé autrefois, je me demande encore si c'est le terme idéal.

M. St-Pierre: Je constate que dans votre brochure, «*Animals*» par Brian D. Davies, que la toute première phrase dit ceci: «La Société protectrice des animaux du Nouveau-Brunswick et le Fonds «*Save the Seals*» se sont lancés dans une croisade.»

[Text]

Mr. Davies: I do not mind so much where the organization is involved in a crusade. I am not sure that I want to be the crusader.

Mr. St. Pierre: Mr. Davies, what I would like to pursue for a few moments here is, in a sense, following on Mr. Anderson's questioning. You informed the Committee that you now are fairly confident that the herd is being conserved and that not too many seals are being killed as of this year, I believe you said.

I would like to pursue the possibilities. Should you be successful in your campaign to eliminate the Canadian sealing industry in these waters what might we then expect? There is at present a basic herd of approximately how many animals?

Mr. Davies: I believe, 1 million, sir.

Mr. St. Pierre: And the annual natural increase, harvesting excepted, is approximately what?

Mr. Davies: Ten per cent, I believe.

Mr. St. Pierre: A ten per cent increase; and the optimum number of seals, I believe you informed the Committee earlier, would be 1,700,000?

Mr. Davies: I do not think anyone really knows that for sure; but it has been suggested by competent people that the natural level for these seals may be around 1,750,000.

Mr. St. Pierre: How is this level to be maintained without the artificial reduction of the herd by present methods of killing?

Mr. Davies: Because the seals have a place in the ecology of the Gulf and the other seas that they go to, and they are kept in check by natural checks that keep them in balance with this ecology.

Mr. St. Pierre: The natural checks would be predation by animals rather than by man, would they not?

Mr. Davies: There is some question about that with regard to the harp seals. I went through this earlier and suggested that it might very well be infertility because of stress on the more overcrowded breeding areas; but, again, nobody knows for sure.

I think, in all honesty, that the Committee may be doing itself a disservice. Dr. David Sergeant with the Fisheries Department is eminently capable of answering all your questions on this.

[Interpretation]

M. Davies: Je ne pense pas que je vais être l'animateur de cette croisade.

M. St-Pierre: Ce que je voulais savoir, monsieur Davies, c'est qu'à la suite des questions de M. Anderson, vous avez dit au comité que vous étiez convaincu que l'espèce était protégée et que dès cette année très peu de phoques seront tués. J'aimerais envisager les possibilités. Supposons que votre campagne aboutisse à éliminer l'industrie du phoque dans ces eaux, quelles seraient les conséquences? Combien de bêtes environ représente le troupeau actuellement?

M. Davies: Il y a un troupeau d'environ un million de bêtes.

M. St-Pierre: A combien environ s'élève l'augmentation naturelle annuelle, sans tenir compte du nombre de bêtes tuées?

M. Davies: Dix pour cent, je crois.

M. St-Pierre: Une augmentation de 10 p. 100 dites-vous; et le nombre optima de phoques, je crois que vous aviez déclaré devant le Comité ce matin que ce serait de 1,700,000?

M. Davies: Personne ne connaît avec certitude ces chiffres mais des spécialistes en la matière croient que le niveau naturel de ces phoques se situe aux alentours de 1,750,000.

M. St-Pierre: Comment peut-on maintenir ce niveau sans avoir recours à la réduction artificielle de ce troupeau par les méthodes actuelles?

M. Davies: Parce que des phoques occupent une certaine place dans l'écologie du Golfe ou des autres mers où ils se trouvent, et parce que leur nombre est maintenu à un certain niveau par des moyens naturels qui les tiennent en équilibre avec cette écologie.

M. St-Pierre: Ces moyens naturels pourraient vouloir dire la destruction par d'autres animaux plutôt que par l'homme, n'est-ce pas?

M. Davies: Je ne crois pas que ce soit le cas pour ce qui est des phoques du Groenland. J'ai déjà mentionné cela plus tôt en disant que ce pourrait très bien être la stérilité provoquée par l'agitation qui règne dans les régions de reproduction; mais, une fois de plus, nul ne sait. En toute honnêteté, je crois que le Comité est en train de se faire du tort. M. David Sergeant du ministère des Pêcheries a toutes les qualités pour répondre à toutes vos questions à ce sujet.

[Texte]

Mr. St. Pierre: But you, Mr. Davies, are attempting to eliminate the sealing industry and I am sure you would not do so unless you had investigated this matter to your own satisfaction.

Mr. Davies: To my satisfaction, yes.

Mr. St. Pierre: You would agree, for instance, that some of nature's methods of predation and herd-reduction are extremely cruel?

Mr. Davies: I do not think you can use the word "cruel" to describe nature.

Mr. St. Pierre: That they cause extreme suffering to the animals, would be a more correct way to put it.

Mr. Davies: Yes, I would think so.

Mr. St. Pierre: You have observed moose herds in over-grazed areas and seen what a winter starvation condition is like among those animals?

Mr. Davies: No, I have not, sir.

Mr. St. Pierre: You have read of it, I presume, or are familiar with it?

Mr. Davies: No, I am not familiar with it.

Mr. St. Pierre: Are you familiar with any method of natural control of game or wildlife populations other than by predatory animals or by disease, which are two of the common methods of reducing herds?

Mr. Davies: I would not want to give an opinion, but I would agree with you that disease and being eaten by other animals are two of the checks that nature has.

Mr. St. Pierre: As you can probably see, this is the question which I am leading to. Would you prefer to see a seal herd in the Gulf controlled by these natural methods of sickness, possibly by infertility, but possibly also by heavy predation or disease, or malnutrition would you prefer to see that amount of suffering than whatever suffering is involved in the present method of harvesting?

• 2155

Mr. Davies: It is a hypothetical question. You have not proved to anyone's satisfaction that all of these things are going to happen if the seal hunt is stopped.

Mr. St. Pierre: Is it not correct that every species on earth, Mr. Davies, has sooner or later to be retained at the carrying capacity of its area?

Mr. Davies: Yes, I would say that is fair enough.

[Interprétation]

M. St-Pierre: Mais vous tenez à éliminer l'industrie du phoque, et je suis sûr que vous ne feriez pas cela sans avoir bien étudié la question à votre propre satisfaction.

M. Davies: Oui, à ma satisfaction.

M. St-Pierre: Vous en conviendrez que certaines méthodes de déprédation et de réduction naturelle des espèces animales sont extrêmement cruelles?

M. Davies: Je doute que le mot «cruel» puisse s'appliquer à la nature.

M. St-Pierre: Serait-il préférable de dire que ces moyens sont extrêmement douloureux pour les animaux?

M. Davies: Oui, je pense bien.

M. St-Pierre: Vous avez dû avoir des troupeaux d'orignaux dans des régions incultes et ce que peut représenter pour ces animaux un hiver sans nourriture.

M. Davies: Non je n'ai pas eu l'occasion.

M. St-Pierre: Vous avez dû lire quelque chose à ce sujet.

M. Davies: Non, je n'ai aucune idée.

M. St-Pierre: Connaissez-vous d'autres méthodes naturelles de contrôle de la faune par des moyens autres que la déprédation ou la maladie qui constituent deux des méthodes les plus connues pour réduire les troupeaux?

M. Davies: Je ne veux pas donner une opinion là-dessus mais j'admets que les maladies et la déprédation sont des méthodes de freinage que possède la nature.

M. St-Pierre: Voilà où je veux en venir. Préférez-vous voir un troupeau de phoques dans le Golfe qui soit réduit par les méthodes naturelles, par l'infertilité ou par les animaux de proie ou par les maladies ou la sous-alimentation. Aimerez-vous voir les bêtes subir cette méthode, ces souffrances plutôt que les douleurs subies par la chasse.

M. Davies: C'est une question hypothétique. Vous n'avez pas prouvé hors de tout doute que toutes ces choses-là se produiront si la chasse aux phoques était interdite.

M. St-Pierre: N'est-il pas vrai monsieur Davies que toute espèce sur terre doit tôt ou tard être maintenue à un niveau compatible avec la capacité de peuplement de sa région?

M. Davies: Oui, je dirais que c'est assez vrai.

[Text]

Mr. St. Pierre: So that one of these things, or all of them, must happen if this herd is left without any human predation.

Mr. Davies: Hum-hum.

Mr. St. Pierre: I do not really feel that my next question is hypothetical. It is your intention to stop sealing in Canada. If you are successful, one of these other forces must take over. Do you prefer this?

Mr. Davies: Yes, sir.

Mr. St. Pierre: Even although it may involve more suffering for the animals?

Mr. Davies: Again, that is hypothetical. I would give some consideration to modifying my point of view if I felt that the natural retardation of this heard growth was excessively unpleasant for the animals involved.

However, let me go on, sir, and say that if your concern is with controlling the heard then there are I think, ways of doing that without the present slaughter. For instance, research would be done on some form of drug to control the herd. This has been suggested by Mr. Peter Scott in England, a very eminent biologist and zoologist.

Also, if you want to minimize the killing you could very carefully kill selected adult females to keep the heard down.

But in all honesty, sir, and in all fairness, the seal hunt is not conducted to control the size of the herd. The seal hunt is to produce fur for profit.

Mr. St. Pierre: This is quite true. Most industries are designed to produce a profit, are they not, Mr. Davies.

Mr. Davies: I would think so.

Mr. St. Pierre: You do not object to that?

Mr. Davies: No.

Mr. St. Pierre: There is one matter which has come up very frequently in your testimony, Mr. Davies, and I would like to return to it briefly. I must ask this in the form of a general question, and it relates to questions I asked you earlier today.

You speak of the brutalizing effect of seal killing upon the men involved. This is a body of Canadian citizens who have no fault known to me, unless it be that they are poor, and I do not class that as a fault, and who are trying to earn their living. Surely your remarks have defamed these people. When I

[Interpretation]

M. St-Pierre: En d'autres termes, si la déprédation de la part des chasseurs n'est pas pratiquée, l'espèce devra subir une de ces méthodes naturelles ou toutes à la fois.

M. Davies: Hum! hum!

M. St-Pierre: Je ne pense vraiment pas que ma prochaine question soit hypothétique. Vous avez l'intention d'arrêter la chasse aux phoques au Canada. Si vous réussissez, un autre facteur entrera en jeu. Préférez-vous cela?

M. Davies: Oui, monsieur.

M. St-Pierre: Même si cela occasionnerait plus de souffrances aux bêtes?

M. Davies: Une fois de plus c'est hypothétique. Je serais porté à changer d'avis si je pouvais être sûr que la déprédation naturelle causerait des souffrances atroces aux bêtes en question.

Cependant permettez-moi d'ajouter que s'il s'agit essentiellement de freiner l'accroissement du troupeau, il y a, à mon avis diverses façons de le faire sans avoir recours à la présente tuerie. On pourrait, par exemple entreprendre des recherches en vue de mettre au point un certain médicament qui freinerait l'accroissement. C'est ce qu'avait suggéré M. Peter Scott, éminent biologiste et zoologiste d'Angleterre. D'autre part, si vous voulez minimiser le massacre, vous pourriez soigneusement tuer des femelles bien choisies pour empêcher l'accroissement.

Mais à vrai dire, la chasse aux phoques n'est pas pratiquée pour empêcher l'accroissement de l'espèce, elle se fait pour tirer profit des fourrures.

M. St-Pierre: C'est très juste. La plupart des industries ont pour but de faire des profits, n'est-il pas vrai, monsieur Davies?

M. Davies: Je pense bien.

M. St-Pierre: Vous ne vous opposez pas à cela?

M. Davies: Non.

M. St-Pierre: Monsieur Davies, je voudrais revenir brièvement à un point dont il a été souvent question au cours de votre témoignage. Je vais poser la question de façon générale; elle porte sur d'autres questions que je vous ai adressées plus tôt aujourd'hui.

Vous avez parlé de l'effet abrutissant que la chasse au phoque imprime sur les chasseurs en question. Vous devez comprendre qu'il s'agit de citoyens canadiens qui, selon moi, n'ont aucune faute à se reprocher, si ce n'est que celle d'être pauvres, et je ne peux considérer cela comme étant une faute, et qui

[Texte]

asked you earlier what evidence you had your answer was that you had none whatever to bring forward—not a shred.

How do you justify statements of this sort, lacking evidence to support the view you put forward?

Mr. Davies: I think sir, as a free Canadian citizen—and I believe I still am—that I may look at the seal hunt and I may in my judgment feel that battering baby seals to death is brutalizing on the people who are doing it.

Mr. St. Pierre: It is an opinion for which you can produce no evidence, and you would admit, I would hope, that it is a damaging opinion.

Mr. Davies: No, I do not think it is a damaging one.

Mr. St. Pierre: You do not feel these people are demeaned by your saying that?

Mr. Davies: No, I do not.

Mr. St. Pierre: You do not think these people are being dealt with unfairly when you say, as you did, in the television interview:

The Canadian Government don't want these men to have guns because they feel they will perhaps kill each other, either accidentally or if they get into the ship's rum, perhaps on purpose...

Mr. Davies: It is a statement I made.

Mr. St. Pierre: Was it a responsible statement, Mr. Davies?

Mr. Davies: Yes, I think so.

Mr. St. Pierre: It was responsible to say this?

Mr. Davies: Yes. People want to know why they do not shoot these seals.

Mr. St. Pierre: And that is the reason, then?

Mr. Davies: I think that it is part of the reason. There may be others that I am not aware of.

Mr. St. Pierre: Incidentally, Mr. Davies, in the earlier questioning today there was one section which I would like to read to you again. This is from a transcript of the memorandum which you have from WNEW-TV, starting in the centre:

Mr. Davies: Well on the Canadian seal hunt in the spring of the year, large ice-breaking vessels make their way to the

[Interprétation]

essayent de gagner leur vie. Vos remarques ont sûrement porté atteinte à la réputation de ces gens-là. Lorsque je vous ai demandé plus tôt si vous aviez des preuves, vous avez dit que vous en aviez aucune.

Comment pouvez-vous justifier de telles déclarations, sans avoir de preuves pour appuyer le point de vue que vous avez exposé?

M. Davies: Je pense qu'en tant que citoyen canadien libre, et je pense que je le suis encore, je suis en droit de penser et de dire que le fait d'assommer des bébés phoques constitue un acte dont l'effet est abrutissant sur ceux qui le font.

M. St-Pierre: C'est une opinion à l'appui de laquelle vous n'avez aucune preuve, et vous conviendrez, j'espère, que cette opinion est préjudiciable.

M. Davies: Non. Je ne pense pas qu'elle soit préjudiciable.

M. St-Pierre: Vous ne croyez pas que vos propos ont abaissé ces gens?

M. Davies: Non. Je ne le crois pas.

M. St-Pierre: Vous ne pensez pas que ces gens aient été traités injustement, quand vous dites, comme vous l'avez fait à la télévision: «Le gouvernement canadien ne veut pas que ces gens aient des fusils parce qu'ils pourraient se tuer les uns les autres soit par accident ou bien même intentionnellement».

M. Davies: Eh bien, je l'ai dit.

M. St-Pierre: Était-ce vraiment une déclaration réfléchie?

M. Davies: Oui, je le pense.

M. St-Pierre: Était-ce réfléchi de dire cela?

M. Davies: Oui. Les gens sont en droit de savoir pourquoi l'on ne tue pas les phoques à coup de fusil.

M. St-Pierre: Et c'est ça la raison?

M. Davies: C'est la raison, en partie. Il pourrait y en avoir d'autres que j'ignore.

M. St-Pierre: Incidemment, monsieur Davies, je voudrais vous citer un passage tiré d'un memorandum que vous aviez reçu du canal WNEW-TV, et je cite:

M. Davies: En bien, lors de la chasse au phoque, au printemps, de gros brise-glace se dirigent vers la banquise,

[Text]

floating ice, floating on the sea disgorge hundreds of hunters who then move into the breeding grounds of the harp seals, with clubs, and beat at the baby seals.

Announcer: With the intention of killing them?

Mr. Davies: With the intention of killing them but unfortunately for the baby seals the hunters are not always successful.

Announcer: So in effect he skins them alive?

Mr. Davies: Yes in effect he skins them alive.

During Mr. Hogarth's questioning of you on this matter you said, I believe, that that was not a full report of what you said at that time in those places.

Mr. Davies: No, I think not, sir.

Mr. St. Pierre: The report is, then, inaccurate in that it is incomplete.

Mr. Davies: That it is incomplete.

Mr. St. Pierre: And therefore inaccurate in that it does not reflect the full import of your remarks?

Mr. Davies: I would say that it is incomplete.

Mr. St. Pierre: That completes my questioning, Mr. Chairman. I have a motion I wish to propose.

I think the Committee would join me in feeling that this is a rather serious matter; that it is the matter of credibility. WNEW TV in New York has supplied the Minister of Fisheries with what purports to be an accurate transcript of a section of this interview. If this transcript is not accurate, the Minister of Fisheries of Canada has been misled and he, in turn, has unwittingly misled the Committee. If, on the other hand, the evidence given by this witness as to the incompleteness of this transcript is not correct, that in itself is a very serious matter.

Therefore, I move that this Committee obtain from the TV station WNEW TV in New York, the full and complete tapes of the interview conducted with Mr. Davies on March 27, 1969 and that the steering Committee be empowered to bring also a witness here from this station if necessary to establish the accuracy of the tapes so presented.

Mr. Lundrigan: I second the motion.

The Chairman: You have heard the motion. Are there any questions?

Motion agreed to.

[Interpretation]

desquels débarquent des centaines de chasseurs qui pénètrent ensuite dans les lieux de reproduction des phoques du Groenland et, à l'aide de matraques, abattent les bébés phoques.

L'annonceur: Dans l'intention de les tuer?

M. Davies: Dans l'intention de les tuer, mais malheureusement pour les petits les chasseurs ne réussissent pas toujours.

L'annonceur: Par conséquent, ils les écorchent encore vivants?

M. Davies: Oui, en fait, ils les écorchent vivants.

Lorsque M. Hogarth vous posait des questions à ce sujet, vous avez dit que ce n'était pas là un compte rendu complet de ce que vous avez dit en ce temps-là.

M. Davies: Non, je ne pense pas.

M. St-Pierre: Donc le rapport est inexact puisqu'il est incomplet.

M. Davies: Qu'il est incomplet.

M. St-Pierre: Et par conséquent inexact puisqu'il ne reflète pas entièrement la teneur de vos remarques?

M. Davies: Je dirais que c'est incomplet.

M. St-Pierre: Je n'ai pas d'autres questions, monsieur le président. Je voudrais présenter une motion. Je crois que le Comité conviendrait avec moi que c'est une question tout à fait sérieuse; c'est une question de crédibilité. La WNEW-TV de New-York a fourni au ministre des Pêcheries ce qui est censé être une transcription exacte d'une partie de cet interview. Si la transcription n'est pas exacte, le ministre des Pêcheries du Canada a été induit en erreur et, à son tour, a induit le Comité en erreur. Si, d'autre part, le témoignage qu'a donné le témoin quant au caractère incomplet de cette transcription n'est pas exact, c'est une question très sérieuse.

Je propose donc que le Comité obtienne de la station de télévision WNEW-TV de New-York l'enregistrement complet de l'interview qu'a accordé M. Davies le 27 mars 1969, et que le comité directeur puisse aussi convoquer un témoin de cette station, au besoin, pour confirmer l'exactitude de l'enregistrement.

M. Lundrigan: J'appuie la motion.

Le président: Vous avez entendu la motion. Avez-vous des questions à poser?

La motion est adoptée.

[Texte]

The Chairman: Mr. St. Pierre, have you finished?

Mr. St. Pierre: I have completed my questioning, thank you.

Mr. Borrie: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Davies, I am not going to take too long because the questions that I had originally outlined deal more with the organization of the New Brunswick SPCA and I will leave those until you return to the Committee with some of the correspondence.

However, there is one question that I would like to ask, with regard to the reports that we have from the pathologists and the veterinarians, the reports which you have seen in complete detail, and the fact that you also acknowledge that the harp seal will not be extinct under the present harvesting regulations. Is it your intention in the future to pursue the cessation of the killing of the harp seal?

Mr. Davies: Yes, sir.

Mr. Borrie: Why?

Mr. Davies: Because I feel it is a worthwhile and ethical endeavour.

Mr. Borrie: How many members do you have in your Association of the New Brunswick, SPCA, Mr. Davies?

Mr. Davies: Several hundred.

Mr. Borrie: Are there two branches?

Mr. Davies: There are several branches.

Mr. Borrie: Do they all agree with the course of action taken by the New Brunswick SPCA?

Mr. Davies: No, they do not all agree.

Mr. Borrie: So that you are not really speaking with the unified voice of the SPCA of New Brunswick, then?

Mr. Davies: I am speaking with a majority voice, yes.

Mr. Borrie: Do you initiate the programs that are undertaken by the New Brunswick SPCA yourself, or are these initiated by members?

Mr. Davies: These are initiated—we have an annual meeting and we have an executive and we have directors, and at all three levels they initiate policy and I do my best to carry out that policy.

Mr. Borrie: Coming back again to the extinction of the harp seal, would you consid-

[Interprétation]

Le président: Monsieur St-Pierre, avez-vous terminé?

M. St-Pierre: Je n'ai plus de questions, merci.

M. Borrie: Merci, monsieur le président.

M. Davies, je n'en ai pas pour très longtemps, car les questions que j'avais préparées portaient surtout sur l'organisation de la Société protectrice des animaux du Nouveau-Brunswick, et j'attendrai que vous reveniez au Comité avec la correspondance.

Toutefois, il y a une question que je voudrais poser au sujet des rapports que nous avons reçus des pathologistes et des vétérinaires, les rapports que vous avez pu examiner en détail, et le fait que vous ayez reconnu aussi que le phoque du Groënland ne va pas disparaître, avec la réglementation actuelle de la chasse. Avez-vous l'intention, à l'avenir, de chercher à arrêter complètement la chasse aux phoques du Groënland?

M. Davies: Oui, monsieur.

M. Borrie: Pourquoi?

M. Davies: Parce que j'estime que cela en vaut la peine, et que c'est une question de morale.

M. Borrie: Combien de membres y a-t-il dans votre Société protectrice des animaux au Nouveau-Brunswick, monsieur Davies?

M. Davies: Plusieurs centaines.

M. Borrie: Est-ce qu'il y a deux sections?

M. Davies: Il y en a plusieurs.

M. Borrie: Est-ce qu'elles sont toutes d'accord avec la ligne de conduite adoptée par la Société protectrice des animaux du Nouveau-Brunswick?

M. Davies: Non, pas toutes.

M. Borrie: Donc, vous n'exprimez pas vraiment l'opinion unanime de la SPA du Nouveau-Brunswick?

M. Davies: Je parle au nom de la majorité.

M. Borrie: Est-ce que les programmes qu'organise la SPA du Nouveau-Brunswick sont lancés par vous-mêmes, ou par des adhérents?

M. Davies: Ils sont lancés lors d'une assemblée annuelle; nous avons une direction et un conseil d'administration, et aux trois niveaux on décide de la ligne de conduite. Puis je m'efforce moi-même de mettre cette politique à exécution.

M. Borrie: Pour en revenir à l'extinction du phoque du Groënland, estimez-vous qu'il

[Text]

er that a certain number of seal harvested per year, as is the present regulation, would control the situation well enough?

Mr. Davies: I do not understand that question, sir.

Mr. Borrie: What I am really trying to get at here, Mr. Davies, is that I really do not understand your thinking behind the actions that are pursued by the SCPA or by yourself. You speak very authoritatively and you speak very positively in press releases about your course of action, and yet before this Committee I must say that you have been lacking in a great deal of co-operation in helping us to decide what really you are after. In other words, what are your purposes?

Mr. Davies: In fairness, sir, I would have to state that the Committee has given me little opportunity of being helpful to it. I have been subjected to vilification and abuse at a level that I just do not believe can happen in Canada; but I know it can because I have seen it.

Mr. Borrie: This is the part that also surprises me, Mr. Davies, that I cannot see where you can say that you were vilified, because that is certainly not true of the Committee. I can tell you that I do agree with you that you have had a very rough session. Some of the questions have been very direct and have been very forceful, but do not forget that over the years you have also been very forceful in trying to stop an economy in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Mr. Davies: I would say, sir, that in doing that I represent majority opinion in Canada, in my opinion.

Mr. Borrie: With the facts that have been presented to this Committee today, Mr. Davies, I doubt it very much.

I am finished, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Mr. Noble, would you please try to be as brief as possible because of the late hour.

Mr. Noble: Mr. Chairman, I will have to be brief, because I think pretty nearly everything has been covered, but I would like to make a few observations. My hope, Mr. Chairman, is that we might bring something constructive out of the hearing. The fur industry plays an important role in the economy and I am personally involved and I proceed by making an observation of concern.

If this type of propaganda is used in other segments of the fur industry in Canada, it could have disastrous results on our markets.

[Interpretation]

suffirait, pour garder la situation en main, de ne prendre qu'un certain nombre de phoques chaque année, comme l'impose le règlement actuel?

M. Davies: Je ne comprends pas votre question, monsieur.

M. Borrie: Voici où je veux en venir, monsieur Davies. Je ne comprends vraiment pas les motifs de vos actions, ou de celles de la SPA. Dans les communiqués de presse, vous vous exprimez de façon très claire et catégorique relativement à votre ligne de conduite. Et pourtant, je dois dire que devant le Comité, vous ne faites vraiment pas preuve d'esprit de collaboration pour nous aider à comprendre où vous voulez en venir. Autrement dit, quels sont vos objectifs?

M. Davies: Franchement, monsieur, je dois dire que le Comité ne m'a pas donné beaucoup l'occasion de l'aider. On m'a vilipendé et insulté d'une manière que je ne croyais pas possible au Canada; mais je suis obligé de croire la chose possible, puisque je l'ai vue.

M. Borrie: C'est là aussi une chose qui m'étonne, monsieur Davies. Je ne vois pas comment vous pouvez dire qu'on vous a vilipendé, car ce n'est certainement pas vrai du Comité. Je conviens avec vous que vous avez eu une séance très dure. Certaines des questions que l'on vous a posées étaient très directes et violentes, mais n'oubliez pas que, depuis des années, vous essayez aussi avec pas mal de violence de mettre fin à une section de l'économie du golfe du Saint-Laurent.

M. Davies: Il me semble, monsieur, qu'en agissant ainsi, je représente la majorité de l'opinion publique du Canada.

M. Borrie: Étant donné les faits que l'on a présentés au Comité aujourd'hui, monsieur Davies, j'en doute fort.

C'est tout, monsieur le président.

Le président: Monsieur Noble, pourriez-vous essayer d'être aussi bref que possible, car il se fait tard?

M. Noble: Monsieur le président, il me faudra être bref, car je crois qu'on a posé presque toutes les questions qu'il y avait à poser, mais je voudrais simplement faire quelques observations. J'espère, monsieur le président, que nous pourrions tirer quelque chose de constructif de l'audience. L'industrie des fourrures joue un rôle important dans notre économie, j'y suis personnellement intéressé, et je tiens à exprimer mon inquiétude.

Si l'on fait usage de ce genre de propagande dans d'autres secteurs de l'industrie des fourrures au Canada, cela pourrait avoir

[Texte]

I might say, for instance, there are approximately two million mink killed each year on ranches in Canada. As it appears, the SPCA struck at the very heart of the seal industry when they went to Europe to destroy the market with questionable propaganda. In view of the fact the sealing industry plays an important part in the economy of our Atlantic area, and granted that some cruelty has been committed in the past, did it ever occur to the witness that he might have made a worthwhile contribution in Canada's interest by using his energies and talent toward research which would result in a humane method of taking seals furs, and which would be acceptable to all concerned, rather than following the course he has taken which has cast unsavory reflections on our country and its people in many countries where his propaganda has been used to destroy this industry?

According to information revealed here today, some of the reasons for promoting such propaganda may have ulterior motives. Does the witness agree with these observations?

Mr. Davies: The witness does not agree with those observations.

Mr. Noble: If an acceptable humane method was contrived, would the witness withdraw his support toward ending the Canadian sealing industry and resign his position with the SPCA?

Mr. Davies: No, because it would not be acceptable to me. I think the seal hunt is barbaric, brutal, aesthetically ugly and morally reprehensible, and I shall continue to fight against it for the rest of my life if necessary, in Canada if you people permit me to live here, but outside if I have to.

Mr. Noble: In other words, Mr. Chairman, I believe the witness is stating that he is against killing any kind of fur animals in Canada.

Mr. Davies: The witness did not state that.

Mr. Noble: You have said that you were going to fight the killing of seals. What is the difference between killing seals and killing mink or killing any other fur-bearing animal?

Mr. Davies: I am going to do a job for the seals because it is impossible for me to fight all cruelty everywhere. I think I can do a good job in this particular area.

[Interprétation]

des répercussions désastreuses sur nos marchés. Je pourrais faire remarquer, par exemple, que l'on tue des milliers de visons chaque année dans les ranches du Canada. Apparemment, la SPA a frappé directement au cœur l'industrie des phoques lorsqu'elle est allée en Europe détruire nos marchés avec une propagande contestable. Étant donné que l'industrie des phoques joue un rôle important dans l'économie de la région de l'Atlantique, et que, je l'admets, on a commis, par le passé, pas mal de cruauté, le témoin a-t-il jamais songé qu'il aurait pu contribuer de façon précieuse aux intérêts du Canada en consacrant son énergie et ses talents à des recherches en vue d'essayer de trouver un moyen humain de prendre la fourrure des phoques, qui serait acceptable pour tout le monde, plutôt que d'agir comme il l'a fait, ce qui a donné une très mauvaise impression de notre pays et de ses habitants dans bien des pays où sa propagande a été utilisée pour détruire cette industrie.

D'après ce qui a été révélé ici aujourd'hui, certaines des raisons de cette propagande cachent peut-être d'autres motifs. Le témoin est d'accord avec ces observations?

M. Davies: Le témoin n'est pas d'accord avec ces observations.

M. Noble: Si l'on découvrait une méthode humaine acceptable, le témoin renoncerait-il à donner son appui à la suppression de l'industrie des phoques au Canada, et résignerait-il ses fonctions au sein de la S.P.A.?

M. Davies: Non, car ce ne serait pas acceptable pour moi. Je trouve la chasse aux phoques barbare, brutale, laide du point de vue esthétique, et moralement répréhensible. Je continuerai à la combattre jusqu'à la fin de mes jours s'il le faut, au Canada. Si vous me permettez d'y rester, et ailleurs si vous m'en empêchez.

M. Noble: Autrement dit, monsieur le président, je crois que le témoin déclare qu'il s'oppose à ce que l'on tue n'importe quel animal à fourrure au Canada.

M. Davies: Le témoin n'a jamais dit cela.

M. Noble: Vous avez dit que vous alliez combattre la chasse aux phoques. Quelle est la différence entre tuer un phoque et tuer un vison ou n'importe quel autre animal à fourrure?

M. Davies: Je fais ce que je pense pour les phoques parce que je ne peux pas combattre la cruauté partout et dans tous les domaines. Il me semble que je peux faire du bon travail dans ce domaine particulier.

[Text]

Mr. Noble: Mr. Chairman, if the SPCA is successful in destroying the sealing industry in Canada, does the witness not think it is obvious other countries will continue to take the seals outside our waters? This would mean that the seals we protect in our so-called sanctuary would be taken by other countries. Do you agree with this observation?

Mr. Davies: No, I do not agree with the observation.

Mr. Noble: Mr. Chairman, I said I would be brief but I will wait until the witness returns to finish my questioning.

Mr. McGrath: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order before we conclude. We all appreciate—

The Chairman: I still have—

Mr. McGrath: I do not care what you have, Mr. Chairman, I would like to raise a point of order if I may because it is a very important point.

The Chairman: On a point of order, yes.

Mr. McGrath: I think you will agree with me when you hear it. The witness just made a statement which is unfortunate, because he has said some things today which I think are unfortunate, he said that he has been subjected to abuse and vilification which to him was unbelievable. To me, sir, this is a reflection on the Committee, and certainly a reflection on the Chair in your conduct of this meeting, and I am sure that on reflection Mr. Davies would not want to have said that, and if he did say it I would submit to you that he is in contempt of the Committee. That is my point of order.

The Chairman: Thank you.

Mr. Noble: Mr. Chairman, one more question. Does the witness not think there is a humane way of killing seals?

Mr. Davies: I believe that it is impossible to make the seal hunt acceptable to civilized standards in this day and age.

Mr. Noble: Did you ever think of using cyanide on a swab? I noted, Mr. Chairman, that when these baby seals were approached they opened their mouths, and I think a cyanide swab will kill them almost instantly without any of the brutality that is used there.

[Interpretation]

M. Noble: Monsieur le président, si la SPA parvient à détruire l'industrie des phoques au Canada, le témoin ne pense-t-il pas que, de toute évidence, d'autres pays continueront à prendre des phoques en dehors de nos eaux territoriales? Cela voudrait dire que d'autres pays prendraient les phoques que nous protégeons. Êtes-vous d'accord avec cette observation?

M. Davies: Non, je ne suis pas d'accord avec cette observation.

M. Noble: Monsieur le président, j'ai dit que je serais bref, et j'attendrai que le témoin revienne pour poser mes autres questions.

M. McGrath: Monsieur le président, avant que nous ne terminions, j'invoque le Règlement. Nous nous rendons tous compte...

Le président: J'ai encore...

M. McGrath: Peu m'importe ce que vous avez, monsieur le président. J'aimerais invoquer le Règlement, si vous me le permettez, car j'estime que c'est une question très importante.

Le président: Si c'est un rappel au Règlement, d'accord.

M. McGrath: Je pense que vous serez d'accord avec moi lorsque vous entendrez ce que j'ai à dire. Le témoin vient de faire une déclaration qui est regrettable, étant donné qu'il a dit aujourd'hui certaines choses regrettables: il a dit qu'il avait été vilipendé et insulté, ce qui lui semblait incroyable. A mon avis, monsieur, c'est là une réflexion qui touche le Comité, et qui touche assurément la présidence et la façon dont vous avez mené cette séance. Je suis persuadé que s'il avait réfléchi, M. Davies n'aurait pas dit ces choses, et, s'il les a dites en effet, cela constitue, à mon avis, un outrage au Comité. Voilà mon rappel au Règlement.

Le président: Merci.

M. Noble: Monsieur le président, encore une question. Le témoin n'estime-t-il pas qu'il y ait une façon humaine de tuer les phoques?

M. Davies: A mon avis, il est impossible de rendre la chasse au phoque acceptable selon les normes de civilisation de notre époque.

M. Noble: Avez-vous ja mais songé à utiliser du cyanure sur un morceau de coton? J'ai remarqué, monsieur le président, que lorsque l'on s'approchait d'eux, les bébés phoques ouvraient la bouche, et je pense que l'application d'un morceau de coton imbibé de cyanure les tuerait presque sur le coup, sans la brutalité à laquelle on a recours actuellement.

[Texte]

The Chairman: Gentlemen, Mr. Bechard has been very patient, and I think he is the last person on the list who has indicated that he wishes to ask questions.

M. Béchard: Monsieur le président, je ne veux pas retarder le Comité, je n'en suis pas membre mais je serais prêt à attendre jusqu'à ce que M. Davies vienne dans quinze jours, de même que M. Deyglun, qui s'est senti malade aujourd'hui et qui n'a pu assister à cette réunion.

Cependant, si vous me le permettez, j'aurais quelques questions à poser à M. Davies. Monsieur Davies, je ne sais pas si on vous l'a demandé depuis le début de cette réunion, mais quelle est votre profession?

Mr. Davies: I have no trade, sir. I am a Humane Society worker.

M. Béchard: Vous viviez au Nouveau-Brunswick, si je comprends bien.

Mr. Davies: Yes, sir.

M. Béchard: Depuis combien de temps?

Mr. Davies: About ten years.

M. Béchard: Vous êtes citoyen canadien?

Mr. Davies: Yes, I am.

Le président: Monsieur Béchard, plusieurs de ces questions ont été posées.

M. Béchard: Elles l'ont été, je regrette, c'est la raison pour laquelle je lui ai demandé, si elles avaient été posées.

Monsieur Davies, votre but ultime et celui de votre association, mais particulièrement le vôtre, puisque nous n'entendons parler que de vous, lorsqu'on fait allusion à la Société protectrice des animaux, votre but ultime était-il de diminuer la cruauté de la chasse aux phoques ou bien de la faire cesser complètement?

Mr. Davies: To do away with the seal hunt in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, sir.

M. Béchard: Monsieur Davies, en réponse à une question posée par M. Hogarth ce soir, vous avez mentionné, peut-être pas dans ces termes-là, que vous étiez furieusement contre le *clubbing them to death*...

What do you mean by "clubbing them to death"?

Mr. Davies: I am against the seal hunt, sir.

M. Béchard: Alors, si en frappant ces petits phoques, on les frappe à mort, pourquoi

[Interprétation]

Le président: Messieurs, M. Béchard a été très patient, et je pense que son nom est le dernier sur la liste que j'ai des personnes qui ont demandé à poser des questions.

Mr. Béchard: Mr. Chairman, I do not want to hold the Committee up. I myself am not a member of the Committee, but I would be ready to wait until Mr. Davies returns here in two weeks time, along with Mr. Deyglun, who was not feeling very well today and was unable to attend the meeting.

However, there are a few questions I would like to ask Mr. Davies. Mr. Davies, I don't know whether you were asked this question since the beginning of this meeting, but what is your profession?

M. Davies: Je n'ai pas de profession, monsieur. Je travaille pour la Société humanitaire.

Mr. Béchard: You are living in New Brunswick, if I understand rightly.

M. Davies: Oui, monsieur.

Mr. Béchard: For how long?

M. Davies: Environ dix ans.

Mr. Béchard: Are you a Canadian citizen?

M. Davies: Oui.

The Chairman: Mr. Béchard, several of these questions have been asked.

Mr. Béchard: They have been—fine. I'm sorry. But that's the reason why I asked him whether they had already been put to him.

Mr. Davies, what are your objectives and that of your Association—but let's stick to your own objectives, since we intend to deal with you only—so, with regard to the Society for the Protection of Animals, is your final objective to decrease cruelty in seal hunting or to do away with it completely?

M. Davies: Pour supprimer la chasse aux phoques dans le golfe du Saint-Laurent, monsieur.

Mr. Béchard: Mr. Davies, in answer to a question that was asked of you by Mr. Hogarth this evening, you mentioned, perhaps not in the same words, that you were absolutely dead set against clubbing them to death... Que voulez-vous dire par «les assommer à coups de gourdin jusqu'à ce qu'ils meurent»?

M. Davies: Je suis contre la chasse aux phoques, monsieur.

Mr. Béchard: So, if by clubbing these little seals, you club them to death, why do you

[Text]

dites-vous qu'ils sont vivants lorsqu'on leur enlève la peau puisqu'ils sont morts? C'est peut-être très subtile, mais c'est vous-même qui l'avez dit.

Mr. Davies: No, sir, I would not say it is a subtle question. I would say that the evidence of the veterinary pathologists indicates that they can find no evidence that these animals are dead before they skin them. I should say in fairness to everyone concerned that there has been a very great improvement in that particular area.

M. Béchard: Vous admettez qu'il y a eu beaucoup d'amélioration.

Maintenant, cet après-midi, j'ai eu l'occasion de voir le film en couleurs qui était, je crois, le vôtre. On nous avertissait au tout début du film, que tous les participants de ce film n'ont reçu aucun paiement. Est-ce à dire, que pour d'autres films sur la chasse aux phoques, quelqu'un aurait pu recevoir quoi que ce soit pour prendre part au tournage de tels films?

Mr. Davies: It means precisely what it says; no more and no less, sir.

Mr. Béchard: No more and no less. But what exactly does that mean?

Mr. Davies: It means that we paid no hunter to do anything.

Mr. Béchard: Why did you take the precaution to mention that just at the beginning of that film, because there was another film before that.

Mr. Davies: We felt it was important to say that.

Mr. Béchard: Yes, due to the other films. Now, why when you are before us in the Committee do you call those people fishermen and in the film you call them killers?

Mr. Davies: I will call them killers here, if you wish.

Mr. Béchard: Yes, but that is not what you called them tonight, and I know people in my riding who are fishermen but they are not killers, like you want them to be understood in that film.

Mr. Davies: I will call them killers from now on, then.

Mr. Béchard: Yes.

Vous êtes conscient, monsieur Davies, du tort considérable que vous avez fait à l'économie des provinces Maritimes, en particulier, de Terre-Neuve, d'une partie du Nouveau-Brunswick et spécialement des Îles-de-la-

[Interpretation]

say that they are alive when they are skinned, since they are dead? It may be a rather subtle question, but it is you who said it.

M. Davies: Non, monsieur, je ne dirais pas que c'est une question subtile. Je dirais que les témoignages des pathologistes vétérinaires montrent qu'ils ne peuvent pas prouver que ces animaux sont morts avant qu'on ne les écorche. Pour être juste à l'égard de tous les intéressés, je dois dire qu'il y a eu beaucoup d'amélioration dans ce domaine particulier.

Mr. Béchard: You admit that there has been a great deal of improvement . . .

Now, this afternoon I saw the coloured film which was yours, I think. At the very beginning of the film, we were told that all those who took part in this film received no remuneration. Does that mean that in other films on seal hunting somebody may have received something for taking part in making such a film?

M. Davies: Cela veut dire exactement ce que cela dit, ni plus ni moins, monsieur.

M. Béchard: Ni plus ni moins. Mais qu'est-ce que cela veut dire exactement?

M. Davies: Cela veut dire que nous n'avons pas payé de chasseur pour faire quoi que ce soit.

M. Béchard: Pourquoi avez-vous pris la précaution de mentionner cela juste au début de ce film, alors qu'il y avait déjà eu un autre film auparavant?

M. Davies: Nous avons estimé qu'il était important de donner cette précision.

M. Béchard: Oui, à cause des autres films. Pourquoi appelez-vous ces gens des pêcheurs devant le Comité, et les appelez-vous des tueurs dans le film?

M. Davies: Je peux les appeler tueurs ici, si vous le voulez.

M. Béchard: Oui, mais ce n'est pas ce que vous les avez appelés ce soir. Je connais des gens dans ma circonscription qui sont pêcheurs, mais ce ne sont pas des tueurs, comme vous essayez de le faire croire dans ce film.

M. Davies: Désormais, je les appellerai tueurs, dans ce cas.

M. Béchard: Oui.

Do you realize, Mr. Davies, the considerable harm that you have done to the economy of the Maritime Provinces, particularly, of Newfoundland, part of New Brunswick, and especially the Magdalen Islands? Do you rea-

[Texte]

Madeline; vous êtes conscient du tort que vous avez causé à l'économie de cette région par cette publicité outrancière et exagérée.

Mr. Davies: I would hope, sir, that the Canadian government will recognize that the seal hunt is repugnant to many Canadians and many Europeans and many Americans...

Mr. Bécharde: That is not my question. That is not an answer to my question. I asked you if you were conscious of the damage you have caused to the economy of that part of the country. Are you?

Mr. Davies: I will go on and say that it is my honest belief that the Canadian government will replace the seal hunt with something we feel of more benefit to the men involved.

The Chairman: Have you got an answer to your question?

Mr. Bécharde: That is not an answer to my question. Are you conscious of the damages you have caused to the economy of that part of the country and to the country as a whole?

Mr. Davies: There is no question but that...

Mr. Bécharde: There is no question, that is what I wanted to know.

Mr. Davies: ...some damage has been caused to the economy.

Mr. Bécharde: What is your suggestion to replace that for the benefit of those Magdalen Islanders, those Newfoundlanders, those New Brunswickers and all those people who receive supplementary income at this time of the year? What is your suggestion?

Mr. Davies: Well, I feel it would be presumptuous of me to make specific suggestions to this Committee. Clearly it is a situation that will have to be gone into in great depth by economists but, sir, it is a dollars and cents issue. We presently pay men dollars and cents to kill seals. We could pay them dollars and cents to do something else. It is not an "either or" situation, either they hunt seals or they do not get money. They can be provided money at this time of the year doing something else and I suggest, sir, that the fruits of their labour might be more beneficial to the country if directed in another area.

Mr. Bécharde: Which one?

Mr. Davies: Again, sir, I would have to admit that this requires research by compe-

[Interprétation]

lize the harm you have done to the economy of this area because of the excessive and exaggerated publicity that you have carried out?

M. Davies: J'espère, monsieur, que le gouvernement canadien reconnaîtra que la chasse aux phoques est répugnante pour de nombreux Canadiens, de nombreux Américains, de nombreux Européens...

M. Bécharde: Ce n'est pas ce que je vous demande. Vous ne répondez pas à ma question. Je vous ai demandé si vous étiez conscient du tort que vous avez causé à l'économie de cette partie du pays. En êtes-vous conscient?

M. Davies: Je continue à soutenir que je crois sincèrement que le gouvernement du Canada va remplacer la chasse aux phoques par quelque chose qui, à notre avis, profitera davantage aux intéressés.

Le président: Cela répond-il à votre question?

M. Bécharde: Cela ne répond pas à ma question. Êtes-vous conscient des dommages que vous avez causés à l'économie de cette partie du pays et du pays tout entier?

M. Davies: Il ne fait aucun doute que...

M. Bécharde: Cela ne fait aucun doute. C'est ce que je voulais savoir.

M. Davies: ...cela a causé du tort à l'économie.

M. Bécharde: Que proposez-vous pour remplacer cela, pour les gens des Îles-de-la-Madeleine, de Terre-Neuve, du Nouveau-Brunswick, et pour tous les gens qui complètent leurs revenus à cette époque de l'année? Qu'avez-vous à proposer?

M. Davies: Il serait présomptueux de ma part de faire des propositions précises au Comité. Il est clair que cette situation devra être examinée en profondeur par des économistes. Mais, monsieur, c'est une question de dollars et de cents. Actuellement, nous payons des dollars et des cents à ces gens pour qu'ils tuent des phoques. Nous pourrions les payer pour faire autre chose. Il ne s'agit pas d'une alternative—ou ils chassent, ou ils n'obtiennent pas d'argent. Ils peuvent obtenir de l'argent à cette époque de l'année en faisant autre chose, et je dirais, monsieur, que le fruit de leur travail pourrait bénéficier davantage au pays s'ils faisaient autre chose.

M. Bécharde: Quoi?

M. Davies: Une fois encore, monsieur, je dois reconnaître que cela exige des recherches

[Text]

tent economists, but I am not prepared to believe it is beyond the wit of the Canadian government to find an alternative.

Mr. Béchard: It is beyond yours, anyway.

Mr. Davies: I will admit that it is, sir.

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Mr. Lundrigan: May I ask a supplementary? Certainly the witness must have some idea of procedures by which, if the inhumane methods against the seals were eliminated, thereby the seal fishery itself, that the inhumanity to man will be overcome in some way. He must have thought of the inhumanity to man which might be a concomitant to the ending of the seal fishery. Certainly this is a concern. I am thinking more of the brutalization of man after the seal fishery ends and the concomitant social welfare that the questioner is now referring to. Certainly you have given this thought. You are not humane to seals and inhumane to man. This is not what you are saying. I am sure you must be giving the wrong impression.

Mr. Davies: I think I answered your question already, sir, when I said that it is a question of providing these men with alternatives, and clearly it is a question of very detailed research by economists to find out what those alternatives are.

M. Béchard: Vous n'êtes pas un chasseur, vous nous l'avez dit, vous n'êtes pas un pêcheur, vous nous l'avez dit. Mangez-vous de la viande et du poisson?

Mr. Davies: Sir, my dietary habits have no concern to this Committee.

M. Béchard: Non, vous devez avoir des hauts-le-cœur lorsque vous mangez de la viande et du poisson en pensant à la cruauté que subissent les pauvres animaux lorsqu'on les tue. Vous n'avez pas de hauts-le-cœur? Parce que vous semblez très sensible, monsieur Davies.

No answer.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, I think that this would be a good time to adjourn.

Mr. Hogarh: Mr. Chairman, I understand that the *in camera* matter concerns the resolution pertaining to the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the word "failed" in that resolution is offensive.

[Interpretation]

par des économistes compétents, mais je me refuse à croire que cela dépasse l'intelligence du gouvernement canadien de trouver une autre solution.

M. Béchard: Cela dépasse la vôtre, en tout cas.

M. Davies: Je l'admets, monsieur.

M. Lundrigan: Puis-je poser une question supplémentaire? Le témoin a certainement une idée des moyens par lesquels, si l'on éliminait les méthodes inhumaines employées envers les phoques, et, du même coup, la chasse aux phoques elle-même, on pourrait surmonter le manque d'humanité que cela représenterait vis-à-vis des hommes. Il a bien dû se rendre compte du manque d'humanité vis-à-vis des hommes qui pourrait accompagner la suppression de la chasse aux phoques. Il faut assurément se soucier de cette question. Je pense beaucoup plus à la brutalité que devra subir l'homme une fois que l'on aura supprimé la chasse et aux phoques, et au bien-être social dont parle la personne qui vous a posé cette question. Vous avez certainement songé à cela. Vous ne pouvez être humain envers les phoques et inhumains envers les hommes. Ce n'est pas ce que vous voulez dire. Je suis certain que vous donnez une impression fausse.

M. Davies: Je pense avoir déjà répondu à votre question, monsieur, lorsque j'ai dit qu'il s'agissait de fournir à ces hommes d'autres possibilités. Et il est clair que c'est aux économistes à faire des recherches très détaillées pour découvrir ces autres possibilités.

Mr. Béchard: You told us that you are neither a hunter nor a fisherman. Do you eat meat and fish?

M. Davies: Monsieur, mon régime alimentaire ne regarde pas le Comité.

Mr. Béchard: No. You must be sick to your stomach when you eat fish and meat when you think of the cruelty that these animals undergo when they are being killed. Aren't you sick to your stomach? Because, you seem to be a very sensitive person, Mr. Davies.

Pas de réponse.

Le président: Messieurs, je pense que ce serait le moment de lever la séance.

M. Hogarh: Monsieur le président, je crois comprendre que la question de la séance à huis clos a trait à la résolution concernant le secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures, et l'expression «n'a pas réussi» employée dans cette résolution est insultante.

[Texte]

An hon. Member: I would not say it was offensive.

Mr. Hogarth: I see no need to deal with this *in camera*.

The Chairman: I think we should deal with this *in camera*.

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, just before we adjourn there was one question I had put earlier which dealt with the very first film that was shown to us. I asked what amount of money the CBC paid for this film and to whom? That dealt with the 1964 film made by the Artek film company in Montreal. I repeat, I would like this information made available to the Committee.

Mr. McGrath: Will you excuse the witness?

The Chairman: Yes. Thank you for appearing today.

Mr. Davies: Thank you, gentlemen.

The Chairman: We will adjourn.

[Interprétation]

Une voix: Je ne trouve pas.

M. Hogarth: Je ne vois pas la nécessité qu'il y a à nous réunir à huis clos pour traiter de cette question.

Le président: Si, j'estime que nous devrions nous réunir à huis clos.

M. Crouse: Monsieur le président, avant que nous ne levions la séance, j'avais posé tout à l'heure une question relative au tout premier film qu'on nous a présenté. J'avais demandé combien Radio-Canada avait payé pour ce film, et à qui. Il s'agissait du film réalisé en 1964 par la société cinématographique Artek à Montréal. Je le répète, j'aimerais que l'on fournisse ce renseignement au Comité.

M. McGrath: Pourriez-vous excuser le témoin?

Le président: Oui. Merci pour avoir comparu ici aujourd'hui.

M. Davies: Merci, messieurs.

Le président: La séance est levée.

OFFICIAL BILINGUAL ISSUE

FASCICULE BILINGUE OFFICIEL

HOUSE OF COMMONS

CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES

First Session

Première session de la

Twenty-eighth Parliament, 1968-69

vingt-huitième législature, 1968-1969

STANDING COMMITTEE

COMITÉ PERMANENT

ON

FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

DES PÊCHES ET DES FORÊTS

Chairman

Mr. Guy Crossman

Président

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS
AND EVIDENCE

PROCÈS-VERBAUX ET
TÉMOIGNAGES

No. 15

MONDAY APRIL 21, 1969

LE LUNDI 21 AVRIL 1969

VANCOUVER, B.C.

VANCOUVER, C.-B.

Respecting

Concernant

Estimates, Department of Fisheries
and Forestry

Les crédits du ministère des Pêches
et Forêts

WITNESSES—TÉMOINS

(See Minutes of Proceedings)

(Voir Procès-verbaux)

STANDING COMMITTEE ON
FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

COMITÉ PERMANENT DES
PÊCHES ET DES FORÊTS

Chairman
Vice-Chairman

Mr. Guy Crossman
Mr. Tom Goode

Président
Vice-président

and Messrs.

et Messieurs

Beaudoin
Borrie
Comeau
Crouse
Cyr
Hogarth
Howard (*Skeena*)

Lundrigan
McBride
McGrath
McQuaid
Noble
Perrault
Rose

Smith (*Northeumberland-
Miramichi*)
St. Pierre
¹Turner (*London East*)
Whelan—(20)

(Quorum 11)

Le secrétaire du Comité,
J. H. Bennett,
Clerk of the Committee.

Pursuant to S.O. 65(4) (b)

Conformément à l'article 65(4) b) du
Règlement

¹ Replaced Mr. Anderson on April 16,
1969.

¹ Remplace M. Anderson le 16 avril 1969.

[Text]

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

MONDAY, April 21, 1969.
(20)

The Standing Committee on Fisheries and Forestry met this day at 9:30 a.m. in Vancouver. The Chairman, Mr. Crossman presiding.

Members present: Messrs. Beaudoin, Borrie, Comeau, Crossman, Crouse, Cyr, Goode, Hogarth, Howard (*Skeena*), Lundrigan, McBride, McQuaid, Noble, Perrault, Rose, Smith (*Northumberland-Miramichi*), St-Pierre, Turner (*London East*), Whelan—(19).

Witnesses: From the *Fishing Vessel Owners' Association of British Columbia*: Mr. Frank Bubl , Secretary (Salmon Section); Mr. T. Cameron, Secretary; From the *Fraser River Locals, United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union*: Mr. Homer Stevens, Secretary-Treasurer and Mr. T. Buck Suzuki.

The witnesses presented summaries of their briefs and were questioned thereon.

It was agreed that briefs presented be printed as appendices to today's Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence as follows:

Fishing Vessel Owners' Association
(Salmon Section) as APPENDIX E

Fishing Vessel Owners' Association as
APPENDIX E(1)

Fraser River Locals, United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union as
APPENDIX F.

Agreed—That a limit of 5 minutes be allowed members for questioning of witnesses.

At 12:45 p.m. the Committee adjourned to 2:30 p.m. this day.

[Traduction]

PROC S-VERBAUX

Le LUNDI 21 avril 1969.
(20)

Le Comit  permanent des p ches et for ts se r unit ce matin   9 h. 30,   Vancouver, sous la pr sidence de M. Crossman.

Pr sents: MM. Beaudoin, Borrie, Comeau, Crossman, Crouse, Cyr, Goode, Hogarth, Howard (*Skeena*), Lundrigan, McBride, McQuaid, Noble, Perrault, Rose, Smith (*Northumberland-Miramichi*), St-Pierre, Turner (*London East*), Whelan—(19).

T moins: De la *Fishing Vessel Owners' Association of British Columbia*: M. Frank Bubl , secr taire (Section du saumon), et M. T. Cameron, secr taire; des sections de *Fraser River de la United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union*: M. Homer Stevens, secr taire-tr sorier, et M. T. Buck Suzuki.

Les t moins pr sentent des r sum s de leurs m moires et r pondent   des questions   ce sujet.

Il est d cid  que les m moires pr sent s soient imprim s en appendice aux Proc s-verbaux et T moignages de ce jour dans l'ordre suivant:

Fishing Vessel Owners' Association
(Section du saumon) comme APPENDICE E

Fishing Vessel Owners' Association
comme APPENDICE E (1)

Sections de *Fraser River de la United Fishmen and Allied Workers' Union*
comme APPENDICE F.

Il est d cid —Que chaque membre du Comit  ait droit   cinq minutes pour interroger les t moins.

A midi 45, le Comit  l ve la s ance pour se r unir de nouveau cet apr s-midi   2 h. 30.

AFTERNOON MEETING

(21)

The Committee resumed at 2:30 p.m., the Chairman Mr. Crossman presiding.

Members present: Same as at morning meeting.

Witnesses: From *Gulf and Fraser Fishermen's Credit Union*: Messrs. L. C. Hoelthe, Secretary-Treasurer, Philipson MacDonald; From the *Fraser River District Council, United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union*: Messrs. Erik Arkko, Secretary, Harry Tangedal, Delegate, and Harold Wilcox, General Organizer, *United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union*, From *Balloon Transport Limited*: Mr. C. R. Matheson, President, From *Fraser Valley Indians*: Mr. Benjamin Paul; and Chief Albert Douglas.

The witnesses presented summaries of their briefs and were questioned thereon.

The briefs presented this day were ordered to be printed as appendices to today's Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence as follows:

Gulf and Fraser Fishermens' Credit Union as APPENDIX G

Fraser River District Council, United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union as APPENDIX H

Balloon Transport Limited as APPENDIX I

Note: The Fraser Valley Indians' brief was read into this day's Evidence.

At 4:35 p.m. the Vice-President, Mr. Tom Goode assumed the Chair.

The Vice-Chairman announced the appearance of the Honourable Ron Basford, Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs in the audience.

At 6:30 p.m. questioning being completed the Committee adjourned to 9:30 a.m., Tuesday, April 22, 1969.

SÉANCE DE L'APRÈS-MIDI

(21)

Le Comité se réunit de nouveau cet après-midi à 2 h. 30, sous la présidence de M. Crossman.

Présents: Les mêmes députés qu'à la séance du matin.

Témoins: De la *Gulf and Fraser Fishermen's Credit Union*: MM. L. C. Holthe, secrétaire-trésorier, C. G. Philipson, et E. MacDonald; de la *Fraser River District Council, United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union*: MM. Erik Arkko, secrétaire, Harry Tangedal, délégué, et Harold Wilcox, organisateur général de la *United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union*; de la *Balloon Transport Limited*: M. C. R. Matheson, président; des *Indiens de la vallée du Fraser*: M. Benjamin Paul et le chef Albert Douglas.

Les témoins présentent des résumés de leurs mémoires et répondent à des questions à ce sujet.

Il est ordonné que les mémoires présentés aujourd'hui soient imprimés en appendice aux procès-verbaux et témoignages de ce jour dans l'ordre suivant:

Gulf and Fraser Fishermen's Credit Union comme APPENDICE G

Fraser River District Council, United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union comme APPENDICE H

Balloon Transport Limited comme APPENDICE I

Remarque: Le mémoire des Indiens de la vallée du Fraser est lu et porté au compte rendu des témoignages de ce jour.

A 4 h. 35, le vice-président, M. Tom Goode, prend place au fauteuil présidentiel.

Le vice-président annonce l'arrivée dans l'assistance de l'honorable Ron Basford, ministre de la Consommation et des Corporations.

A 6 h. 30 de l'après-midi, l'interrogatoire étant terminé, le Comité s'ajourne jusqu'au mardi 22 avril 1969, à 9 h. 30 du matin.

Le secrétaire du Comité,
J. H. Bennett,
Clerk of the Committee.

[Texte]

EVIDENCE

(Recorded by Electronic Apparatus)

Monday, April 21, 1969.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, I see a quorum. The meeting will come to order. I will call on Mr. Frank Bublé, who represents the Fishing Vessel Owners Association of British Columbia, to give a summary of the main points of their brief so that the members will have more time to question the representatives. I invite Mr. Bublé to come forward.

Mr. Frank Bublé (Secretary, Salmon Section, Fishing Vessel Owners' Association of British Columbia): Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee, ladies and gentlemen, this is the brief of the salmon section of our Association.

In the first part of our brief a general description of our Association and its problems has been given and although our members participate in the various fisheries mentioned, 95 per cent touch salmon fishing at some time or other. There has been a commercial salmon fishery on this coast since 1829 when the Hudson's Bay Company purchased salmon from the Indians on the Fraser River. It is an old industry and because of this the problems are many and varied.

For instance, attempts were made in the early 1900s to "box in" the seine fleet to allow the then slower gillnet boats a fairer share of the catch and this was successful and today there is a situation where the seine fleet is still in this box when the need to protect the gillnetter no longer exists. The gillnet boats of today are no longer sailboats that need to be towed around to different fishing positions and areas but high-speed vessels which can fish out their own exclusive areas and then enter any others. As it stands there are 30 areas or divisions in British Columbia waters open to commercial salmon fishing. Of these seven are completely open to seine boats and four only partially. There is no valid reason for this discrimination except that antiquated laws are still in force.

[Interprétation]

TÉMOIGNAGES

(Enregistrement électronique)

Le lundi 21 avril 1969

Le président: Messieurs, nous avons le quorum. A l'ordre, s'il vous plaît. Je demanderais à M. Frank Bublé, le représentant de l'Association des propriétaires de vaisseaux de pêche de la Colombie-Britannique de nous résumer les principaux points du mémoire afin que les membres du Comité aient davantage de temps, par la suite, pour poser des questions. Je demanderais à M. Bublé de s'avancer.

M. Frank Bublé (secrétaire, division du saumon, Association des propriétaires de vaisseaux de pêche de la Colombie-Britannique): Monsieur le président, messieurs les membres du Comité, mesdames et messieurs. Ce mémoire est celui de la division du saumon de notre Association.

La première partie de notre mémoire contient une description générale de notre Association et de ses problèmes. Bien que nos membres s'adonnent aux diverses sortes de pêche qui y sont mentionnées, 95 p. 100 font la pêche au saumon à un moment ou à un autre. La pêche commerciale du saumon existe sur cette côte depuis 1829 alors que la Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson achetait du saumon des Indiens du fleuve Fraser. Il s'agit d'une ancienne industrie; pour cette raison, les problèmes sont nombreux et variés.

Ainsi, on a tenté au début du siècle de délimiter le territoire dans lequel pourraient travailler les pêcheurs à la seine afin de permettre à ceux qui utilisaient des filets mailants à bord d'embarcations plus lentes d'obtenir une part équitable de la prise. La tentative a réussi et aujourd'hui encore les pêcheurs à la seine demeurent limités même s'il n'est plus nécessaire de protéger les propriétaires des autres embarcations. Aujourd'hui, ces embarcations ne sont plus des voiliers qui doivent être toués d'un endroit à un autre, mais des vaisseaux rapides qui peuvent se diriger d'eux-mêmes dans des secteurs exclusifs et se diriger ensuite dans tout autre secteur désiré. Il y a 30 secteurs différents dans les eaux de la Colombie-Britannique ouverts à la pêche commerciale du saumon. De ce nombre sept sont complètement accessibles aux pêcheurs à la seine tandis que quatre autres le sont partiellement. Aucune rai-

[Text]

This has been problem enough but after the gillnets came the trollers. They can fish all 30 areas, and where seine boats and gillnets are restricted to weekdays (only two or three days at that) trollers can fish weekends as well. The International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission is finally showing concern that this state of affairs "will upset the management of the fisheries". We seinemen have been concerned for years and resentful that we have been forced to conserve ourselves to death in some years while trolling still went on.

In an average year trollers fish 90-100 days, gillnets 60-70 days, seines 35-45 days. We lost out in areas, days and on another front—in the species, as the areas that are set aside for them contain the higher quality fish which commands three times the price.

In 1968 the seines were allowed into one quarter of an area which was an exclusive gillnet troll preserve. It is to be hoped that this will be the beginning of a better equalization of areas and species. It is long overdue. Our local fisheries department well recognize these grievances as we have stated them time and time again.

We also feel that a greater effort should be made to build up fish stocks primarily in the central areas where there are over 160 streams. A big problem is the lack of flood control. In some streams spawners are washed out before completion of spawning and spawning grounds are severely scoured and eggs are destroyed in large numbers. Most of the effort is being expended in areas we are forbidden to fish in. But in any case fish stocks must be increased. No other natural resource replenishes itself year after year as this one does, but the size of the existing fleet exerts quite a strain.

Our present Minister of Fisheries has introduced a new boat-licencing scheme which we hope will eventually trim the size of the fleet as there are too many fingers in the fishing pie. A particular unwelcome finger is the sport-fishing derbies. Over the protest of all commercial fishermen an area was closed to the commercial fishery and opened to sports

[Interpretation]

son valide ne justifie une telle discrimination si ce n'est l'existence de lois désuètes.

Ce problème était suffisant, mais un autre survint: l'arrivée des chalutiers. Ils peuvent aller dans tous les secteurs et tandis que les deux premières catégories de pêcheurs ne peuvent pêcher que la semaine (et durant deux ou trois jours seulement) les propriétaires de chalutiers peuvent pêcher, eux, même durant les fins de semaine. La Commission internationale des pêches de saumon du Pacifique craint que cette situation n'indispose la direction des pêcheries. Nous, pêcheurs à la seine, nous inquiétons depuis des années et sommes irrités de ce que nous n'avons pu que vivre, certaines années, alors qu'il était permis aux chalutiers de poursuivre la pêche.

En moyenne, durant une année, les chalutiers peuvent pêcher de 90 à 100 jours, ceux qui utilisent les filets maillants de 60 à 70 jours et les pêcheurs à la seine de 35 à 45 jours. Nous y perdons dans les secteurs, dans le nombre de jours et aussi dans un autre domaine: les secteurs qui sont réservés aux autres pêcheurs contiennent des poissons de plus haute qualité pour lesquels ils peuvent obtenir trois fois plus d'argent.

En 1968, les pêcheurs à la seine ont été admis dans le quart d'un secteur qui était, jusque-là, réservé exclusivement aux chalutiers qui utilisent les filets maillants. Il est à souhaiter que ce n'est que le début d'une meilleure répartition des secteurs et des espèces de poissons. Ceci aurait dû se faire il y a longtemps déjà. Tous les responsables des pêches, ici, connaissent ces griefs que nous avons répétés maintes et maintes fois.

Nous croyons également que de plus grands efforts devraient être tentés pour augmenter les réserves de poissons principalement dans les régions centrales où il y a 160 cours d'eau. L'un des principaux problèmes, c'est celui du contrôle des crûes. En certains endroits, les poissons sont éliminés avant d'avoir frayé, les terrains où ils se réfugient endommagés et les œufs détruits en grand nombre. Les plus grands efforts sont tentés dans les secteurs où nous ne pouvons pêcher. Quoiqu'il en soit, le nombre des poissons doit y être augmenté. Aucune autre ressource naturelle ne se remplace d'elle-même d'année en année, comme celle-ci, mais en raison de son importance, la flotte actuelle exerce de grands ravages.

L'actuel ministre des Pêches a décidé d'une nouvelle méthode de distribution de permis pour les vaisseaux de pêche. Nous espérons que cette méthode permettra de diminuer le nombre des bateaux puisque leur nombre est présentement trop élevé. De plus, ce que nous voyons d'un mauvais œil, ce sont ces concours de pêche sportive. Malgré les protestations de

[Texte]

fishing and has since been turned into another commercial fishery via sport-fishing derbies. Even the British Columbia Wildlife Federation protested over the misuse of this area. When commercial fishermen and bona fide sportsmen agree, there is a strong case for ending these so-called sports derbies.

The genuine sports-fisherman also will not use a jigtype lure called the buzz-bomb, which is most effective in catching ready-to-spawn chum salmon. It is hoped the Department of Fisheries will ban these.

Now that our Minister of Fisheries is also in charge of forestry, perhaps he can arrange a better liaison between the two than there has been in the past in the matter of pollution from log drives, as some of the results of the log drives have been erosion of banks and rerouting of spawning channels—what you would expect from a bulldozer which has run amuck. And the aftermath is the bark that stays behind releasing toxins that poison the water so that fish cannot survive (in some places for years to come).

Also, an ever-increasing worry is that our B.C. waters could be contaminated by oil or chemicals discharged from oil wells or tankers. With the building of our new superport at the mouth of the Fraser (one of our main Salmon rivers) it is a danger to be reckoned with and one which must be recognized before an accident occurs. A situation must not arise where proper precautions are not taken because the different levels and departments of government disagree over jurisdiction.

The importance of the salmon fishing can perhaps best be summed up by saying that salmon produces 80 per cent of the value of the total fish production of B.C. and British Columbia, in turn, produces over 40 per cent in value of Canadian total fish products. And Canada is the world's second largest fish exporter (behind Japan) in terms of value. But most important of all, thousands of British Columbians take pride in the fact that they are part of an old and honoured way of life in this country.

PURSE SEINING Four to eight men on each boat. These boats let their net go around

[Interprétation]

tous les pêcheurs commerciaux un secteur leur a été interdit et mis à la disposition des sportifs. Il s'agit, en définitive, d'une nouvelle pêche commerciale en raison de l'organisation de ces concours de pêche sportive. La *British Columbia Wildlife Federation* s'est, elle aussi, élevée contre l'usage que l'on faisait de ce secteur. Lorsque les pêcheurs commerciaux et les vrais sportifs sont d'accord, il nous semble évident qu'il est temps de mettre un terme à ces présumés concours.

Le vrai pêcheur-sportif n'utilisera pas le leurre baptisé *buzz-bomb* et qui est des plus efficaces pour capturer le saumon-chien qui est sur le point de frayer. Nous espérons que le ministère des Pêches interdira l'usage de ce leurre.

Puisque le ministre des Pêches est également, maintenant, responsable des Forêts, il pourra peut-être assurer une meilleure collaboration entre les deux que par le passé, dans le domaine de la pollution des eaux. Cette pollution est causée par les billes de bois qui flottent sur les cours d'eau. Elle entraîne l'érosion des berges et le déplacement des endroits où frayaient les poissons. Il en résulte que l'écorce de ces billes se détache, demeure sur les lieux, dégage des éléments toxiques qui empoisonnent l'eau de sorte que les poissons ne peuvent survivre (et, dans certains endroits, ceci peut durer des années).

De plus, nous craignons que les eaux de la Colombie-Britannique ne soient contaminées par l'huile ou des produits chimiques qui pourraient s'échapper de puits d'huile ou de pétroliers. La construction d'un super-port à l'embouchure du Fraser (l'un des principaux endroits pour la pêche au saumon) rend ce danger plus imminent, danger qu'il faut reconnaître avant que ne se produise un accident. Il ne faudrait pas que les précautions nécessaires ne soient pas prises parce que les différents niveaux de l'administration et les divers ministères ne peuvent s'entendre sur qui détient la compétence en ce domaine.

L'importance de la pêche au saumon pourrait être le mieux démontrée si l'on tient compte du fait que le saumon représente 80 p. 100 de la valeur totale du poisson pêché en Colombie-Britannique. D'autre part, la Colombie-Britannique produit 40 p. 100 de tout le poisson pêché au Canada. Le Canada, lui, est le deuxième exportateur de poisson au monde, après le Japon, compte tenu de la valeur. Mais ce qui importe davantage c'est que des milliers d'habitants de la Colombie-Britannique sont fiers de tirer leur subsistance d'un vieux métier respecté en ce pays.

SENNE À POCHE De quatre à huit hommes dans chaque bateau. Ils laissent le filet

[Text]

a school of fish and pull in a line—it says in the brief to “lose” but it is supposed to be to “close”, because if we lose the bottom of the purse the fish go right out and the next boat gets them—to close the bottom of the purse.

GILLNETTING One man operation—laying out their net across a watercourse. The mesh admits the head of the fish, catching the gills when the fish try to get out.

TROLLING One and two operation—Hook and line fishing with six lines or more strung out from long booms designed to prevent the lines from tangling up with each other.

Thank you very much.

The Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Bublé. I recognize Mr. Rose.

Mr. Rose: Mr. Bublé, you have given us a summary of the brief. I had a difficult time finding the summary in your brief, which caused me a bit of confusion, but I will not take very long in my initial questioning because I understand we are to limit ourselves slightly on the initial round. Is this not correct, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Yes. I think we should adhere to a 10-minute period for each questioner on the initial round, without supplementaries.

Mr. Rose: I have two or three questions I would like to ask you.

Is the theme of your presentation that the various government regulations, whether they be in respect of areas, number of days, the region in which you are allowed to fish, the mobility of your type vessel as opposed to the gillnetter, insurance and so on seem to favour the gillnetter?

Mr. Bublé: Yes.

Mr. Rose: Would you like to elaborate on that a bit?

Mr. Bublé: Well out of the 30 areas the seiners are allowed to fish in seven fully. What usually happens is that the sockeye are the first fish to come in and that is the area we are not allowed to fish in. When the run of sockeye are finished these gillnetters and trollers too because trollers can fish during the week end, come in. In fact 535, if my

[Interpretation]

encercler un banc de poisson puis tirent (le mémoire dit «pour perdre» alors qu'il aurait fallu dire «pour refermer», car si nous perdons le fond de la poche le poisson en ressortira et c'est l'équipage du bateau suivant qui le capturera) afin de refermer le fond de la poche.

PÊCHE AU FILET MAILLANT Le travail est effectué par un seul homme qui étend son filet en travers d'un cours d'eau. Les mailles du filet permettent le passage de la tête du poisson dont les ouies demeurent captives lorsqu'il tente d'en ressortir.

PÊCHE À LA TRAINE Pêche à la ligne qui se fait à un ou deux hommes. Six lignes ou plus sont retenues par de longues perches, ces dernières étant utilisées pour empêcher les filets de s'emmêler les uns dans les autres.

Merci beaucoup.

Le président: Merci, M. Bublé, M. Rose.

M. Rose: Vous nous avez donné un résumé du mémoire, M. Bublé, mais j'ai eu de la difficulté à le retracer dans le mémoire, ce qui m'a causé quelque ennui. Je serai bref dans mes premières questions, car je crois comprendre que le temps alloué à chacun est limité, n'est-ce pas monsieur le président?

Le président: Oui. Je crois que chacun devrait se limiter à 10 minutes au cours de la première ronde et que les questions supplémentaires ne devraient pas être permises.

M. Rose: Il y a deux ou trois questions que j'aimerais vous poser.

Le thème de votre exposé reste-t-il sur les différents règlements du gouvernement qu'ils se rapportent aux régions, au nombre de jours, à la région où la pêche est permise, la mobilité de vos embarcations par rapport au pêcheur au filet maillant, à l'assurance et aux autres facteurs qui semblent favoriser le pêcheur au filet maillant?

M. Bublé: Oui.

M. Rose: Aimerez-vous préciser un peu cette question?

M. Bublé: Sur les 30 districts, les seigneurs ont toute liberté de pêcher dans sept districts. Généralement, le saumon sockeye est le premier poisson qui mord et c'est le district où nous ne pouvons pas pêcher. Quand la remonte du saumon sockeye est terminée, les pêcheurs au filet maillant et les pêcheurs à la ligne traînante aussi reviennent, parce que

[Texte]

memory is correct, gill boats change over to trolling on the week ends.

Mr. Rose: They have adaptability. Are you suggesting that this is by design and that you are being discriminated against because you are a seiner or represent the seiners?

Mr. Bublé: It is not because we are seiners, it is just because of the loss. We could do that too, you see. We could change over to trolling on the weekend and catch these sockeye or pinks, but that is not conservation.

Mr. Rose: The Fishermen's Union has suggested that they would prefer to have the licences applied to men rather than vessels. Does not the present licence limitations tend to favour your type vessel?

Mr. Bublé: Not under the Union plan.

Mr. Rose: Now just a moment. We are not talking about the Union plan, we are talking about the present licence limitations as proposed by the government.

Mr. Bublé: Oh, the present licence limitations by the government?

Mr. Rose: Yes. Does that not favour your type vessel?

Mr. Bublé: Well I think it is fair to all vessels, whether it be a one man gill-netter or a four to eight man seiner.

Mr. Rose: For instance, do you not have a greater possibility of reaching the limitation per year by maintaining yourselves as a Class A vessel than a gill-netter?

Mr. Bublé: No, I would not say that.

Mr. Rose: You have a larger vessel, you are more efficient—you said so in your brief.

Mr. Bublé: Yes, but the law restricts us to only a certain part of a few areas.

Mr. Rose: You are suggesting then that it tends to equalize the opportunities?

Mr. Bublé: Well we catch fish that are only worth one-third the price caught by other gear. How can we begin to compete?

[Interprétation]

ces derniers peuvent pêcher durant la fin de semaine. En réalité, si ma mémoire est exacte, 535 embarcations de pêche au filet maillant se transforment en fin de semaine pour la pêche à la cuiller.

M. Rose: Ils s'adaptent. Est-ce que vous insinuez que c'est délibéré et que vous faites l'objet d'une discrimination parce que vous êtes seigneur ou parce que vous les représentez?

M. Bublé: Ce n'est pas parce que nous sommes seigneurs, mais à cause de la perte. Nous pourrions aussi le faire. Nous pourrions faire la pêche à la ligne traînante en fin de semaine et prendre ces saumons *sockeye* ou des saumons roses, mais ce n'est pas de la conservation.

M. Rose: Le syndicat des pêcheurs aimerait mieux avoir des permis délivrés aux hommes plutôt qu'aux bâtiments de pêche. Le présent permis ne favoriserait-il pas votre genre d'embarcations?

M. Bublé: Pas d'après le Syndicat.

M. Rose: Nous ne parlons pas du syndicat, nous parlons actuellement des limites de délivrance des présents permis proposés par le gouvernement.

M. Bublé: Les limites apportées à la délivrance des présents permis par le gouvernement?

M. Rose: Oui. Cela ne favorise-t-il pas votre type d'embarcation?

M. Bublé: Je crois que cela est normal pour toutes les embarcations de pêche, que ce soit pour un seul pêcheur au filet maillant ou pour quatre à huit senneurs.

M. Rose: Ne serait-il pas plus facile d'atteindre la limite par année en vous maintenant à la catégorie A, pour l'embarcation, au lieu de pêcheur à filet maillant.

M. Bublé: Non je ne dirais pas cela.

M. Rose: Vous avez un navire plus grand, et vous êtes plus efficace, d'après ce que vous avez dit dans votre mémoire.

M. Bublé: Oui, mais la loi nous limite à une partie de certaines régions.

M. Rose: Vous dites que cela tend à égaliser les chances?

M. Bublé: Nous prenons du poisson qui ne vaut que le tiers du poisson qui est pris avec un autre grément. Comment pouvons-nous entrer en concurrence?

[Text]

Mr. Rose: I also noticed in your brief that you say you have no interest in canneries or any other part of the whole fishing operation. You also suggested there are too many fingers in the pie. While you have no interest in canneries, do canneries have any interest in your vessels?

Mr. Bublé: Well, if you want any money and you go to a bank you have to fill out countless forms and go through many procedures and then wait a year to get the money. However, the canneries are the only people who will give fishermen, if they know them, money. They will back up good fishermen.

Mr. Rose: With no strings attached?

Mr. Bublé: Not as far as I know nor as far as I am concerned, because they helped me buy my boat.

Mr. Rose: You are suggesting that government bureaucracy in the various forms you have to fill out inhibits the fisherman's use of these various government plans of assistance?

Mr. Bublé: Yes. Loans are very hard to get. If you know the bank manager you might get it but if you do not it does not matter how good a fisherman you are you will not receive a loan.

Mr. Rose: Therefore, they are not used to the extent that they might be and for all intents and purposes they are window dressing. Would you say that?

Mr. Bublé: Well some of our members have received loans. I cannot speak for all of them.

Mr. Rose: Is the ceiling too low on them?

Mr. Bublé: Yes, it should be raised much higher.

Mr. Rose: Now I have a few questions on conservation and also the matter of pollution.

Do you feel for instance that the government might have been a bit more zealous in enforcing their powers in regard to damage to salmon beds through log drives and that sort of thing? This is the first time fisheries and forestry have been together; are you looking forward to a greater zeal in enforcing these regulations?

Mr. Bublé: Right. When this Stellak affair happened it was just damned awful. The movies showed logs going down the water like

[Interpretation]

M. Rose: J'ai aussi remarqué dans votre mémoire que vous ne portez aucun intérêt aux conserveries ou dans tout le reste de l'industrie. Vous indiquez en outre que trop de gens s'en mêlent. Si vous ne portez aucun intérêt aux conserveries, est-ce que les conserveries en ont pour vos bâtiments?

M. Bublé: Si vous avez besoin d'argent et que vous allez à la banque, il vous faut remplir un nombre incalculable de formules et de procédures, et attendre un an avant de pouvoir jouir de cet argent. Par contre, il n'y a que les conserveries qui vont prêter de l'argent aux pêcheurs qu'ils connaissent. Elles vont soutenir un bon pêcheur.

M. Rose: Sans condition?

M. Bublé: Pas d'après ce que je sais ni en ce qui me concerne, parce qu'ils m'ont aidé à acheter mon bateau.

M. Rose: Vous insinuez que les diverses formalités de la bureaucratie gouvernementale que le pêcheur doit remplir, l'empêchent de profiter des programmes d'aide du gouvernement.

M. Bublé: Oui. Il est très difficile d'emprunter de l'argent. Si vous connaissez le directeur de la banque vous pouvez obtenir l'emprunt, sinon, peu importe vos qualités de pêcheurs on vous refusera l'emprunt.

M. Rose: Par conséquent, ces plans ne sont pas utilisés dans la mesure du possible et ce n'est que de la poudre aux yeux.

M. Bublé: En fait, quelques membres ont contracté des emprunts, mais pas tous.

M. Rose: Est-ce que le plafonnement est très bas?

M. Bublé: Oui, il devrait être beaucoup plus élevé.

M. Rose: Et maintenant, j'aimerais poser quelques questions sur la conservation et la pollution.

Croyez-vous par exemple, que le gouvernement aurait dû faire preuve d'un peu plus de zèle dans l'application de leurs pouvoirs relatifs aux dommages des bancs de saumon causés par les billots ou par des objets semblables? C'est la première fois que les pêches et les forêts se réunissent. Est-ce que vous envisagez une application plus zélée de ces règlements?

M. Bublé: Lorsque l'affaire Stellako a éclaté, c'était horrible. Les films montraient les billots de bois qui descendaient la rivière

[Texte]

bulldozers, with gravel flying. Our provincial government said that this was not the case, yet we saw it with our own eyes on the movie.

Mr. Rose: Some other members may want to elaborate on that particular point but my time is limited to 10 minutes on this particular portion.

I have a question on the sports fishery. We have been told that there is a greater return per fish and also a greater investment when one considers the thousands of sport fishermen with their boats and the various things they they purchase to go sports fishing. You are taking a rather strong stand against the sports fishery and yet the return of dollars per fish to our economy is probably greater.

Can you see any way around this, do you have any suggestions where the sports fishery might be limited, or what is your particular feeling about this—other than the fact that it tends to squeeze your group out of what might be considered a logical or sensible source of income?

Mr. Bubl : I would say that we have to work along with the bona fide sportsmen, but not the ones who start these commercial derbies—those fellows are more commercialized than what we had before?

Mr. Rose: Are you speaking about the Vancouver *Sun* now?

Mr. Bubl : I would say the Vancouver *Sun* also.

Mr. Rose: So you are against the Vancouver *Sun* derby?

Mr. Bubl : Yes. I would say the only derbies that are not commercial are the ones put on by a sports organization.

Mr. Rose: Like the bar derbies and that sort of thing?

Mr. Bubl : Yes.

Mr. Rose: You do not feel that they are any cause of trouble?

Mr. Bubl : They are not detrimental to the commercial fishermen. I think we can live together. We just have to. I would say the sportsmen need the commercial fishermen and we need the sportsmen. If we are going to win against pollution, forestry and hydro dams we are going to need each other.

Mr. Rose: In other words, you just think it takes planning, that the two groups can live

[Interpr tation]

comme des fouailleuses qui nivellent le terrain. Notre gouvernement provincial a dit que cela ne correspondait pas   la r alit , bien que nous le voyions de nos propres yeux sur le film.

M. Rose: D'autres d put s aimeraient peut- tre d velopper cette question, mais je n'ai plus que dix minutes. J'aurais une question relative   la p che sportive. On nous a dit que les b n fices par poisson seraient plus grands, ainsi que l'investissement, si l'on tenait compte des milliers de p cheurs sportifs dot s de tout l' quipement voulu pour faire de la p che commerciale. Vous vous opposez assez vivement   la p che sportive et le rendement par poisson pour notre  conomie est probablement plus fort.

Avez-vous des suggestions   formuler   propos de la restriction  ventuelle de la p che sportive ou qu'en pensez-vous,   part le fait que cela tend   vous priver d'une source de revenu int ressante?

M. Bubl : Je dirais que nous devons tirer profit de la bonne foi des p cheurs sportifs mais pas de ceux qui ont inaugur  des tournois commerciaux. Ces gens sont plus vou s au commerce que ce que nous connaissions avant.

M. Rose: Est-ce que vous parlez du Vancouver *Sun*?

M. Bubl : Le Vancouver *Sun* ferait partie de cette liste.

M. Rose: Vous vous opposez donc au tournoi du Vancouver *Sun*.

M. Bubl : Oui.   mon avis, les seuls tournois sans but commercial sont ceux qui sont organis s par les associations sportives.

M. Rose: Comme les tournois de bar et autres du genre.

M. Bubl : Oui.

M. Rose: Vous ne croyez pas qu'ils peuvent causer des ennuis.

M. Bubl : Ils ne nuisent pas au p cheur de m tier. Je crois qu'ils peuvent c toyer. Nous devons le faire. Je dirais que les sportifs ont besoin des p cheurs de m tier et inversement. Si nous r ussissons   lutter contre la pollution, la for t et les barrages hydrauliques, nous aurons besoin l'un de l'autre.

M. Rose: Autrement dit, pour que les deux groupes puissent cohabiter, il faut faire

[Text]

together but at present there are not sufficient regulations to protect your interests?

Mr. Bublé: Yes. One of the main problems with the sports derby is that the idea is to get the biggest fish possible. If a 10 pound fish is caught and then, later, a 14 pound one, the 10 pounder is thrown overboard. That is the kind of thing that is happening.

Mr. Rose: I would not throw it overboard; I would put it under the seat.

The Chairman: Mr. Crouse.

Mr. Crouse: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have a few questions for Mr. Bublé. Are you a Canadian, Mr. Bublé?

Mr. Bublé: Yes, I was born in Vancouver.

Mr. Crouse: Are you a herring seiner owner?

Mr. Bublé: I am a salmon seiner. I used to be a herring seiner too, but the salmon seiner is different. I own my own boat.

Mr. Crouse: You own your own boat?

Mr. Bublé: Yes.

Mr. Crouse: Are you seriously suggesting in your initial brief—and I must confess I had some difficulty dovetailing the one you read this morning with the one which was originally provided to the Committee—that the federal government assume insurance premiums, interest payments and depreciation for herring seiners who are unable to fish and, if so, how do you suggest this would be policed?

Mr. Bublé: I think that question should be directed to Mr. Cameron, because actually his brief was supposed to be read first. When the Chairman called me up I came up and gave the salmon brief. Actually it was supposed to be the other way around.

Mr. Crouse: I see.

Mr. Bublé: I think Mr. Cameron should answer that question, although I could.

Mr. Crouse: All right, Mr. Bublé.

The Chairman: I was not aware that this brief would be in two parts.

[Interpretation]

preuve de planification, mais à l'heure actuelle, il n'y a pas suffisamment de règlements pour protéger vos intérêts.

M. Bublé: Et l'une des grandes difficultés relatives aux tournois de pêche c'est qu'il faut obtenir le plus grand nombre de poissons possible. Si vous prenez un poisson de 10 livres et ensuite un de 14 livres, vous jetez celui de 10 livres à l'eau. C'est le genre de choses qui se passe.

M. Rose: Je ne le rejeterais pas, je le mettrais sous le siège.

Le président: Monsieur Crouse.

M. Crouse: Monsieur le président, je voudrais poser quelques questions à monsieur Bublé. Êtes-vous canadien?

M. Bublé: Oui, je suis né à Vancouver.

M. Crouse: Est-ce que vous êtes propriétaire d'un sennetier de hareng?

M. Bublé: Je suis un pêcheur de saumon à la seine. Avant je pêchais le hareng, mais le saumon c'est différent. J'ai mon propre bateau.

M. Crouse: Votre propre bateau?

M. Bublé: Oui.

M. Crouse: Dans votre mémoire, proposez-vous sérieusement, je dois vous avouer que j'ai eu un peu de difficulté à raccorder celui que vous avez lu ce matin à celui que vous avez fourni au comité, que le gouvernement fédéral se charge des primes d'assurance, des paiements d'intérêt et de la dépréciation des sennetiers de hareng qui ne peuvent pêcher et, dans le cas de l'affirmative, comment cela serait-il appliqué?

M. Bublé: Je crois que vous devriez adresser votre question à monsieur Cameron parce que c'est son mémoire qui devait être lu en premier. Lorsque le président m'a appelé, je suis venu et je lui ai donné le mémoire sur le saumon. En fait, ce devait être le contraire. Vous pourriez poser votre question.

M. Crouse: Je vois.

M. Bublé: Je crois que monsieur Cameron devrait répondre à cette question, même si je pouvais le faire.

M. Crouse: Très bien, monsieur.

Le président: Je ne savais pas que le mémoire serait donné en deux parties.

[Texte]

Mr. Whelan: It said in the original brief that we could expect an additional brief when they appeared before the Committee.

The Chairman: I was of the impression that Mr. Bublé's brief was first to be read. I think we can continue with Mr. Bublé and then have Mr. Cameron later on.

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Bublé, you mentioned the lack of flood control on rivers. Whose responsibility would this be, the federal or provincial governments?

Mr. Bublé: The federal responsibility in this province.

Mr. Crouse: For the control of flood waters.

Mr. Bublé: The Department of Fisheries.

Mr. Crouse: Are you faced with a serious pollution problem as a result of oil discharged from tankers or other ships in this area?

Mr. Bublé: Well, not as yet, but with this super port coming in and bigger tankers—the oil companies and other companies say it never happens—it is bound to happen. If just once in the Gulf of Georgia a 500,000 ton tanker went down our Fraser River would be finished and the shell fish in the whole Gulf of Georgia would be finished for many years. We would lose salmon for four years.

Mr. Crouse: What you are telling the Committee then, Mr. Bublé, is that your concern is not so much the oil which may be discharged with total disregard for federal laws on this matter but for tankers which may go down and despoil the area.

Mr. Bublé: Yes.

Mr. Crouse: Then what proposal would you make to the federal government to eliminate this situation? Are you suggesting that we should not have oil carried by tankers?

Mr. Bublé: No, but we should know whose jurisdiction this is if something did happen and what those people would do. Could they force them to salvage or clean up the mess? It happened down in the States and it was provincial versus federal. No one knew who was in charge and they were fighting each other. In the meantime the debris is there. I would like to know beforehand who has the jurisdiction and what we can do about it and

[Interprétation]

M. Whelan: Il est indiqué dans le mémoire original qu'on devait s'attendre à un autre mémoire lorsqu'ils témoigneraient devant le Comité.

Le président: J'avais l'impression que le mémoire de monsieur Bublé devait être lu le premier. Je crois que nous pouvons continuer à interroger monsieur Bublé. Nous inviterons ensuite monsieur Cameron.

M. Crouse: Monsieur Bublé, vous avez mentionné le manque de contrôle des inondations dans les rivières. Est-ce qu'à votre avis, cela relèverait du gouvernement fédéral ou provincial?

M. Bublé: Du gouvernement fédéral.

M. Crouse: Pour le contrôle des inondation.

M. Bublé: Du ministère des Pêches.

M. Crouse: Est-ce que vous devez faire face à un grave problème de pollution à la suite du déversement du pétrole des pétroliers ou d'autres navires dans cette région?

M. Bublé: Non, pas jusqu'à présent, mais avec un plus grand port et de plus gros navires-citernes, les sociétés de pétrole et d'autres sociétés affirment que cela ne se produit jamais, mais cela risque de se produire. Si un navire-citerne de 500,000 tonnes coulait une seule fois dans Georgia Gulf le fleuve Fraser serait ruiné et les mollusques et crustacés dans le Georgia Gulf disparaîtraient pendant plusieurs années. Le saumon serait absent pendant quatre ans.

M. Crouse: Vous dites au Comité que vous ne vous préoccupez pas tellement du pétrole qui peut être déchargé, au mépris des lois fédérales en la matière, mais plutôt des navires-citernes qui pourraient couler et endommager toute la région.

M. Bublé: Oui.

M. Crouse: Que proposeriez-vous comme moyen pour éliminer ce danger? Estimez-vous que le pétrole ne devrait pas être transporté sur des navires-citernes?

M. Bublé: Non, mais nous devrions savoir de qui relève cette question, si quelque chose se produisait ou sur ce que feraient ces personnes. Pourraient-elles les forcer à sauver ou à nettoyer la zone? Cela s'est produit aux États-Unis et il y a eu opposition entre le gouvernement fédéral et le gouvernement provincial. Personne ne savait qui était chargé de ce domaine et ils luttaient l'un contre l'autre. Entretemps, les débris étaient là.

[Text]

then leave it up to the men who are in charge of pollution.

Mr. Crouse: I think that is a very good point, Mr. Chairman, and I hope that it is duly noted, because this is something which is controversial at present. We saw this happen when the *Torrey Canyon* went down, we have seen it happen on the American coast where drilling was not properly supervised and large areas of the ocean have been despoiled. I think the witness has raised a very good point which not only the federal government but the provincial government as well might take into consideration. I hope that as a result of his testimony this will be brought forth at a future federal-provincial conference so that a determination can be made as to who is responsible for oil pollution. I feel, as one deeply interested in the fishing industry on the east coast, that this is a very important matter.

Mr. Rose: Are you going on to another subject?

Mr. Crouse: In a way I regret that I have not had time to study the witness's brief because it was just presented. I was avidly searching for his comments in what I thought was a resumé of the brief before me, therefore I have no further questions at the moment.

Mr. Rose: Mr. Chairman, I have just a comment on the line that Mr. Crossman was pursuing. The Canada Shipping Act was introduced into Parliament, I believe, last Thursday which envisages protection along this line. It deals with boarding and inspection of vessels and was introduced by Mr. Richardson. It is an interim measure before this thing is finally and completely examined and overhauled. It was supposed to go to Committee but it did not get finished. At least it has been introduced.

The Chairman: Mr. Crouse.

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, I have summarized as quickly as I can my views on the brief presented by the witness. As I say, I think he has raised a most important point which must be considered by federal and provincial governments, namely a determination as to which government is responsible for the payment of damages to the resort owners, to the fisheries interests, ship owners and so on when an oil tanker goes down. This is something that has not as yet been resolved and I hope that his testimony is such that it will bring to the attention of all governments con-

[Interpretation]

J'aimerais bien savoir de qui relève la question et ce qu'on peut faire, et ensuite le laisser entre les mains des personnes qui s'occupent du domaine de la pollution.

M. Crouse: J'estime que c'est une très bonne proposition, et j'espère qu'on en a bien pris note parce que c'est un sujet de controverse à l'heure actuelle. Nous l'avons vu lorsque le *Torrey Canyon* a coulé, nous l'avons constaté sur la côte américaine où le forage n'était pas surveillé d'assez près et où de grandes zones de l'océan ont été souillées. Je crois que le témoin a soulevé un point très intéressant que non seulement le gouvernement fédéral mais aussi le gouvernement provincial devraient étudier. J'espère qu'à la suite de ce témoignage, cette question sera soulevée lors de la prochaine conférence fédérale-provinciale afin de déterminer de qui relèverait exactement la question de la pollution par le pétrole. Il me semble que c'est une question très importante pour qui s'intéresse à l'industrie de la pêche sur la côte est.

M. Rose: Allez-vous aborder une autre question?

M. Crouse: D'une certaine manière, je regrette de ne pas avoir pu étudier à fond le mémoire présenté par le témoin. J'attendais ses commentaires dans ce que je croyais être un résumé du mémoire. C'est pourquoi je n'ai pas d'autres questions à poser pour l'instant.

M. Rose: Pour faire suite à ce que monsieur Crouse disait, la loi sur la marine marchande du Canada a été présentée par monsieur Richardson au Parlement jeudi dernier, en vue, je crois, de prévoir des mesures de protection à cet effet. Cela a trait à l'arraisonnement et à l'inspection des navires. C'est une mesure temporaire prise avant l'examen définitif et complet. On devait renvoyer le projet au Comité mais on ne l'a pas terminé.

Le président: Monsieur Crouse.

M. Crouse: Monsieur le président, j'ai résumé aussi rapidement que possible mes conclusions sur le mémoire présenté par le témoin. Je crois qu'il a soulevé un point très important qui doit être étudié par les gouvernements fédéral et provincial surtout pour décider quel gouvernement sera chargé du paiement des dommages aux propriétaires des plages, aux exploitants forestiers, aux propriétaires de navires et autres quand un pétrolier coule. On n'a pas encore trouvé de solution au problème et j'espère que le témoignage de monsieur Bublé attirera l'attention

[Texte]

cerned the need for establishing legislation which will determine who is responsible for damages.

The Chairman: Mr. Whelan, you are next.

Mr. Whelan: Mr. Chairman, I just want to ask a couple of questions. First of all, the witness spoke of sports fishermen and derbies. Could he elaborate a bit on this by telling us how they work and why they are so much against them.

Mr. Bublé: Mr. Chairman, in the first place this is one area where the commercial fishermen have been turned out of after working there for 50 years in some cases. We went along with it because we thought it was going to be for sports fishing. As long as sportsmen said there it was fine, but now these commercial derbies have come in there and taken over, with big prizes of \$25,000. Two or three promoters are making quite a bit of money out of this.

Mr. Whelan: Could you explain how they make their money. Do the participants in the derby contribute to the amount of money these promoters make?

Mr. Bublé: Yes, every entrant pays a \$10 or \$15 fee and then they are entitled to win that prize and the promoters get what is left over—which is quite a sum.

Mr. Whelan: How much do they get—80 per cent of the \$10.

Mr. Bublé: I could not say exactly what the percentage is. In my opinion, it is the same as a farmer evicted from his land and then it is turned into a gambling casino or a golf course. I can see it if it is something for the benefit of our people—like the super port which is supposed to help all of our people. The farmers in that case could not complain too much because, after all, it is going to help all of British Columbia. But when you take land or water away from fishermen and give it to promoters to reap the benefit, that is not right as far as we are concerned.

Mr. Whelan: You are saying that these promoters make a very good thing out of these derbies. Do the sports fishermen who participate have to pay a licence to the federal government?

[Interprétation]

sur la nécessité pour les gouvernements d'adopter des mesures législatives destinées à régler ces questions de responsabilité en cas de dommages.

Le président: Monsieur Whelan, vous avez la parole.

M. Whelan: Monsieur le président, j'aimerais poser quelques autres questions. Tout d'abord au sujet de la pêche sportive et des tournois de pêche. Est-ce qu'il pourrait nous donner quelques détails sur la manière dont se déroulent ces tournois et pourquoi il y a une telle opposition?

M. Bublé: Tout d'abord, monsieur le président, c'est un domaine dont les pêcheurs commerciaux ont été rejetés souvent après y avoir travaillé pendant 50 ans, dans certains cas. Nous avons appuyé ces tournois parce que nous croyions que cela allait favoriser la pêche sportive. Aussi longtemps que les pêcheurs sportifs prenaient part, c'était bien, mais maintenant, on a lancé des tournois commerciaux où l'on offre de gros prix de \$25,000. Deux ou trois organisateurs y font pas mal d'argent.

M. Whelan: Pouvez-vous nous expliquer comment ces gens font de l'argent? Est-ce que les participants paient une certaine somme d'argent à ces organisateurs?

M. Bublé: Oui, chaque candidat verse \$10 ou \$15 pour participer au concours et l'organisation reçoit le montant qui reste après la distribution des prix, ce qui représente une jolie somme.

M. Whelan: Combien reçoivent-ils? 80 p. 100 de \$10?

M. Bublé: Je ne pourrais pas vous donner le pourcentage exact. A mon avis, c'est la même chose que si un cultivateur était expulsé de ses terres et qu'on y installait un casino ou un terrain de golf. Je comprends cela si cela sert l'intérêt du public, comme l'aménagement d'un port géant qui est censé aider les gens. Les cultivateurs ne pouvaient porter plainte parce que cela va profiter à toute la population de la Colombie-Britannique, mais lorsque vous enlevez de la terre ou des eaux des pêcheurs et que vous l'accordez à des organisateurs qui vont en recueillir tous les bénéfices, et ce n'est que juste à notre avis.

M. Whelan: Vous dites que ces tournois leur rapportent beaucoup d'argent. Est-ce que les pêcheurs sportifs doivent payer un permis au gouvernement fédéral?

[Text]

Mr. Bublé: I am not sure if they have to have a licence for salt water fishing or not.

Mr. Whelan: If they do not have a licence do you think they should have a licence?

Mr. Bublé: I think everyone should be licenced out there so at least you could keep track of them. The Department of Fisheries do a good job in keeping track of them but they cannot begin to have an official on every boat. You know yourself they get a lot of these small fish and they keep throwing them overboard to get the larger ones so they can win the prize. The goal is to win the prize, so they throw the rest of the small fish overboard—yet in 30 years time our children will welcome that fish to eat. I do not think there is another country where this would happen.

Mr. Whelan: Do the promoters of the derby raise this money for charitable purposes or for their own purpose?

Mr. Bublé: For their own pockets.

Mr. Whelan: The other question I had was on pollution. Mr. Crouse has expressed his concern. What the witness has said about it is of course of concern to everyone, and the matter of jurisdiction is of deep concern to everyone.

You did not say it but I think you meant to say that as the fishermen could be put out of business for four years they should be compensated? In other words, their livelihood would be lost and you feel in such a case they should be compensated. Is that what you meant?

Mr. Bublé: I was hoping it would never come to that, but oil pollution would hurt the shell fish, oysters and so on for many years to come. I do not know how many years it would be before things would be back to normal. I would say that there should be extra precaution taken so it does not happen.

Mr. Whelan: Thank you.

The Chairman: Mr. Howard.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Mr. Chairman, I think perhaps we should put on the record that there was a bit of awkwardness here in that the brief which Mr. Bublé has just read unfortunately was not contained within the brief provided to members. It was in two parts and somewhere in the make-up of it the second part was lost, therefore it was difficult for us to try to follow it. I was trying to find what you were reading in the brief that was

[Interpretation]

M. Bublé: Je ne sais pas s'ils doivent avoir un permis de pêche dans l'eau salée ou non.

M. Whelan: S'ils n'ont pas de permis, estimez-vous qu'ils devraient avoir un permis?

M. Bublé: J'estime que tout le monde devrait y prendre un permis, ainsi on pourrait les suivre. Le ministère des Pêches fait du bon travail pour contrôler ces gens, mais ils ne peuvent envoyer un agent par embarcation. Vous le savez très bien qu'ils prennent beaucoup de petits poissons qu'ils jettent par-dessus bord pour en prendre des plus gros afin de gagner le prix. Il s'agit surtout de gagner. Ils jettent donc les petits poissons et peut-être que dans trente ans nos enfants auront besoin de ces poissons pour vivre. Je ne crois pas que cela se produise dans un autre pays.

M. Whelan: Est-ce que cet argent sert à des buts charitables ou aux buts purement égoïstes des organisateurs?

M. Bublé: Cela ne sert que leur bourse.

M. Whelan: J'aurais aussi d'autres questions à poser au sujet de la pollution. Le témoin s'est montré inquiet face à ce problème. Il a dit que cela intéressait tout le monde, ainsi que la question de responsabilité.

Vous ne l'avez pas dit, mais je pense que vous avez voulu dire qu'étant donné le fait que le pêcheur peut se trouver sans travail pendant quatre ans, on devrait leur verser une indemnité. Autrement dit, leur gagne-pain disparaîtrait et vous croyez que, dans pareil cas, ils devraient être indemnisés. Est-ce que c'est ce que vous vouliez dire?

M. Bublé: J'espère bien qu'on n'en arrivera pas là, mais la pollution par le pétrole blesserait les huîtres, les crustacés, et autres pendant plusieurs années. Je ne sais pas au juste combien d'années s'écouleraient avant que les choses reprennent leur cours normal. Je dirais qu'il faudrait faire preuve de plus de précautions pour que cela ne se produise.

M. Whelan: Merci.

Le président: Monsieur Howard.

M. Howard (Skeena): Monsieur le président, nous devrions peut-être mettre au compte rendu qu'il y a eu quelques difficultés dues au fait que le mémoire que monsieur Bublé vient de lire n'était pas le même que celui qui nous avait été remis. Il était composé de deux parties et une partie s'est perdue. Donc, il a été très difficile de suivre ce que vous lisiez. J'ai essayé de le faire mais ce n'était pas possible et je crois que les

[Texte]

before me and I am sure other members are doing the same thing. If it sounds a little odd to you this is the reason.

Just this morning in the Vancouver Province there was an item to the effect that the Minister of Fisheries had made a declaration on his way back from Japan that he had invited the Japanese fishing interests to fish within Canadian waters for dogfish, which is a predator. He claimed that the stocks of dogfish that Japan normally fish are declining and that there is a market for dogfish in Japan, which we have known for some time. Do you have any views on how we can organize our own dogfishery or whether it is more practical to provide work for Canadians in this field than it is to do it the way he suggests?

Mr. Bublé: I would say that we have the vessels and the equipment to look after this fishery quite easily. It is just a matter of making it worthwhile, that the men and boats make decent wages in going out there.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Have any proposals been made to vessel owners or to other groups of fisheries on the west coast in recent months about a plan to establish a dogfishery on an economic basis?

Mr. Bublé: We have asked them many times to bring something up. I think last year \$25,000 was given, but that is not enough money to rig out some of our bigger boats. We need much more money than that to rig them out, you see.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Yes, I know that propositions have been put forward to the government in this connection.

Mr. Bublé: But none the other way.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Well, that is what I was inquiring about.

Mr. Whelan: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order—perhaps Mr. Howard is going to go further—based on this same article the Minister said that he was going to ask the Japanese officials to co-operate with Canadian officials in working out a scheme whereby Canadian fishermen somehow could catch these fish in the Japanese interest.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Well, I do not know if we have an answer yet.

Mr. Whelan: I gathered from what you said, Mr. Howard, that you thought the Japa-

[Interprétation]

autres députés ont rencontré la même difficulté. Cela peut vous sembler bizarre, mais c'est là la raison.

Dans le journal *Province* de Vancouver de ce matin, il y avait un article à l'effet que le ministre des Pêches avait fait une déclaration en rentrant du Japon, à savoir qu'il avait invité des entreprises de pêche japonaises à venir dans les eaux canadiennes pour pêcher le chien de mer, un poisson prédateur. Il a prétendu que les réserves de ce poisson diminuaient au Japon et qu'il y a un marché japonais pour ce poisson. Savez-vous comment nous pourrions organiser notre propre pêche au chien de mer ou est-ce plus pratique de donner du travail aux Canadiens dans ce domaine que de le faire de la manière qu'il suppose?

M. Bublé: Je dirais que nous avons les navires et l'équipement pour faire cette pêche assez facilement. Il s'agit tout simplement de le rendre rentable, que les membres de l'équipage et que les navires rapportent suffisamment d'argent pour aller au large.

M. Howard (Skeena): Est-ce qu'il y a eu des propositions faites aux armateurs ou autres groupes de pêche sur la côte ouest au cours des derniers mois au sujet d'un plan pour établir la pêche aux chiens de mer sur une base économique?

M. Bublé: Nous leur avons demandé bien souvent de faire quelque chose. Je crois que l'an dernier on a donné \$25,000, mais ça n'est pas assez d'argent pour équiper un de nos plus gros bateau. Nous avons besoin de beaucoup plus d'argent que cela pour les équiper, voyez-vous.

M. Howard (Skeena): Oui, je sais que des propositions ont été avancées au gouvernement à ce sujet.

M. Bublé: Mais aucune dans l'autre sens.

M. Howard (Skeena): Eh bien, c'est ce que je voulais savoir.

M. Whelan: Monsieur le président, sur un rappel au Règlement, M. Howard va peut-être s'avancer un peu plus au sujet de cet article, M. Davis a dit qu'il demanderait aux autorités japonaises de travailler avec les autorités canadiennes à établir un programme en vertu duquel les Canadiens pourraient prendre ces poissons pour les Japonais.

M. Howard (Skeena): Eh bien, je ne sais pas si nous avons eu une réponse encore.

M. Whelan: D'après ce que vous avez dit, monsieur Howard, j'ai conclu que vous pen-

[Text]

nese fishermen were going to catch the fish.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Mr. Davis, in the *Vancouver Province* article, is referred to having said that he hoped that Canadian fishermen would be involved in the fisheries aspect of it and that the Japanese would simply be involved in the processing and distribution of it. That is how I read the article. I do not want to quibble with you, Mr. Whelan, over what Mr. Davis meant, whether he is misquoted or not quoted, but the point of fact is that this is the second time that Mr. Davis has made this suggestion in recent months and I am trying to find out from Mr. Bubl  whether we might not have a program that would involve all Canadians and not really in effect sell out our fisheries prospects to other nations.

The Chairman: Do you have any other questions, Mr. Howard?

Mr. Howard (Skeena): No, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Next on my list is Mr. Goode.

Mr. Goode: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. As you know, in recent months the Minister of Fisheries has suggested that he is going to work on some baseline legislation to protect Hecate Strait and Queen Charlotte Sound. Have your people ever experienced difficulty with Japanese and Russian fishermen, and do you favour this baseline legislation?

Mr. Bubl : I think Mr. Cameron should answer that question, because it is in his brief. Mine is strictly salmon or salmon products.

Mr. Goode: Do you not feel that this covers salmon products?

Mr. Bubl : Well, we do not have too much of that. We worry about the trawl fleet and halibut fleet in respect of the the 12-mile limit more than we do in the salmon area.

Mr. Goode: The only thing that interested me in your statement was that you felt that the \$25,000 fishery loan was not enough, that you felt it should be \$50,000. Are you aware that on the east coast of Canada the provincial governments supply money for the purchase of fish boats and that the particular government in British Columbia has not seen

[Interpretation]

siez que les p cheurs japonais allaient prendre ce poisson.

M. Howard (Skeena): Dans l'article du *Vancouver Province*, on dit que M. Davis a d clar  qu'il esp rait que les p cheurs canadiens s'occuperaient de la p che et que les japonais s'occuperaient simplement du conditionnement et de la distribution. C'est ainsi que j'ai lu l'article. Mais nous n'allons pas nous disputer, monsieur Whelan, sur ce que M. Davis voulait dire, qu'il ait  t  cit    faux ou non cit , mais le point c'est que c'est la deuxi me fois que M. Davis a fait cette suggestion au cours des derniers mois et je voudrais que M. Bubl  nous dise si ce serait pas possible d'avoir un programme qui int resserait tous les Canadiens et qui ne passerait pas notre possibilit    d'autres pays.

Le pr sident: Avez-vous d'autres questions, monsieur Howard?

M. Howard (Skeena): Non, monsieur le pr sident.

Le pr sident: Vous  tes le suivant sur la liste, monsieur Goode.

M. Goode: Merci, monsieur le pr sident. Comme vous le savez, ces derniers mois, le ministre des P cheries a sugg r  qu'il pr parerait des lois de base pour prot ger sur les lignes de base le d troit d'H cate et le d troit de la Reine Charlotte. Est-ce que vos p cheurs ont d j  eu des difficult s avec les p cheurs japonais et russes, et  tes-vous en faveur de telles lois de base.

M. Bubl : Je crois que M. Cameron devrait r pondre parce que ceci se trouve dans son m moire. Le mien touche strictement le saumon et les produits du saumon.

M. Goode: Ne croyez-vous pas que ceci couvre les produits du saumon?

M. Bubl : Eh bien, nous n'avons pas beaucoup l -dessus. Nous nous inqui tons de la flotte de chalutiers et de la flotte de p che au fl tan   l' gard de la limite de 12 milles, plus que nous ne le faisons dans la r gion du saumon.

M. Goode: La seule chose qui m'a int ress  dans ce que vous avez dit, c'est que vous estimiez que les \$25,000 n' taient pas suffisants, que vous estimiez que c' tait \$50,000 qu'il faudrait proposer. Savez-vous que sur la c te est du Canada, les gouvernements provinciaux fournissent l'argent pour l'achat de bateaux de p che et qu'en Colombie-Bri-

[Texte]

fit to help you? Would you suggest that the provincial government enter this field?

Mr. Bublé: Well, I do not care which government enters the field, but it should be raised. \$25,000 does not go very far because, as you know, if you want to build a power skiff or new herring nets it costs you right there \$30,000 or \$40,000. And in respect of a new engine installation \$25,000 does not go very far on these large boats. I would say that it should be at least \$50,000, which is the amount our Association has requested. Most of our members feel that to overhaul a boat completely, to buy a new one and fix it up, or repairing an old one—changing the winch and so on—requires more than \$25,000. Mind you, \$25,000 has been a good jump and I have to commend the members for bringing it up that far, but I would say that it should go up to \$50,000. And if the provincial government goes ahead and helps, that is all for the better.

Mr. Goode: May I say that some of us had an awful time getting it to \$25,000.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I could raise a point here.

The Chairman: On a point of order, Mr. Howard?

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Did I understand Mr. Goode to say that this has now been raised to \$25,000?

Mr. Goode: I think it has been announced that legislation is coming in to cover that. I think we covered this in the Fisheries Committee. You may have been absent at the time.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): No, no. I am just trying to understand from you whether it has been raised or not.

Mr. Goode: Well, I believe that it has been announced that legislation to this effect is forthcoming. As you remember, in the Fisheries Committee we had some difficulty with technicalities.

Something that concerns me, and I think it concerns all of us around the table, is the fact that the new legislation announced by the Minister of Fisheries does not include refinancing of vessels. Do you think it should include the refinancing of vessels in order that you could, if you wished, get away from financing by canneries and some of the implications that are implied by this?

[Interprétation]

tannique, le gouvernement provincial n'a pas cru bon de faire la même chose? Est-ce que vous voudriez que le gouvernement provincial entre dans ce domaine?

M. Bublé: Peu m'importe, quelque soit le gouvernement, pourvu qu'on l'augmente. \$25,000 ne nous mènent pas très loin car si nous voulons construire une embarcation à moteur ou des nouvelles harenguières, il nous en coûte là \$30,000 ou \$40,000 et pour l'installation d'un nouveau moteur \$25,000 ne vont pas loin sur ces gros bateaux. Je dirais que l'emprunt devrait être de \$50,000 et c'est le montant que notre association a demandé. La plupart de nos membres estiment que pour radoubler complètement un bateau, pour en acheter un neuf et l'aménager, ou en réparer un vieux, pour changer un moulinet ou n'importe quoi, ça leur coûte plus que \$25,000. Je ne dis pas que \$25,000 n'a pas été une bonne hausse et je tiens à féliciter les membres pour l'avoir fait monter là, mais je dirais qu'il devrait monter à \$50,000. Et si le gouvernement provincial nous aide, tant mieux.

M. Goode: Permettez-moi de dire que certains de nous on beaucoup de peine déjà à obtenir \$25,000.

M. Howard (Skeena): Monsieur le président, j'invoque le Règlement.

Le président: Un rappel au Règlement, monsieur Howard?

M. Howard (Skeena): Ai-je entendu M. Goode dire que le montant a été augmenté à \$25,000?

M. Goode: Je crois qu'on l'a annoncé, que la loi va être présentée. Je crois que nous avons parlé de cela au Comité des pêches. Vous étiez peut-être absent alors.

M. Howard (Skeena): Non. Je voudrais simplement savoir de vous si le prêt a été haussé.

M. Goode: Eh bien, je crois qu'une loi a été annoncée, à cet effet. Si vous vous souvenez, au Comité des pêches, nous avons eu certaines difficultés d'ordre technique.

Mais une chose qui nous intéresse tous et moi de même, c'est que dans la loi annoncée par le ministre des Pêches, il n'est pas question de refinancement des bateaux. Trouvez-vous qu'on devrait y trouver une disposition concernant le refinancement des vaisseaux afin que, si vous le désirez, vous pourrez éviter le financement par les conserveries et les conséquences désastreuses dont vous avez parlé.

[Text]

Mr. Bublé: Yes, I think most of our members would be very glad to have this because, as you know, the cannery have been our banks. You cannot blame them for it because they are the only ones that would give the fishermen money. If you go to a bank manager you have to make application for loans, fill out this and that and wait a year, meanwhile your bills are there and you have to pay them. I would think this refinancing would help the vessel owners quite a bit to get out of the companies' hands.

Mr. Goode: I know you are concerned with pollution because you brought up in your brief a little while ago about oil slicks and so on, particularly from the new harbour. Although you did not mention it, I am sure you are very concerned about the offshore drilling that is going on, because this is where the big problem came in the United States. Would you favour a group made up perhaps of representatives from industry, unions and government being set up to study and to recommend to government whether the provincial government should handle it, whether the federal government should handle it, and whether there should be research on tides and this type of thing?

Mr. Bublé: Yes, I think that would be a must.

Mr. Goode: In respect of this one being built now off the coast, do you think if there was an accident and an oil slick resulted it would come onto the coast of British Columbia, onto our beaches and into our rivers?

Mr. Bublé: It depends on wind conditions and tides.

Mr. Goode: But is it possible?

Mr. Bublé: Oh, yes, very possible. That is why we are very worried about it.

Mr. Goode: You mentioned the *Sun* Salmon Derby. It has been traditional to hold this derby and it is enjoyed by many sports fishermen. Do you not think there is a difference between the *Sun* Derby which is held on a non profit basis and the derbies being promoted now by people seeking profits from them?

Mr. Bublé: Well, I would say there is some difference, yes.

Mr. Goode: Would you say one was more evil than the other one?

Mr. Bublé: Yes.

Mr. Goode: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[Interpretation]

M. Bublé: Oui, je crois que la plupart de nos membres en serait très heureux, car comme vous le savez, les conserveries ont été nos banques. On ne peut les blâmer, parce qu'elles les seules qui veulent prêter aux pêcheurs. Si vous aller voir un gérant de banque, vous devez demander des emprunts, remplir ceci et cela et attendre un an, entre-temps, vos factures sont là et il vous faut les payer. Je dirais que ce refinancement aiderait les propriétaires de bateaux dans une grande mesure à se débarrasser des conserveries.

M. Goode: Je sais que vous vous inquiétez de la pollution parce que vous avez mentionné dans votre mémoire, un peu plus tôt, les nappes d'huile, etc, surtout du nouveau port. Bien que vous ne l'avez pas mentionné, je suis sûr que le forage en mer vous inquiète, car c'est devenu un grand problème aux États-Unis. Est-ce que vous seriez en faveur d'un groupe d'industries, de syndicats et du gouvernement qui se forme pour étudier cette question et faire des recommandations au gouvernement, que ce soit sous la direction du gouvernement fédéral ou du gouvernement provincial, ou qu'il devrait y avoir des recherches sur les marées et ainsi de suite?

M. Bublé: Oui, je crois que ce serait nécessaire.

M. Goode: En ce qui concerne celle qu'on construit présentement au large de la côte, pensez-vous que s'il arrive un accident et qu'une nappe d'huile en résulte, elle atteindrait le littoral de la Colombie-Britannique, ainsi que nos plages et nos rivières.

M. Bublé: Cela dépend du vent et des marées.

M. Goode: Mais, est-ce possible?

M. Bublé: Oui, et très possible. Voilà pourquoi ça nous fait peur.

M. Goode: Vous avez mentionné le concours de pêche au saumon du *Sun*. Il a été un concours traditionnel dont de nombreux sportifs tiraient partie. Est-ce que vous n'estimez pas qu'il y a une grande différence entre le concours du *Sun* qui est tenu sans but lucratif et les concours organisés maintenant par des gens qui cherchent le profit.

M. Bublé: Oui, je dirais qu'il y a une grande différence.

M. Goode: Diriez-vous que l'un est plus mauvais que l'autre?

M. Bublé: Oui.

M. Goode: Merci, monsieur le président.

[Texte]

The Chairman: Taking the time element into consideration, is it agreed that we call Mr. Cameron to the table to give the other part of the brief and then questions could be put to whoever was ready to answer?

Some hon. members: Agreed.

The Chairman: I will now call Mr. Cameron to the table to give a summary of his part of the brief.

Mr. T. Cameron (Secretary, Fishing Vessel Owners' Association of British Columbia): Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, may I apologize for any confusion that arose due to the apparent non-delivery of the part of the brief that Mr. Bubl  went into. We did in fact send 40 copies of it to Mr. J. H. Bennett. The one that apparently the members have went to Mr. Bennett on April 10 and the second part of it went to him on April 11 or 12 with a note asking him to put them together. Maybe the federal government should be considering the late delivery of the mails as well. In any event, when I leave here this morning I will get another 20 copies and have them delivered to you.

The salmon fishery is of such importance to us in B.C. that we thought it better to have an expert in that particular fishery available to answer your questions. What I will now do is to summarize the other part of our brief.

By way of introduction, our organization, which is properly known as the Fishing Vessel Owners' Association of British Columbia, is composed of owners and part owners of fishing vessels who have no financial interest in canneries, cold storage plants or businesses of that nature. Generally speaking our vessels—that is, the ones that belong to our members—are the largest and finest on the west coast and the value of all the vessels in the Association is around \$15 million.

We assume that during the course of this Committee hearing people and briefs you will hear a number of complaints. We would like to start out by saying that while there is no doubt that so far as the west coast fisherman is concerned things could be very much better, generally speaking the members of our organization would like to compliment the new Minister of Fisheries and to express our appreciation for what he is doing and has done to correct some of the problems that face us.

In the salmon fishery for many years we have had a surplus of gear and boats and we

[Interpr tation]

Le pr sident: Est-ce qu'il ne serait pas bon d'appeler maintenant M. Cameron qui nous pr senterait l'autre partie du m moire. Puis ensuite nous passerons la parole   tous ceux qui voudraient poser des questions l -dessus?

Des voix: D'accord.

Le pr sident: Je vais maintenant appeler M. Cameron   la table pour nous donner un sommaire de sa partie du m moire.

M. T. Cameron (secr taire, Fishing Vessel Owners' Association of British Columbia): Monsieur le pr sident, messieurs les membres du Comit , je m'excuse de la confusion cr  e par le fait qu'on ne vous a pas distribu  avant le m moire dont M. Bubl  a parl . De fait, nous avons envoy  40 exemplaires   M. J. H. Bennett. Celui que vous avez, a rejoint M. Bennett le 10 avril et il a re u la deuxi me partie le 11 ou le 12 avec une note lui demandant de les mettre ensemble. Il faudrait peut- tre que le gouvernement examine aussi le retard de la livraison postale. De toute fa on, apr s mon d part d'ici ce matin, je vous ferez parvenir 20 autres exemplaires.

La p che du saumon a une telle importance pour nous en Colombie-Britannique que nous avons pens  qu'il valait mieux avoir un sp cialiste de cette p che qui serait   votre disposition pour r pondre   vos questions. Ce que je vais faire maintenant c'est tout simplement r sumer le reste de notre m moire. Notre organisation qui est appel e *Fishing Vessel Owners' Association of British Columbia* est form e de propri taires et de semi-propri taires de bateaux qui n'ont aucun int r t financier dans les conserveries, les entrep ts frigorifiques ou les entreprises commerciales du genre. Nos bateaux, en g n ral, ceux qui appartiennent   nos membres sont les plus gros et les meilleurs sur la c te ouest et la valeur de tous les b timents dans l'Association se monte   15 millions de dollars environ.

Nous supposons qu'au cours de cette audience du Comit  des p ches, vous entendrez plusieurs critiques. Nous voudrions commencer par vous dire que s'il ne fait pas de doute que pour ce qui est des p cheurs de notre littoral, la situation pourrait  tre bien meilleure, de fa on g n rale, les membres de notre organisation voudraient f liciter le nouveau ministre des P ches et nous voudrions lui dire combien nous sommes heureux qu'il ait pris des mesures et qu'il prendra des mesures pour r soudre certaines des difficult s que nous avons.

Dans la p che au saumon pendant bien des ann es, nous avons eu un exc dent d' quipe-

[Text]

are particularly pleased to see a start on a salmon licence limitation program which we and I think every other organization in the industry on the west coast have advocated for a long time.

We are particularly pleased to note that the Minister has announced the intention of the federal government to buy up and retire old salmon vessels and that he will see to it that the large companies do not by 1970 own more than a small percentage of the salmon fleet. We have suggested this for many years. Of course everybody in the industry knows that the independent owner operates his vessel more efficiently and economically than a large company can possibly do.

We had a serious problem regarding what we felt was fraudulent misrepresentation to the public. The words "Greenland Halibut" were used to sell an inferior though by no means unpalatable type of fish produced on the east coast and known to most of us in the past as turbot.

We are appreciative of his interest in improving provisions with regard to fishermen's loans and extending the coverage available under the Fishermen's Indemnity Plan. I will say more about that later, if I may. Officers of the Department of Fisheries have told us that the Minister runs them off their feet and this is good and necessary in order to bring about a radical change.

Regarding improving conditions in connection with fishermen's loans, the Fisheries Improvement Loans Act was a complete anachronism until the Minister went to work on it. While the government would guarantee loans to fishermen under certain circumstances there was only provision in the Act for guaranteeing loans bearing interest at 5 per cent, and of course for many years nobody has been able to borrow money at 5 per cent.

The provision with regard to interest has been changed but the limit on these loans still remains at \$10,000. We are told that the Minister is considering an increase to \$25,000 but, in our opinion at any rate and in so far as our members are concerned, we feel it imperative that this limit should be raised to a minimum of \$50,000. As Mr. Bublé has already pointed out, expenses to our vessels, by and large big vessels, are considerable. Of course re-engining alone of one of our vessels can cost \$50,000—certainly far more than \$25,000.

[Interpretation]

ment et de bateaux et nous sommes très heureux de voir le plan de limitation des permis que nous et que chaque organisation de ce littoral a préconisé depuis longtemps.

Nous sommes surtout heureux de constater que le ministre a annoncé que le gouvernement fédéral avait l'intention d'acheter et de désaffecter les vieux bâtiments de pêche au saumon et qu'il fera en sorte que les grandes entreprises, dès 1970, ne détiennent qu'un faible pourcentage de la flotte de pêche au saumon. Nous avons suggéré cela depuis des années. D'ailleurs, tout le monde dans l'industrie sait que le propriétaire indépendant exploite son bateau d'une façon plus efficace et plus rentable que les grandes entreprises.

Nous avons eu des difficultés avec ce que nous estimions être une mauvaise représentation auprès du public. Sous le nom de flétan du Groenland, on vendait un genre de poisson de qualité inférieure, mais non immangeable, produit sur la côte est et connu par la plupart de nous par le passé sous le nom de turbots.

Nous sommes heureux de l'intérêt que le ministre y a manifesté à l'amélioration des conditions des emprunts aux pêcheurs et à l'expansion de la couverture disponible en vertu du Plan d'indemnisation des pêcheurs. J'en dirai plus à ce sujet plus tard, si vous le permettez. Les fonctionnaires du ministère des Pêches nous ont dit que le ministre les avait fait travailler durement et c'est excellent parce que nous aurons des changements radicaux.

A propos de l'amélioration des conditions concernant les dispositions, concernant les prêts aux pêcheurs, la Loi sur les prêts aux pêcheurs était un anachronisme complet jusqu'à ce que le ministre s'y attaque. Alors que le gouvernement garantissait des emprunts aux pêcheurs dans certaines circonstances, la Loi ne prévoyait qu'un taux d'intérêt de 5 p. 100, et naturellement, depuis bien des années, personne ne peut emprunter pour 5 p. 100.

Les dispositions concernant l'intérêt ont été modifiées, mais le plafonnement de ces emprunts reste à \$10,000. On nous dit que le ministre envisage de l'élever à \$25,000, mais à notre sens, de toute façon, pour ce qui est de nos membres, nous estimons qu'il est nécessaire d'élever ce plafonnement à \$50,000. Comme M. Bublé vous l'a déjà dit, les dépenses concernant nos bâtiments qui sont de gros bâtiments, de part et d'autre sont considérables. L'installation seule de nouvelles machines dans un de nos vaisseaux coûte beaucoup plus près de \$50,000 que de \$25,000.

[Texte]

I have summarized, gentlemen, to page 3 and, having handed out a few bouquets, let us now say that much remains to be done to make the owning of a fishing vessel on the west coast a sound, economic proposition.

Our members engage in every facet of the industry, generally speaking, which includes the salmon fishery, the halibut fishery, the trawl as opposed to troll, the trawl being a bottom fishery, the tuna fishery and, while there was one, our members engaged in the herring fishery here on the west coast. We have many members who built or bought vessels specifically for that fishery and they are faced with grave economic problems now. We have, I think I can state without any possibility of anyone contradicting me, overfished the herring on the west coast. This resource, which is and was administered by the federal government through the Department of Fisheries, has been permitted—I do not necessarily lay any blame for that—to become depleted to the extent where the Department has realized this and banned all commercial herring fishing for 1968-69 and indicated the probability of no fishing until 1971-72 and possibly later.

“Probably” later, I think I may say now. In the meantime our herring seine vessels which have fished eight or nine months of the year prior to this depletion of the resource have no income at all from herring fishing. Now if we are to lay blame for this depletion, while the proximate cause is undoubtedly the fishermen fishing too hard and too well management was in the hands of the federal government, and of course if the federal government says, “Go ahead and catch a quarter of a million tons” the fishermen will go out and try to do it. It seems to us that now the government should do something to assist these vessel owners who are faced with economic ruin.

I set out on page 4 some figures that are representative. The first one I take on page 4 is actually the smallest investment in our organization in such a boat. The figures shown are those for 1967. His operating expenses were approximately \$7,800, the interest he paid on the mortgage was a little over \$4,000, all of which totals almost \$12,000.

The Chairman: Mr. Cameron, as every member has a copy of the brief I would ask that you make your remarks as brief as possible.

Mr. Cameron: Certainly, Mr. Chairman. You will see the first set of figures on page 4 represents a loss for the last year this vessel

[Interprétation]

J'en suis à la page 3, messieurs et ayant lancé quelques compliments, je tiens à dire qu'il reste beaucoup à faire pour que les propriétaires d'un bâtiment de pêche sur la côte ouest aient une exploitation rentable.

Généralement, nos membres font la pêche de tout, la pêche au saumon, au flétan, la pêche au chalut par opposition aux lignes de fond, la pêche au thon et, lorsqu'elle existait, la pêche au hareng sur la Côte ouest. Un grand nombre de nos membres ont acheté ou construit des bateaux tout spécialement conçus pour la pêche au hareng et ils ont de grandes difficultés économiques à l'heure actuelle. Nous avons, et je puis le dire sans que personne ne puisse le contester, trop pêché le hareng. On a permis, et je ne blâme personne pour cela, que cette ressource qui est et qui était gérée par le gouvernement fédéral par l'entremise du ministère des pêches devienne épuisée jusqu'au point où le ministère s'en est rendu compte et a interdit toute la pêche du hareng pour 1968-1969 et a indiqué que probablement la pêche resterait interdite jusqu'en 1971-1972 et peut-être plus tard.

Je crois pouvoir dire maintenant que ce sera plus tard «probablement». Entre-temps, nos senneurs au hareng qui ont pêché pendant huit ou neuf mois avant cet épuisement de la ressource, ne reçoivent aucune recette de la pêche du hareng. Maintenant, s'il faut blâmer quelqu'un pour cet épuisement, alors que la cause approximative est sans doute que les pêcheurs ont trop pêché, la gestion appartenait au gouvernement fédéral, et bien entendu, si le gouvernement fédéral dit: «Allez et prenez un demi-million de tonnes» le pêcheur le fera ou essaiera de le faire. Il nous semble maintenant que le gouvernement devrait faire quelque chose pour aider les propriétaires de bateaux et les empêcher de faire faillite.

Je donne à la page 4 quelques chiffres qui montrent la situation des pêcheurs et je prends tout d'abord à la page 4, les petits investissements dans les bateaux et l'équipement. Les chiffres donnés se rapportent à 1967. Ses frais d'exploitation ont été d'environ \$7,800, l'intérêt sur l'emprunt hypothécaire qu'il a payé était d'un peu plus de \$4,000, soit un total de près de \$12,000.

Le président: Monsieur Cameron, étant donné que tous les membres ont un exemplaire de votre mémoire, je vous demanderais d'être aussi bref que possible.

M. Cameron: Certainement, monsieur le président. Vous verrez que la première série de chiffres à la page 4 représente une perte

[Text]

fished of over \$4,000. The next set of figures is a mean taken from the largest herring vessels and while of course one can do anything with figures, practically speaking, this shows by a pretty simple accounting procedure how these vessels lost \$23,000-odd.

I will go on to page 5, if I may. These vessels, as I say, could be converted to the trawl fishery but that fishery is in poor condition right now and needs \$20,000 to \$30,000 to do this. Some of our vessels have gone to the east coast. I hope we do not in five years' time see a similar situation there.

The salmon fishery has already been covered by Mr. Bublé.

We have a few members that engage in the trawl fishery. These are the ones who are bothered, at any rate on our coast, by foreign fleets. Headland to headland baselines will do much to assist them. We mention dogfish on page 5 and, as I believe Mr. Whelan has already mentioned, in the *Vancouver Province* this morning is a report of what the Minister hopes to do with the Japanese.

We have no definite position on that. The dangers inherent in inviting the Japanese into our waters are obvious, but so long as any properly policed system is arrived at for decimating or reducing absolutely the dogfish this would be beneficial. Of course if benefits to Canadian fishermen directly by income from the catching of this predator can be achieved, and of course we would be in favour of that.

I move on to the middle of page 6, where there is a reference to marine insurance. We are very concerned about this.

There is in existence the Fishermen's Indemnity Plan operated by the federal government, which is a type of insurance limited to 75 per cent of the value of vessels having an appraised value of \$25,000 or less. Very few of our members, perhaps only one or two, qualify for this plan in which the premiums are certainly low—only 2 per cent. Some of our members are currently paying as high as 10 per cent of the insured value of their vessel in insurance premiums; and for your consideration I set out on page 6 another one of our vessels, having a current value of \$60,000 paying a premium of \$6,000, and the gross earnings of which for 1968 were \$6,100. He had \$100 left which to pay all his maintenance expenses and the boat's living, after paying his insurance premiums. The fol-

[Interpretation]

de plus de \$4,000 pour la dernière année de pêche de ce bâtiment. La série de chiffres suivante est une moyenne prise des plus grands bateaux de pêche au hareng et alors que, bien entendu, on puisse manipuler les chiffres comme on veut, à bien parler, ceci montre par un simple calcul de comptabilité que la perte de ces bateaux est d'environ \$23,000.

Je passe à la page 5 maintenant. Ces bateaux, comme je l'ai dit, peuvent être convertis pour la pêche au chalut. Mais cette pêche est en piètre condition présentement et il faut de \$20,000 à \$30,000 pour le faire. Certains de ces bateaux se sont rendus sur la côte orientale. J'espère que d'ici cinq ans, ils ne se retrouveront pas dans la même situation.

La pêche au saumon a déjà été couverte par M. Bublé.

Nous avons de nos membres qui font de la pêche au chalut. Ils sont ceux qui sont ennuyés, du moins sur notre côte, par les flottes de pêche étrangères. Les lignes de base de cap en cap les aideront beaucoup. Nous mentionnons le chien de mer à la page 5 et, comme je crois que M. Whelan l'a déjà dit, dans le *Vancouver Province* ce matin, on trouve un rapport de ce que le ministre espère pouvoir réaliser avec les Japonais.

Nous n'avons pas une prise de position définitive à ce sujet. Les dangers inhérents à inviter les Japonais dans nos eaux sont manifestes, mais aussi longtemps que l'on peut conclure un accord pour décimer et diminuer la population des chiens de mer et qu'on puisse surveiller cette pêche, ce serait profitable. Je passe maintenant au milieu de la page 6, où il est question d'assurance maritime. Cette question est d'un intérêt primordial pour nous. Il existe le Régime d'indemnité aux pêcheurs administré par le gouvernement fédéral qui est une forme d'assurance se limitant à 75 p. 100 de la valeur des navires ayant une évaluation de \$25,000 ou moins. Très peu de nos membres ou à peine quelques-uns étaient admissibles à ce régime dont les primes sont vraiment peu élevées, 2 p. 100 seulement. Certains de nos membres paient jusqu'à 10 p. 100 de la valeur assurée de leur bateau et des primes très élevées, et à votre intention, je cite en page 6 le cas d'un de nos bateaux valant \$60,000 sur le marché actuel qui paie une prime de \$6,000 et dont les recettes brutes ont été de \$6,100. Cela laissait \$100 pour payer les frais d'entretien et de subsistance après l'acquittement de la prime d'assurances.

[Texte]

lowing year he said, in effect, "To heck with it," and did not go out.

We have here in Vancouver a Co-Operative Marine insurance company which operates with considerable success and at very low rates, but the company is highly selective—one accident and you are out. Although that is a bit of an exaggeration, generally speaking that is the way it works.

We need something to take up the slack. We have had meetings with the Department and we know that the Department of Fisheries is studying the situation. We trust that something will be done.

On the 12-mile limit, Mr. Davis announces things, as soon as I get them written down, but we hope that legislation will be passed—and quickly—drawing these baselines from headland to headland.

At the bottom of page 7 we mention the difficulty our vessels have in trying up in Vancouver. Although we do have a scheme, recently implemented, where by *bona fide* fishing vessels can pre-empt space in False Creek Fishermen's terminal, the problem is acute, and all encouragement should be given to the National Harbours Board to provide more facilities to overcome this difficulty faced by fishermen. Perhaps this might tie in with Marathon Realities plan for False Creek.

On page 8 we suggest that the federal government enter the advertising business and make Canada into a fish-eating nation. Fish is good and healthful, and if everybody eats it it is good for the industry.

Thank you, gentlemen.

The Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Cameron.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Mr. Chairman, relative to our procedure, may I make a suggestion? The number of briefs that are being presented to us is getting larger as we go on. Could we not establish a practice for the future—and the witnesses who are here will know of it and will prepare accordingly—that the members take the trouble of reading the briefs beforehand so that we are familiar with them. We can then proceed either directly into questions, or, if the witness so desires, he may make a summary of it. If we do not do that I can see us sitting here until midnight and still not completing our activities.

[Interprétation]

L'année suivante il a dit effectivement: «Au diable, ça ne vaut pas la peine» et il n'a pris le large. Nous avons ici à Vancouver, une compagnie d'assurance maritime coopérative qui remporte beaucoup de succès en demandant des primes très basses, mais la compagnie est très sévère dans le choix de ses risques.

Même s'il y a un peu d'exagération, en général c'est ce qui se passe. Nous avons besoin de quelque chose pour nous venir en aide. Nous avons eu des entretiens avec les services du ministère. Nous savons que le ministère des Pêches et Forêts étudie la question. Nous espérons qu'il fera quelque chose.

Au sujet de la zone de 12 milles, M. Davis a exposé des plans dès que nous les aurons mis par écrit, nous espérons que cette loi sera adoptée, et très rapidement, et que la ligne des limites sera établie de cap en cap. Au bas de la page 7, il est question des difficultés auxquelles font face nos bateaux mouillant à Vancouver, et bien que nous ayons un plan, mis en vigueur récemment, qui permet aux bateaux de pêche indépendants de se réserver une place au débarcadère des pêcheurs de False Creek. Le problème est aigu et on devrait inciter le Conseil des Ports nationaux par tous les moyens possibles à nous fournir plus de moyens de remédier à cette difficulté que rencontrent les pêcheurs. Ceci s'imbriquerait peut-être au projet de Marathon Realities, en ce qui a trait à False Creek. À la page 8, nous disons que le gouvernement fédéral devrait se lancer dans le domaine de la publicité, et transformer le Canada en un pays consommateur de poisson. Le poisson est une nourriture excellente pour la santé, et si tout le monde en mange, c'est très bon pour l'industrie du poisson. Merci, messieurs.

Le président: Merci, monsieur Cameron.

M. Howard (Skeena): Maintenant, pour ce qui est de la procédure à suivre, est-ce que je pourrais faire une suggestion? Le nombre des mémoires qu'on nous présente s'accroît à mesure que nous avançons, je me demande si nous ne pourrions pas fixer une règle pour l'avenir et les témoins qui sont ici présents la connaîtraient et se prépareraient en conséquence. Il faudrait que les membres du Comité se donnent la peine de lire au préalable, les mémoires afin d'en connaître le contenu. Nous pourrions alors procéder directement aux questions soit par des séances qui se poursuivraient jusqu'à minuit, ou, si le témoin le veut bien, il rédige un résumé. Autrement je ne vois pas comment nous

[Text]

The Chairman: Yes, Mr. Howard...

Mr. Noble: Mr. Chairman, may I make a further suggestion? There are 18 briefs on the table. If they each take 10 minutes that is three hours. Could we not cut it down to five minutes each?

The Chairman: If the Committee is in agreement.

Mr. St. Pierre: Mr. Chairman, further on the same point, could we have it made clear to us who will be appearing today, and in what order? Again, we have so many briefs that the Committee should know which we should be reading.

The Chairman: In the order that I have them here, the first one is the one on the table now, that of the Fishing Vessel Owners' Association. We have it set down for 10.30. Then I have Mr. Stevens, UFAWU. At 2.30 this afternoon we will have Gulf and Fraser Fishermen's Credit Union and then Fraser River Locals and Fraser River and District Council, UFAWU, followed by Balloon Transport Ltd.

Mr. St. Pierre: We will not hear the main brief from the UFAWU today, then?

The Chairman: I do not think so.

Mr. St. Pierre: Thank you.

The Chairman: Then the Committee is in agreement that the restriction to be five minutes instead of 10. Our next questioner is Mr. Lundrigan.

Mr. Lundrigan: The first one on 5 minutes! This seems to be sabotage! I have to be very quick now.

Could Mr. Cameron explain what he meant by the inferior quality of turbot? I am referring to his statement on the fraudulent advertising received last year. What do you mean by "inferior quality?"

Mr. Cameron: Halibut, I am advised, is plentiful in polyunsaturated fats. Turbot is a mushy fish which, I am again advised, lacks healthful properties foodwise. It is what is known technically as, I think, Hippoglossus stenolepis on this coast, and Hippoglossus hippoglossus on the east coast. It is a fatty, mushy, dirty-looking, yellowish fish. For those members of the Committee who have

[Interpretation]

pourrions siéger jusqu'à minuit sans même être capables de terminer notre travail.

Le président: Oui, M. Howard.

M. Noble: Puis-je faire une autre suggestion? Il y a 18 mémoires sur la table. Si chacun retranche 10 minutes nous aurons gagné 3 heures. Ne pourrions-nous pas réduire le temps à 5 minutes chacun?

Le président: Si le Comité est d'accord.

M. Saint-Pierre: De plus, monsieur le président, j'enchaîne sur le même sujet. Ne pourrait-on pas savoir exactement quels sont les témoins qui comparaitront aujourd'hui et dans quel ordre? Nous avons tant de mémoires à lire, que nous ne savons plus lesquels nous devrions lire.

Le président: Eh bien, dans l'ordre où ils sont disposés. Le premier est celui qui se trouve présentement sur la table, celui de l'Association des propriétaires de bateaux de pêche. Nous l'avons réservé pour 10h30. Ensuite, j'ai M. Stevens de l'UFAWU. A 2h.30 cet après-midi nous avons Gulf et Fraser Fisherman's Credit Union, et ensuite les locales syndicales du Fraser et le conseil du district du Fraser de l'UFAWU. Balloon Transport sera le suivant.

M. Saint-Pierre: Alors nous n'entendrons pas le principal mémoire du Syndicat des pêcheurs, aujourd'hui?

Le président: Je ne crois pas.

M. St-Pierre: Merci.

Le président: Alors le Comité est d'accord pour réduire le 10 minutes à 5 minutes. Monsieur Lundrigan.

M. Lundrigan: Le premier député est limité à 5 minutes! Il me faudra aller très vite. M. Cameron pourrait-il expliquer ce qu'il entendait par du turbot de qualité inférieure? Je me reporte à la déclaration sur la publicité frauduleuse qui a été faite l'an dernier. Qu'est-ce que vous voulez dire par qualité inférieure?

M. Cameron: Le flétan me dit-on est un poisson qui a beaucoup d'huile poly-insaturé, tandis que le turbot est un poisson qui est dépourvu de ces propriétés bénéfiques pour la santé. Son nom scientifique est je crois l'hippoglossus stenolepis sur cette côte-ci et l'hippoglossus hippoglossus sur la côte est, qui présente un aspect sale, jaunâtre. Pour les membres du comité qui ont des connaissances

[Texte]

some scientific background—and I have not—it is known as Reinhardtius Hippoglossoides.

Mr. Lundrigan: Thank you for the classical description, but I was just seeking the professional reason for your value-laden choice of terminology.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I will move on to my next question because I have only five minutes.

Could the first witness give me an indication of the net income of the seiners as compared with the gill netters?

Mr. Bublé: I could not say offhand.

Mr. Lundrigan: I just want an estimate; not a statistical, scientific...

Mr. Bublé: It would take me a little time, but I could find out as much as possible for you from the Department of Fisheries.

Mr. Lundrigan: Could you give me an estimate on whether the seiner is making much less money, or much more?

Mr. Bublé: I would say it is quite close. You have to remember that in the seine procedure the crew members get seven-elevenths of the catch and four-elevenths go to the boat. In the case of a gill net boat; it is a troller, and all the income goes toward the boat, to offset expenses. It would be quite difficult to figure out which makes the most.

Mr. Lundrigan: You have indicated that they are pretty close, but could you give me an indication, as a skipper, of the average net income of a person involved in the type of work in which you are now involved? What would be your average net income? I do not mean you, particularly, but the average successful seiner?

Mr. Bublé: Do you mean as a crew member—what a crew member makes?

Mr. Lundrigan: Yes; crew members and the skipper—very roughly.

Mr. Bublé: In the 1968 season, which was one of the best we have had in salmon for a long time, I would say the average crew member on a seiner must have made between \$4,500 and \$5,000 for that three-month fishing period.

Mr. Lundrigan: For three months?

Mr. Bublé: Yes.

Mr. Lundrigan: And the skipper?

[Interprétation]

scientifiques, moi-même je n'en ai pas, son nom est le Reinhardtius hippoglossoides.

M. Lundrigan: Merci pour la description classique mais je cherchais la raison professionnelle pour le choix précieux de votre terminologie. Merci M. le président. Je passe à la question suivante vu que je ne dispose que de 5 minutes. Est-ce que le premier témoin pourrait me donner une idée du revenu net des pêcheurs à la seine en comparaison des pêcheurs au filet maillant.

M. Bublé: Je ne pourrais le dire comme ça.

M. Lundrigan: Seulement une estimation sans statistiques scientifiques.

M. Bublé: Cela prendrait un peu de temps, je pourrais me renseigner le mieux possible pour vous en m'adressant au ministère des Pêches et Forêts.

M. Lundrigan: Pouvez-vous me donner une petite idée? Est-ce que les pêcheurs à la seine gagnent beaucoup moins ou beaucoup plus?

M. Bublé: Le revenu est à peu près le même. Il faut se souvenir qu'à la pêche à la seine les membres de l'équipage reçoivent 7/11 de la prise et 4/11 va au propriétaire du bateau. Le chalutier à filet maillant peut réduire ses frais, donc c'est assez difficile de calculer qui gagne le plus.

M. Lundrigan: Vous m'avez dit que les revenus se ressemblaient mais en tant que patron d'un bateau, pouvez-vous me dire à peu près quel est le revenu net moyen d'une personne qui fait ce genre de travail dans lequel vous œuvrez en ce moment. Quel serait votre revenu net moyen? Je ne veux pas dire le vôtre en particulier, mais celui du pêcheur à la seine moyen qui réussit.

M. Bublé: Voulez-vous dire un membre d'équipage?

M. Lundrigan: Oui, les membres de l'équipage et le patron?

M. Bublé: En 1968, une des meilleures saisons que nous ayons eues pour le saumon, depuis longtemps je crois que chaque membre de l'équipage d'un bateau de pêche à la seine a dû gagner de \$4,500 à \$5,000 pour la saison de pêche de trois mois.

M. Lundrigan: Pour trois mois?

M. Bublé: Oui.

M. Lundrigan: Et le patron?

[Text]

Mr. Bublé: The skipper would make one and a half times that. He would make about \$7,000, if he did not own the boat.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, I could continue on that subject for quite some time, but this is my last question. Can either of the witnesses give us some specific indication of how the present federal loan arrangements can be improved? I do not mean in relation to the total value, but in order to allow the fisherman to avail himself of this money. I believe the first witness indicated that at the moment, even when the banks are being permitted to loan money, they have to depend on different sources for the availability of funds, namely, the canneries, and so on. Could you indicate some ways in which money could be more readily made available, aside from improvements in the structures and the total value of loans, and so on?

Mr. Cameron: The Fisheries Improvement Loans Act contains the machinery for this. It is a matter of extending the amounts which the fishermen can borrow. So long as it is at meaningful interest rates, of course, the banks will naturally be very happy to lend the money, knowing that it is guaranteed by the federal government. If it is possible, of course, to lend money to a primary industry such as this at interest rates lower than the current rate, so much the better from the point of view of the fishermen. This would mean new legislation.

Mr. Lundrigan: Is there not a contradiction there? Our first witness indicated that the banks are not all that eager to lend the money, even with the present structure, as you have indicated.

Mr. Cameron: No; the industry on the west coast has built up, of course, with money advanced, to a large extent, by the large fishing companies. This is natural when one considers that these companies are interested in production. If a man showed that he was likely to be able to produce, in many cases the companies would advance money—secured, of course—to enable him to buy a boat in which initially he had very little equity.

In this way the companies have, we feel, exercised an immense amount of control over the industry. This may not be wholly bad, but things could be improved if the fishermen were more independent.

The Chairman: Mr. Lundrigan, have you finished? We will now move to Mr. Comeau.

[Interpretation]

M. Bublé: Le patron gagne la moitié de ce montant en surplus. Il gagnerait à peu près \$7,000 s'il n'était pas propriétaire du bateau.

M. Lundrigan: Je pourrais parler sur ce sujet pendant longtemps, mais je pose ma dernière question. Est-ce que les témoins pourraient nous dire de façon précise comment on peut améliorer les présentes dispositions régissant les prêts du gouvernement fédéral aux pêcheurs. Je ne veux pas dire par rapport à la valeur totale, mais pour permettre au pêcheur lui-même de profiter de cet argent. Je crois que le premier témoin a mentionné qu'en ce moment, même lorsque les banques ont la permission de prêter de l'argent, ils doivent s'en remettre à des sources diverses pour obtenir de l'argent, notamment aux conserveries et à d'autres sources. Pouvez-vous m'indiquer des moyens par lesquels la disponibilité de l'argent pourrait être améliorée, à part les améliorations de structures et du total des prêts?

M. Cameron: La Loi sur les prêts aux pêcheurs canadiens prévoit des dispositifs à cette fin. Il s'agit d'augmenter les montants qu'un pêcheur peut emprunter. Tant que ce sera à des taux d'intérêt qui auront du sens, les banques prêteront naturellement avec plaisir sachant que l'argent est garanti par le gouvernement fédéral. S'il est possible naturellement de prêter de l'argent à une industrie primaire comme celle là, à des taux d'intérêt inférieurs au taux courant, tant mieux, du point de vue des pêcheurs. Pour cela, il faudrait une nouvelle loi.

M. Lundrigan: N'y a-t-il pas une contradiction là dedans? Le premier témoin a dit que les banques ne tenaient pas tellement à prêter de l'argent, même avec la structure actuelle, comme vous l'avez mentionné.

M. Cameron: Non. L'industrie de la côte de l'Ouest s'est formée avec l'argent avancé, dans une grande mesure, par les grandes entreprises de pêche. C'est naturel quand on considère que ces compagnies s'intéressent à la production. Si une personne a démontré qu'il a vraisemblablement la capacité de produire, dans plusieurs cas les compagnies avanceraient de l'argent, contre garantie évidemment, pour lui permettre d'acheter un bateau. De cette façon, les compagnies ont à notre avis exercé un contrôle considérable sur l'industrie. Ce n'est peut-être pas entièrement une mauvaise chose, mais les conditions pourraient s'améliorer si les pêcheurs étaient plus indépendants.

Le président: C'est tout M. Lundrigan? Monsieur Comeau.

[Texte]

Mr. Comeau: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Relative to the briefs, how do you feel that the Department of Fisheries can guard against a monopoly by a large company in the ownership of vessels, and so on?

Mr. Cameron: Mr. Davis has said, of course, that if he finds some company is buying up large numbers of class "A" salmon vessels he is going to get on the telephone to the president of that company and tell him not to. I think it requires something a little stiffer than that.

We have suggested from time to time that the larger fishing companies be absolutely prohibited from owning any interest whatsoever in fishing vessels. We feel, in fact I think I can say we know, that the cost of maintaining their own fishing vessels comes out of the price of fish. It has got to eventually if they are going to make any profits.

There is no doubt that the independent owner, working all hours of the day and night when he is not out fishing—at no cost, of course, except to his own health—keeps up his own vessel much more cheaply than can the companies, which have to pay wages for everything that is done to a vessel.

Mr. Comeau: We have the same problem, you know, in the lobster fishery on the east coast. The Minister has said the same thing about the lobster industry. Can he really control this? How do you suggest he should do it? A telephone call is very easy to make and it is very easy for a company to bluff and to make arrangements to have the boat not under their name but in the names of various other people. I can have a house under my wife's name and a car under my son's, and so on. The same thing could happen here. How do you feel this could be presented?

Mr. Cameron: If the penalty is made stiff enough then eventually I think the problem will cease to exist, as there are more and more prosecutions. I know of no other way of enforcing legislation than by making it punitive.

Mr. Comeau: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I now go on to the subject of the herring fisheries. How do you feel that the depletion has been caused? Could legislation have been introduced to prevent it?

Mr. Cameron: Undoubtedly it could. Had we not taken as much herring out, presumably—and I say presumably because nobody

[Interprétation]

M. Comeau: Merci, monsieur le président. En lisant les mémoires, comment croyez-vous que le ministère des Pêches puisse empêcher un monopole constitué par une grande compagnie qui est propriétaire de navires, etc.

M. Cameron: M. Davis a dit, évidemment, que s'il se trouvait qu'une compagnie achetait beaucoup de navires de la Classe A pour la pêche au saumon il demanderait à la compagnie de ne pas le faire. Il me semble qu'il faudrait des mesures un petit peu plus rigides que cela. Nous avons proposé de temps à autre que les grandes compagnies soient empêchées tout à fait d'avoir des bateaux de pêche, d'être propriétaires de titres quels qu'ils soient dans des navires de pêche. Nous croyons, en fait je crois pouvoir dire que nous savons que les frais d'entretien de leurs propres navires de pêche sont prélevés sur le prix du poisson. C'est inévitable si elles veulent réaliser un profit. Le propriétaire indépendant travaille du matin au soir, évidemment à toute heure, quand il n'est pas en mer à faire la pêche sans frais, naturellement, sauf pour sa santé. Il entretient son propre bateau et il lui en coûte beaucoup moins qu'aux compagnies qui doivent payer des salaires pour tout ce qui se fait sur un navire.

M. Comeau: Nous connaissons le même problème pour la pêche au homard sur les côtes de l'Est. Le ministre a dit exactement la même chose pour cette industrie. Peut-il véritablement contrôler la situation? Comment, à votre avis, devrait-il procéder? Il est très facile de donner un coup de téléphone et il est très facile pour une compagnie de jeter de la poudre aux yeux et de prendre des dispositions pour que le bateau ne soit pas immatriculé à son nom mais par l'entremise d'autres personnes. Ma maison peut être au nom de ma femme et mon auto au nom de mon fils, et ainsi de suite. La même chose pourrait se produire ici. Comment peut-on prévenir cela, à votre avis?

M. Cameron: Si on impose des amendes assez sévères, je pense qu'éventuellement, le problème disparaîtra, avec l'escalade des poursuites. Je ne connais pas d'autre façon de faire respecter la loi autrement qu'en la rendant primitive.

M. Comeau: Merci, monsieur le président. Je passe maintenant à la pêche au hareng. Quelle est, selon vous, la raison de son dépeuplement? Aurait-on pu passer des lois pour prévenir cet état de choses?

M. Cameron: Certainement, c'était possible. Si on n'avait pas pêché autant de hareng, on peut présumer—je dis «présumer» parce que

[Text]

really knows—there still would be a viable fishery on the west coast. It is lack of knowledge. I do not blame the Department of Fisheries for that, necessarily, because perhaps the finances have not been available for making a sufficient study of the west coast herring. Nobody really knows the answer.

Mr. Comeau: How can we prevent the same thing happening on the east coast? You must have studied this a little. We have the same problem, or we might run into it in five years' time. It is a valuable industry in our area.

Mr. Cameron: We must, of course, ask the biological experts within the Department of Fisheries if they require more money to study the question and find where these stocks come from and if, and to what extent, they are being reduced. I suppose Parliament will have to provide more money. But it is a question for biologists and scientists.

Mr. Comeau: Mr. Bubl , what would be the average size of your boats? On page 4 you mention an investment in boat and gear of \$60,000. What would be the size of this boat and would this be an average value of all boats in all fisheries that you have here?

Mr. Cameron: No, sir; this reference on page 4 is specifically to the herring fleet. I would be hard put to it to give you an average value on the salmon fleet. I would say it might be a little lower—perhaps \$55,000 or so. Typically, this would be a drum seiner of about 45 feet or so, 10 to 15 years old.

Mr. Comeau: Has my time expired, Mr. Chairman?

The Chairman: Your time is up, Mr. Comeau.

Before I go to the next questioner may I ask members to try as much as possible to avoid duplication of questions. Mr. Cyr?

M. Cyr: Monsieur le pr sident, j'aimerais poser mes questions en fran ais, peut- tre que le t moin pourrait-il se servir de l' couteur?

M. Cameron: Si vous parlez lentement monsieur, peut- tre pourrais-je comprendre.

M. Cyr: C'est bien, monsieur Cameron. F licitations.

[Interpretation]

personne ne le sait v ritablement—la p che serait encore rentable sur la c te ouest. Le manque de connaissances en est la cause. Je ne bl me pas n cessairement le minist re des P ches pour cet  tat de choses, parce qu'il n'avait peut- tre pas suffisamment de fonds   sa disposition pour entreprendre des  tudes assez pouss es sur le hareng de la c te ouest. Personne ne d tient la r ponse.

M. Comeau: Comment pouvons-nous emp cher que la m me chose ne se produise sur la c te est. Vous avez d   tudier quelque peu la question. Nous avons le m me probl me, ou nous aurons peut- tre   y faire face dans 5 ans—c'est une industrie pr cieuse pour notre industrie.

M. Cameron: Eh bien,  videmment, il faut demander aux biologistes experts du minist re des P cheries s'ils ont besoin de plus d'argent pour  tudier la question, pour voir d'o  viennent les stocks, jusqu'  quel point on les d peuple. Je suppose que l' tat devra d bourser plus d'argent. C'est une question qui rel ve des scientifiques et des biologistes.

M. Comeau: M. Bubl , quelles seraient les dimensions moyennes de vos bateaux? A la page 4 de votre m moire, je crois, vous nous parlez d'une mise de fonds de \$60,000 pour un bateau et son appareillage. Quelles seraient les dimensions de ce bateau et serait-ce l  la valeur moyenne de tous les bateaux dans tous les genres de p che qui se pratiquent ici?

M. Cameron: Non, monsieur. A la page 4, il s'agit sp cifiquement de la flotte de p che au hareng. Il ne serait pas facile de vous donner la valeur moyenne des bateaux qui composent la flotte de la p che au saumon. Peut- tre serait-ce aux environs de \$55,000. Quant   la description, ce serait un bateau de p che   la senne   tambour d'environ 45 pieds, vieux de 10   15 ans.

M. Comeau: Mon temps est-il expir , monsieur le pr sident?

Le pr sident: Oui, monsieur Comeau. Avant de donner la parole   un autre, je demanderais aux membres du Comit  d'essayer autant que possible d' viter de poser les m mes questions. Monsieur Cyr?

Mr. Cyr: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask my questions in French, so would the witness care to use the earphones?

Mr. Cameron: If you speak slowly, maybe I will be able to follow you.

Mr. Cyr: Fine, Mr. Cameron, I congratulate you.

[Texte]

Monsieur le président, j'aimerais demander à M. Cameron combien il y a de membres dans son Association?

M. Cameron: Il y en a 150, monsieur.

M. Cyr: Y a-t-il augmentation ou diminution comparativement aux années 1967 ou 1968?

M. Cameron: Ah, la même chose, je pense. La même chose.

M. Cyr: Depuis quand votre Association existe-t-elle? En quelle année fut-elle fondée?

M. Cameron: Depuis 1930.

M. Cyr: 1930. Avez-vous plusieurs pêcheurs sportifs qui sont passés de la pêche sportive à la pêche commerciale au cours des dix dernières années?

M. Cameron: Non, non.

M. Cyr: Maintenant, dans votre mémoire, vous mentionnez que quelques pêcheurs de hareng de la côte du Pacifique sont rendus dans le golfe Saint-Laurent pour y faire cette pêche; sont-ils tout de même demeurés membres de votre Association?

M. Cameron: Oui, monsieur.

M. Cyr: Vous ont-ils dit qu'ils étaient satisfaits des prix? Est-ce qu'ils bouclent leur budget?

M. Cameron: Ils le sont assez, oui.

M. Cyr: Lorsque vous demandez de l'aide du gouvernement fédéral pour subventionner les réparations ou aider à payer les dépenses, avez-vous constaté, au cours des dernières années, qu'il y avait eu une augmentation assez prononcée du coût de réparations de vos bateaux dans les chantiers maritimes?

M. Cameron: Oui, vraiment, nous l'avons constaté.

M. Cyr: Et puis, y a-t-il eu aussi augmentation dans le coût des agrès de pêche?

M. Cameron: Oui, c'est la même chose.

M. Cyr: C'est la même chose. Voici ce qui se passe dans l'Est. Lorsque les gouvernements, soit fédéral ou provincial, aident le pêcheur ou le propriétaire de bateau, il semble que immédiatement, nos pêcheurs se plaignent que les chantiers maritimes et les manufacturiers d'agrès de pêche augmentent leurs prix et alors, ce sont eux qui bénéficient le plus de ces subventions. Avez-vous constaté la même chose ici, sur la côte du Pacifique?

[Interprétation]

Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask Mr. Cameron, how many members there are in his Association?

Mr. Cameron: One hundred and fifty, sir.

Mr. Cyr: Is that an increase or a decrease compared to the year 1967 or 1968?

Mr. Cameron: It is about the same, I think.

Mr. Cyr: How long has your Association been in existence. When was it established?

Mr. Cameron: In 1930.

Mr. Cyr: 1930. Do have a lot of sportsmen who have gone from sport fishing to commercial fishing in the last 10 years?

Mr. Cameron: No.

Mr. Cyr: In your brief you mention that there are some herring fishermen from the Pacific coast who have gone to the Gulf of St. Lawrence to fish herring. Are they still members of your Association?

Mr. Cameron: Yes, they are.

Mr. Cyr: Have they told you whether they were satisfied with the prices. Can they meet their expenses?

Mr. Cameron: Yes, they are fairly well satisfied.

Mr. Cyr: When you ask for assistance from the federal government to subsidize repairs or to help cover the costs, have you noticed that in the last few years there has been a fairly large increase in the cost of repairs in the shipyards for your boats?

Mr. Cameron: Yes, we have actually noticed that.

Mr. Cyr: Has there also been an increase in the cost of fishing equipment?

Mr. Cameron: Yes. It's the same thing.

Mr. Cyr: It's the same thing. Now, this is what happens in the East. When governments, whether provincial or federal, give assistance to fishermen or boat owners, it would seem that our fishermen immediately complain that shipyards and the manufacturers of fishing gear increase their prices and they are the ones who benefit most from the subsidies. Have you found the same thing here on the Pacific coast?

[Text]

M. Cameron: Oui, monsieur.

M. Cyr: Votre Association a-t-elle fait des pressions auprès de ces manufacturiers ou auprès de ces chantiers maritimes, afin qu'ils coopèrent beaucoup plus avec les pêcheurs ou les propriétaires de bateaux pour que ceux-ci ne se sentent pas toujours obligés d'avoir recours à l'État pour l'obtention de subventions? Vous arrive-t-il parfois de rencontrer ces manufacturiers ou propriétaires de chantiers maritimes?

M. Cameron: Nous avons fait cela constamment, monsieur, mais c'est très difficile pour nous. C'est très difficile.

M. Cyr: Je crois, monsieur le président, que ça suffit. Merci, monsieur Cameron.

Le président: Merci, monsieur Cyr. Monsieur Borrie.

Mr. Borrie: I will by-pass this witness, Mr. Chairman, because my question would be a duplication.

The Chairman: Mr. Hogarth.

Mr. Hogarth: I would like to ask the first witness some questions, if I may.

I am somewhat concerned with your suggestion that the salmon derbies that are conducted on the coast are so damaging to the commercial fishing interests, and I would like to explore that a bit, if I may.

First of all, why do you distinguish, from the point of view of damaging the industry, between the Vancouver *Sun* salmon derby and the ones that take on a more commercial flavour?

Mr. Douglas: Well, there is a difference between a Vancouver *Sun* derby and the other professional commercial derbies, I would say.

Mr. Hogarth: From the point of view of the conservation of the fish for the commercial fishermen, is there any difference?

Mr. Douglas: Well, I would not say there is any difference as far as conservation goes because in any derby sportsmen or fishermen would like to get the largest fish possible and naturally they throw the smaller ones away. And as Mr. Rose said, he puts his under the seat. But I am quite sure that many of the fish go in the water.

Mr. Hogarth: On what basis do you make that allegation? My experience has been that any fish caught in a derby is usually taken home and boasted about, if not eaten.

[Interpretation]

Mr. Cameron: Yes, sir.

Mr. Cyr: Has your Association brought pressure to bear on these manufacturers or these shipyards so that they would co-operate more with the fishermen or the shipowners so that the latter are not always obliged to turn to the State for subsidies? Do you ever meet these manufacturers or shipyard owners?

Mr. Cameron: Yes, we have done so all the time, but it is extremely difficult for us.

Mr. Cyr: Mr. Chairman, I think that will be all. Thank you, Mr. Cameron.

The Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Cyr. Mr. Borrie.

M. Borrie: Je veux poser la même question, donc je renonce à mon tour de parole, monsieur le président.

Le président: Monsieur Hogarth.

M. Hogarth: Pourrais-je interroger le premier témoin, s'il vous plaît. Une chose me préoccupe; vous dites que la pêche récréative du saumon, qu'on fait sur la côte, nuit à la pêche commerciale, et je voudrais en savoir plus à ce sujet. Pourquoi faites-vous une distinction entre les concours de pêche du *Sun* de Vancouver et les autres concours commerciaux, en ce qui concerne les dommages causés à la pêche commerciale?

M. Douglas: Il y a une différence entre le concours du *Sun* de Vancouver et les autres concours.

M. Hogarth: Mais du point de vue de la conservation du poisson pour les pêcheurs commerciaux, est-ce qu'il y a une différence?

M. Douglas: Non, je ne dirais pas qu'il y a une différence pour la conservation du poisson, car dans tout concours, le pêcheur sportif voudrait avoir le poisson le plus gros et il rejette le plus petit. Comme disait M. Rose, il met le sien sous son siège. Mais je suis sûr qu'un grand nombre de poissons sont rejetés à l'eau.

M. Hogarth: A quoi vous fiez-vous pour dire cela quand je sais bien que tout poisson pêché lors d'un concours est rapporté à la maison, pour le montrer, et souvent le manger.

[Texte]

Mr. Douglas: Well, there is a certain limit of fish you can catch.

Mr. Hogarth: I see.

Mr. Douglas: I am not sure what the limit is exactly, but when they catch their limit I am quite sure they are not going to stop if they have not a large prize fish to win the derby.

Mr. Hogarth: Do you know how many sports fishermen take part in the *Sun* derby?

Mr. Douglas: I fully realize what the sports fishing industry means to British Columbia. The Vancouver *Sun* derby put in \$176,000. That is how much was spent that day they figured for gas, expenses, food and liquor, and they thought that was quite a good thing. Yet that does not even cover five per cent of our insurance for our commercial fleet for the year.

Mr. Hogarth: Well, that derby takes place in one day, is that not so?

Mr. Douglas: Yes.

Mr. Hogarth: Do you honestly think that the number of fish that are caught in that day substantially decreases the fish population for commercial fishermen?

Mr. Douglas: Well, they do catch quite a few. I could not say exactly, and I am sure that even the Fisheries Department with all the inspectors and boats out there cannot patrol every boat. You cannot watch 5,000 people out there fishing.

Mr. Hogarth: You left the suggestion that commercial fishermen are excluded from this particular fishing area. This is for the derby only, is it not?

Mr. Douglas: No, this area was turned over to sports fishing.

Mr. Hogarth: Exclusively?

Mr. Douglas: Yes.

Mr. Hogarth: I see. Now, Mr. Cameron, you spoke about the dogfish problem. Have you read the Minister's suggestions pertaining to some arrangement with Japanese fishermen to pick up this garbage.

Mr. Cameron: Yes, Mr. Hogarth, as a matter of fact I have it in front of me now.

Mr. Hogarth: What is the reaction of your Association, to such a proposal?

Mr. Cameron: Having only read it just before I came in here, we have had no time

[Interprétation]

M. Douglas: Il y a une certaine limite au poisson qu'on peut pêcher.

M. Hogarth: Je vois.

M. Douglas: Je ne sais pas quelle est la limite mais je sais qu'ils vont continuer à pêcher jusqu'à ce qu'ils prennent un assez gros poisson pour gagner.

M. Hogarth: Savez-vous combien de personnes participent à ce concours du *Sun* de Vancouver.

M. Douglas: Oui, je me rends compte de ce que la pêche sportive vaut à la Colombie-Britannique. Le concours du *Sun* de Vancouver a rapporté \$176,000. C'est ce qu'on a dépensé pour l'essence, la nourriture et la boisson et autres choses. C'est une excellente chose, à ce qu'on a dit. Cependant, cela ne vaut pas 5 p. 100 des primes d'assurance pour le flotte de pêche commerciale pour l'année.

M. Hogarth: Ce concours a lieu en un seul jour, n'est-ce pas?

M. Douglas: Oui.

M. Hogarth: Vous pensez vraiment que le nombre de poissons pris ce jour-là diminue de beaucoup le nombre des poissons pour les pêcheurs commerciaux?

M. Douglas: En fait, ils en pêchent beaucoup. Je suis sûr que le ministère des Pêcheries, avec tous ses inspecteurs et bateaux, ne peut pas surveiller chacun des bateaux qui prennent part au concours. On ne peut surveiller 5,000 personnes à la pêche.

M. Hogarth: Vous prétendez que les pêcheurs commerciaux ne sont pas admis en cet endroit. Est-ce uniquement durant le concours?

M. Douglas: Cette région est réservée au concours.

M. Hogarth: Exclusivement?

M. Douglas: Oui.

M. Hogarth: Monsieur Cameron, vous parlez du chien de mer. Avez-vous lu ce que le ministre suggérerait à propos d'ententes éventuelles avec les Japonais pour qu'ils pêchent ces poissons de rebut?

M. Cameron: Oui, monsieur Hogarth, j'ai ce texte sous les yeux.

M. Hogarth: Quelle est la réaction de votre association à cette idée?

M. Cameron: Ne l'ayant lu qu'avant de me rendre ici, je n'ai pas eu le temps d'en parler

[Text]

to discuss it. However, I have heard this advanced by the Minister before, though I have not had time to form any opinions as far as our organization is concerned. As I said, there are obvious dangers inherent in allowing the Japanese within our fishing limits, obvious dangers. However, if they can be properly policed and if Canadians can do the fishing, why not? We are in favour of anything that will reduce the population of dogfish.

Mr. Hogarth: Well, would your opinion be changed if Canadians did not do the fishing?

Mr. Cameron: Not necessarily, no. But we tried to get the best deal we could.

Mr. Perrault: I have some questions and I will be as concise as possible in asking them.

On page 5 reference is made to the currently depressed prices affecting members engaged in the fisheries. I would like to ask Mr. Bubl   and Mr. Cameron how they can explain the fact that while the prices are currently depressed for the members who engage in the fishery, some species of fish, as far as the consumer is concerned, are standing at record prices. An eight-ounce can of salmon costs 69 cents. I think that is a general price in the country. What is the problem? Who is getting the money? Why does the consumer have to pay so much for fish products at the present time?

Mr. Cameron: On page 5 in referring to currently depressed prices, that specifically refers to bottom fish and not necessarily salmon.

Mr. Perrault: Well, the success of the fishery depends on consumer acceptance, does it not, in the final analysis? Some people are regarding some species of fish as being almost luxury items.

Mr. Cameron: Well, it would appear that the large fishing companies—only one of which is a public company here and has to publish financial statements—are not getting a large return from it, if one looks at profit based on what their investment is.

Mr. Perrault: Perhaps the middleman is making the money, perhaps the gear supplier, the shipyards. The expense of everything, of course, goes up and up and up. You do not think there are any particular villains in the piece?

Mr. Cameron: Well, I am sure you will hear many people say who they are, but if there are any, I do not know who they are.

[Interpretation]

avec les membres de mon association, mais je crois que le ministre en a parl   auparavant. Notre association n'a pas eu le temps de se faire une opinion. Il y a des dangers manifestes    c  der aux Japonais le droit de p  cher    l'int  rieur de nos zones de p  che, mais s'ils sont surveill  s   troitement, et que les Canadiens peuvent faire la p  che, pourquoi pas? Tout est bon pour diminuer la population du chien de mer.

M. Hogarth: Est-ce que votre opinion serait chang  e si ce n'  tait pas les Canadiens qui p  chaient?

M. Cameron: Non, pas n  cessairement, mais nous avons fait de notre mieux.

M. Perrault: Monsieur le pr  sident, j'ai quelques questions    poser. Je serai aussi bref que possible.    la page 5, il est question des prix trop bas actuellement touch  s par les membres de votre association qui font de la p  che. Je voudrais demander    M. Bubl   et    M. Cameron, comment se fait-il, alors, que les prix sont trop bas pour ces p  cheurs, que certaines esp  ces de poissons,    la consommation, se vendent    des prix records? Une bo  te de 8 onces de saumon co  te 69c. Je crois que c'est le prix courant dans le pays. Quel est le probl  me? Qui est-ce qui obtient cet argent? Pourquoi le consommateur doit-il payer tant pour le poisson?

M. Cameron:    la page 5, il est question des prix trop bas. Ceci se rapporte au prix du poisson de fond mais pas celui du saumon.

M. Perrault: Le succ  s de l'exploitation de la p  che d  pend du consommateur, n'est-ce pas? Certaines esp  ces de poissons sont consid  r  es comme produits de luxe.

M. Cameron: Il semble que les grandes soci  t  s, dont une seule est publique et doit publier ses comptes pour inspection, ne font pas tellement de profit, compte tenu de leur investissement.

M. Perrault: C'est peut   tre l'interm  diaire qui fait l'argent, ou celui qui fournit l'  quipement, ou le chantier maritime. Tous les prix ne cessent de monter. Vous ne pensez pas qu'il y ait des m  chants qui prennent tous les b  n  fices.

M. Cameron: Oui, peut-  tre, mais nous ne savons pas qui.

[Texte]

Mr. Perrault: Well, the second question I would like to ask, Mr. Chairman, relates to the cost of insurance. There are some bitter words in this brief about the cost of marine insurance, on page 6. Do the witnesses suggest that the marine insurance companies are exploiting the industry, that inordinate profits are being realized by the marine insurance companies? We have just had an investigation of the cost of automobile insurance in the Province of British Columbia. Do you suggest that we need the same kind of investigation as far as marine insurance is concerned?

Mr. Cameron: So long as that investigation did not cost too much, it might be helpful. However, I think the situation is probably this. It must be realized that marine insurance by and large is not underwritten here in Vancouver. What we have here is a number of brokers. Most of the risk is underwritten in England, to a large extent by Lloyds or through Heath and Company who are the English brokers.

Now, I do not think that there is much doubt that for a number of years the cost of premiums on this coast was not high and the loss experience was bad. It is no secret that the last published statement of Lloyds shows a loss on marine risks of 92 million pounds sterling, or \$92 million; the figure is so big, it does not really matter. I believe that the high premiums being paid here now are charged in an effort to recoup the losses of past years. They are back-breaking, and I understand even worse on the East Coast.

Mr. Perrault: What you are suggesting is that it is having a very serious effect on the industry?

Mr. Cameron: No doubt whatsoever.

Mr. Perrault: Aside from the proposals advanced in the brief, would you like to propose that the government take any specific steps in order to investigate this kind of insurance activity?

Mr. Cameron: Well, Mr. Perrault, I do not know what this sort of thing costs. If it means another \$10 million to do that, I would say no; let us get a plan going to take up the slack, as they say.

Mr. Perrault: Mr. Chairman, briefly talking about costs, very graphically on page 4 we have an illustration of the difficulties being experienced by the herring fishery. It is suggested that the federal government assume insurance premiums, interest payments and depreciation for those vessels unable to fish. First of all, how many herring fishermen are affected by the present cessation of herring

[Interprétation]

M. Perrault: Ma question suivante se rapporte au coût de l'assurance. Vous parlez à propos de frais d'assurance maritime trop élevés à la page 6. Est-ce que les témoins prétendent que, les compagnies d'assurance maritime exploitent l'industrie? On vient de faire, en Colombie-Britannique, une enquête sur les assurances-automobile. Est-ce que vous préconisez une enquête semblable sur les assurances maritimes?

M. Cameron: Si cette enquête ne coûtait pas trop cher, peut-être. Mais voici ce qui en est, sans doute. Rendons-nous compte que l'assurance maritime n'est pas réassurée, à Vancouver. Il y a plusieurs courtiers. La plupart des risques sont réassurés en Angleterre par Lloyd's ou par la *Heath and Company*, qui sont des courtiers. Pendant bien des années les primes, sur ce littoral, n'étaient pas élevés, et on a beaucoup perdu. Dans son dernier rapport financier, la *Lloyd's* accuse un déficit de 92 millions de livres sterling. Ce pourrait être 92 millions de dollars, c'est quand même une grosse perte. Les primes élevées qu'on exige ici maintenant montrent que les compagnies d'assurance veulent amortir ces pertes.

M. Perrault: Vous dites donc que tout ceci affecte gravement l'industrie.

M. Cameron: Absolument.

M. Perrault: Est-ce qu'en plus des suggestions proposées dans votre mémoire, vous voudriez que le gouvernement fasse enquête dans le domaine des assurances maritimes?

M. Cameron: Monsieur Perrault, je ne sais pas ce qu'une enquête coûterait. Si cela coûte 10 millions, je dis non. Il faudrait tenter de rattraper le jeu.

M. Perrault: Monsieur le président, au sujet des frais, à la page 4, nous avons l'illustration littérale des difficultés du pêcheur de hareng. On suggère que le gouvernement prenne à sa charge les primes d'assurance, les paiements d'intérêt et la dépréciation des chalutiers incapables de faire la pêche. Combien de pêcheurs sont touchés par l'arrêt de la pêche du hareng, à l'heure actuelle? Et quels sont

[Text]

fishing and how much will it cost the government to assist these fishermen?

Mr. Cameron: Within our organization, approximately 30. This does not take into account the crews that are affected which would be seven times that number. This is not our direct concern—the crews.

Mr. Perrault: There are about 225 men affected?

Mr. Cameron: At least that many. Now, that is the crews for the vessels in our organization. There are approximately another 50 boats that belong to the companies and to other organizations. They each have a skipper and seven men as well. Nearly all have a skipper and seven men aboard.

Mr. Perrault: You are not suggesting that the 225 men formerly involved in the herring fishery are not otherwise employed at the present time.

Mr. Cameron: No. I am suggesting that some of these herring boats are not occupied during the period that they were before.

Mr. Perrault: Have you any estimate of the cost of helping the herring fleet?

Mr. Cameron: Let us take the loss shown on page 4, the \$23,000, and multiply it by 30, and that would give us the cost of assuming these amounts that we suggest. It would be a small amount compared to what the federal government has paid out in subsidies. I presume, although I am not sure of the figures, it is a small amount compared to what Mr. Robichaud said he was going to pay to East Coast fishermen who were suffering depressed prices in the bottom fishery. I think it was termed an income supplement, and was probably under the Fisheries Prices Support Board, although I am not too sure about that. But let us look at it as welfare, if we must. It is a small amount.

Mr. Perrault: And finally, Mr. Chairman, if time permits, a short question arising out of a statement on page 5. It says:

...where enormous trawlers operated by foreign governments plow up grounds that for years have been exploited only by Canadian and American vessels.

How do you define that word "plow"?

Mr. Cameron: Well, I was never a trawl fisherman. I was a longline fisherman and a seine fisherman, and to me trawling is farming. They plow up the bottom with the net,

[Interpretation]

les frais, pour le gouvernement, du soutien de ces gens?

M. Cameron: Dans notre association, environ 30 pêcheurs. Ceci ne tient pas compte des équipages, ce qui serait 7 fois le chiffre. Mais les équipages ne nous concernent pas.

M. Perrault: Donc à peu près 225 personnes.

M. Cameron: Oui, au moins. Il s'agit des équipages des bateaux de notre association. Il y a environ 50 bateaux qui appartiennent à des entreprises, et à d'autres organismes. Tous ont un capitaine et sept hommes à bord.

M. Perrault: Vous ne dites pas que les 225 hommes qui faisaient la pêche du hareng auparavant sont actuellement sans emploi.

M. Cameron: Non, je dis que certains bateaux ne sont pas employés maintenant, alors qu'autrefois, à la même époque, ils faisaient la pêche.

M. Perrault: Sait-on ce que coûte le soutien de la flotte de pêche du hareng?

M. Cameron: Prenons la perte de \$23,000, à la page 4, et multiplions par 20, ce qui nous donnera le coût total. Ce serait un petit montant comparativement à ce que le gouvernement a versé en subsides. Je suppose, même si je n'en suis pas sûr, que c'est un petit montant comparativement à ce que M. Robichaud disait qu'il paierait aux pêcheurs qui ont subi de fortes pertes dans la pêche du poisson de fond. Je pense qu'on parlait de supplément au revenu et que c'était accordé par l'Office des prix des produits de pêche; considérons cela comme de l'assistance sociale, s'il le faut. C'est peu.

M. Perrault: Finalement, une question découlant de la déclaration faite à la page 5 du mémoire, si le temps le permet.

On y parle d'énormes chalutiers étrangers qui labourent les pêcheries que jusqu'alors seulement les bateaux canadiens et américains exploitaient.

Qu'est-ce que vous voulez dire par «labourent»?

M. Cameron: Je n'ai jamais fait la pêche au chalut; j'ai fait la pêche à la ligne et à la seine, et pour moi, la pêche au chalut, c'est du labourage: on ratisse le fond de la mer,

[Texte]

and they chew up the feed and they kill off everything. It is a fishery that we need, and that our members engage in. So I do not want to sound too critical.

The Chairman: But the word "plow" is chosen for a reason. Mr. McQuaid.

Mr. McQuaid: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would like to take the witness, Mr. Cameron, back to page 4 of his brief, and the question is in connection with these estimated costs. In your \$60,000 investment example, Mr. Cameron, you show operating expenses to be \$7,810. Presumably this includes your crew wages. Is that correct?

Mr. Cameron: There are no wages paid in the fishing industry, in fishing as such. It is all done on a share basis. The boat does not pay that.

Mr. McQuaid: Well, how much are these men paid? I think you said in the salmon fishing industry, as I understand it, they got seven elevenths. Is that right?

Mr. Cameron: Yes. The herring fishery is on an entirely different basis, with the companies that reduce the herring paying an agreed-upon price for the fish to the crew and chartering the vessels in actual fact at so much per ton. This has nothing to do with payments to the crew. It is based on the cost of maintaining the vessel, shipyard costs, renewal of equipment, repairs to main engine, perhaps, and things of this nature.

Mr. McQuaid: Let us take your \$60,000 boat. What would be the average wage or earnings of the crew during the herring fishing season?

Mr. Cameron: You will hear other witnesses, sir, with these figures at their fingertips. I would say in the last full season fished, and that includes what we refer to as the summer and winter herring, about \$4,000.

Mr. McQuaid: That would be their average wage?

Mr. Cameron: I say "about". I may be wrong.

Mr. McQuaid: As to the depreciation, Mr. Cameron, I notice that in your \$60,000 boat you estimate depreciation at approximately 6½ per cent, and when you go to your \$180,000 group your depreciation has risen to 7½ per cent. First of all, are these steel boats that you are speaking about?

Mr. Cameron: In the first instance, no, sir. In the \$60,000 boat this was not an estimate;

[Interprétation]

avalant toute la nourriture et tuant tout. Nous avons besoin de cette forme de pêche, alors je ne me plains pas trop fort.

Le président: Mais vous avez choisi le verbe labourer pour de bonnes raisons. Monsieur McQuaid.

M. McQuaid: Monsieur le président, je voudrais référer M. Cameron à la page 4 de son mémoire. Je pose une question au sujet du coût estimatif. Dans l'exemple que vous donnez d'un investissement de \$60,000, vous faites état de frais d'exploitation de \$7,810. Je suppose que cela représente les salaires de l'équipage.

M. Cameron: Dans l'industrie de la pêche on ne verse pas de salaire, on se partage les recettes de la pêche et la part du bateau n'atteint pas ce chiffre.

M. McQuaid: Combien font ces gens? Vous avez dit que dans le cas de la pêche au saumon, ils touchaient sept onzièmes.

M. Cameron: Oui, mais c'est tout à fait différent pour la pêche du hareng. La compagnie qui transforme le hareng convient d'un prix à payer à l'équipage pour le poisson et pour le nolisage du bateau, à tant par tonne. Ceci n'a rien à faire avec le versement à l'équipage. Cette somme se fonde sur les frais d'exploitation du bateau, les frais de chantier, de rénovation et d'équipement. Il y a aussi les revisions des moteurs, et autres dépenses.

M. McQuaid: Pour un bateau de 60,000, quel serait, en moyenne, le revenu de l'équipage durant une campagne de pêche?

M. Cameron: D'autres témoins vous donneront des chiffres plus précis et plus rapidement que moi, mais lors de la dernière campagne de pêche du hareng, d'été et d'hiver, cela serait à peu près \$4,000.

M. McQuaid: C'est là leur salaire moyen?

M. Cameron: J'ai dit à peu près, je puis me tromper.

M. McQuaid: Au sujet de la dépréciation du bateau de \$60,000, monsieur Cameron, vous estimez qu'il est de 6½ p. 100, alors que quand vous parlez groupe de navires de \$180,000, la dépréciation est de 7½ p. 100. Est-ce que ce sont des bateaux d'acier dont vous parlez?

M. Cameron: Dans le premier cas, non. Dans le cas du bateau de \$60,000, ce n'est pas

[Text]

these were the exact figures provided by the vessel owner himself. Why it worked out to 6½ per cent I cannot say. As far as I recall, this vessel owner uses what is known as the straight line method at 7 per cent, I think or 7½ per cent, which is not taxable when recaptured.

Mr. McQuaid: Then you would agree, Mr. Cameron, that possibly these figures with respect to depreciation are very variable. This may not be a true picture that we are getting here as far as depreciation is concerned. What does the income tax department allow you by way of depreciation, do you know?

Mr. Cameron: It is either 7 or 7½ per cent. But you can choose what you want and depreciate at any rate so long as when you sell you pay tax on the recaptured capital.

Mr. McQuaid: Yes, that is correct. Now, you estimated that your net cost of tying up a boat for one year, one of these \$180,000 boats, is in the vicinity of \$23,355. There is a suggestion on page 5 of your brief that possibly these boats could be converted to the trawling industry at a cost of I believe you said \$20,000 to \$25,000?

Mr. Cameron: No, \$20,000 to \$30,00, sir.

Mr. McQuaid: Would it not be more economically feasible and of better value to the fishermen themselves, rather than put them on what you suggest would be another form of relief, for the government to give some help in converting these boats and putting them to work?

Mr. Cameron: Yes, sir, undoubtedly, so long as there is some market for what they catch. At the moment there is not, and even the few trawlers, which is the only feasible conversion that we have, generally speaking, fish on what we call limits. This is the amount of fish they can actually sell when they get home.

Mr. McQuaid: Do you feel, Mr. Cameron, that this Committee might make some recommendations of some kind to the government which could improve the marketing situation for this particular type of fish?

Mr. Cameron: I hope that that is covered in a general way on pages 8 and 9 under the title: "Promotion of good health". Convince our country to eat fish five times a week.

Mr. McQuaid: Well, just getting back to that point, Mr. Cameron. I was going to raise it later on. You realize, of course, that the

[Interpretation]

une estimation; ce sont les chiffres fournis par le propriétaire du bateau. Pourquoi à 6½ p. 100, je ne puis dire. Si je me souviens bien, ce pêcheur emploie la méthode dite *straight line*, à 7 p. 100, ou 7½ p. 100, je crois, qui n'est pas imposable lorsqu'il est amorti.

M. McQuaid: Vous conviendrez, monsieur Cameron que ces chiffres concernant la dépréciation sont très variables. Ce n'est peut-être pas l'image exacte de la situation que nous avons. Qu'est-ce que le ministère du Revenu national permet comme dépréciation? Le savez-vous?

M. Cameron: C'est soit 7 ou 7½ p. 100. Vous pouvez choisir ce que vous voulez, et puis fixer la dépréciation, si vous le rendez en impôts après amortissement.

M. McQuaid: Vous estimez que cela coûte \$23,355 d'immobiliser un bateau de \$180,000 pour une saison. A la page 5 du mémoire on prétend que ces bateaux pourraient être transformés pour la pêche au chalut et que cette transformation coûterait de \$20,000 à \$25,000.

M. Cameron: Non, plutôt de \$20,000 à \$30,000.

M. McQuaid: Est-ce qu'il ne serait pas moins cher et plus utile pour le pêcheur de l'aider à transformer son navire et de le faire travailler plutôt que de lui accorder ce que vous appelez l'assistance sociale.

M. Cameron: Oui, sans doute, tant qu'il aura des débouchés pour leur poisson. Pour le moment, il n'y a pas de débouchés. Même les quelques chalutiers que nous avons, qui ont été transformés, exploitent dans certaines limites, c'est-à-dire dans les limites de ce qu'ils peuvent vendre au retour de la pêche.

M. McQuaid: Est-ce que vous pensez que ce Comité pourrait faire des recommandations au gouvernement pour l'amélioration des marchés pour ce type de poisson.

M. Cameron: J'espère qu'on a traité de cela en général aux pages 8 et 9, sous le titre «*Promotion of good health*». Il faut convaincre les Canadiens de manger du poisson cinq fois par semaine.

M. McQuaid: Pour revenir à cela, monsieur Cameron, vous vous rendez compte que le gouvernement fédéral fait un excellent travail

[Texte]

a federal government is doing what I think is a fairly competent job in this direction. You may have a chance to visit their laboratory.

Do you not think, Mr. Cameron—I may be saying this at some risk of incurring the wrath of the women—but I am afraid that about 75 per cent of our women in Canada do not know how to properly cook fish.

Mr. Cameron: That is true, sir. Well, let us educate the women, too.

Mr. McQuaid: Just one more question, Mr. Chairman, I am not well informed about your West Coast fisheries, but in my province of Prince Edward Island we have problems with the trawlers operating in what we call in-shore waters and destroying the gear of the inshore fishermen. Do you have similar problems on the West Coast? And, if you do, how do you handle them?

Mr. Cameron: Yes, we have that problem, particularly in the Bering Sea and the Gulf of Alaska where foreign trawlers from time to time do pick up our halibut gear.

We have had meetings with the Japanese and the Russians in conjunction with the Seattle fleet, and from time to time we have tried to work out a system whereby gear will only be set in certain directions in certain places in the hope that the foreign fleets will not drag over it. It has worked to some extent, but it is still a problem.

The Chairman: Thank you, Mr. McQuaid, Mr. McBride.

Mr. Whelan: Could I raise a point of order, Mr. Chairman, in defence of the housewives of Canada.

My wife is a good cook and can cook good fish if it is presented in a good condition. But I think 90 per cent of the time this fish is not good fish when it reaches the home.

Yesterday, Mr. Chairman, we were told by a well-informed and well-known person in British Columbia that he doubted if one could get a good fish dinner in the city of Vancouver. So this means the cooks do not know how to cook it either.

The Chairman: Mr. McBride.

Mr. McBride: Pursuant to what Mr. Whelan is saying, one of the briefs I read last night mentioned this same thing. I have forgotten which one it is.

Mr. Cameron: This one on page 8 mentions a possible solution to that.

[Interprétation]

dans ce domaine, d'après moi. Si vous avez la possibilité de visiter les laboratoires, vous le verrez.

Je vais m'attirer la colère des ménagères canadiennes, mais ne pensez-vous pas, monsieur Cameron, que les trois quarts d'entre elles ne savent pas apprêter le poisson convenablement?

M. Cameron: C'est vrai. Alors, il faut le leur apprendre.

M. McQuaid: Une autre question, monsieur le président. Je ne suis pas très au courant de vos pêcheries de l'Ouest, mais dans ma province de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, nous avons des problèmes à propos des chalutiers qui sont à l'intérieur des zones côtières et qui détruisent l'équipement du pêcheur des zones côtières. Est-ce que vous avez des problèmes semblables? Si oui, comment les réglez-vous?

M. Cameron: Oui, nous avons ce problème qui se pose dans la mer de Bering et le Golfe d'Alaska, où les chalutiers étrangers, de temps à autre, entraînent avec eux les agrès de pêche du flétan.

Nous nous sommes entretenus avec les Japonais et les Russes à propos de la flotte de Seattle, de temps à autre nous avons cherché à mettre au point un système qui permette de placer certains filets d'une certaine façon dans l'espoir que les chalutiers étrangers ne les emporteront pas. Cela fonctionne dans une certaine mesure, mais nous avons encore des difficultés.

Le président: Merci, monsieur McQuaid. Monsieur McBride.

M. Whelan: J'invoque le Règlement, monsieur le président, pour défendre les ménagères canadiennes. Ma femme est bonne cuisinière. Elle apprête le poisson très bien si on le lui présente en bon état, mais dans la plupart des cas, le poisson n'est pas bon quand nous l'achetons. Hier, monsieur le président, une personne bien informée et bien connue de la Colombie-Britannique nous disait qu'elle doutait que nous puissions avoir un bon dîner au poisson dans les restaurants de Colombie-Britannique, ce qui veut dire que les chefs ne savent pas comment le faire cuire.

Le président: Monsieur McBride.

M. McBride: Un des mémoires que j'ai lu hier soir à la suite de ce qu'a dit M. Whelan, mentionnait la même chose. Je ne me souviens plus lequel.

M. Cameron: Nous proposons une solution possible à cet état de choses à la page 8.

[Text]

Mr. McBride: Mr. Chairman, I want to commend both these gentlemen for the briefs before us, and I have only one brief question—most of my questions have already been covered—concerning the cost of marine insurance, on pages 6 and 7. I would ask Mr. Cameron what suggestion he would have. What actual recommendation, what solution would he suggest for this problem?

Mr. Cameron: I would suggest the Fisherman's Indemnity Plan being extended to provide the type of coverage needed by all vessels in the fleet at a price that the fishermen can afford to pay, which I see at the moment as no more than 3 per cent.

Mr. McBride: So it would have to go down roughly 7 per cent.

Mr. Cameron: This 10 per cent, sir, is an exception. One naturally tends, in presenting a problem, not to exaggerate but to present the most extreme examples. I do not want to leave this Committee with the impression that our members average 10 per cent, they certainly do not. I think it is fair to say that in the coming year they will average 7 per cent, possibly more.

Mr. McBride: I pass, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Mr. Beaudoin.

M. Beaudoin: Monsieur le président, je remarque, à la page 4, que la prime d'assurance, fait partie de votre administration pour une large part et je remercie MM. Perrault et McBride d'avoir posé certaines de mes questions. Mais il y en a une que je vais poser à M. Cameron; vos associations, si vous en avez plusieurs, se sont-elles occupées de grouper les assurances en assurance-groupe?

Mr. Cameron: We have tried, sir, to get group insurance through private industry. We got it started, but the loss experience was so bad that the underwriters cancelled it after one year.

M. Beaudoin: A la page 6 de votre rapport, vous dites que la contribution du pêcheur est de 25 p. 100 de la valeur de son bateau en assurance; si le gouvernement en assumait une partie du coût, croyez-vous que cela améliorerait beaucoup de choses?

Mr. Cameron: I am sorry, sir, I do not understand the question.

M. Beaudoin: Je la pose autrement. Vous dites à la page 6 que la limite accordée par la compagnie d'assurance est de 75 p. 100 de la

[Interpretation]

M. McBride: Monsieur le président, je voudrais féliciter ces deux messieurs de leurs mémoires. Je n'ai qu'une question brève à poser à propos des frais d'assurances maritimes aux pages 6 et 7. Je voudrais demander à M. Cameron ce qu'il proposerait, quelles recommandations, quelles solutions proposerait-il à ce problème?

M. Cameron: A mon avis, il faudrait que le Régime d'indemnité aux pêcheurs soit élargi pour assurer le genre d'assurance nécessaire à tous les bateaux de la flotte à un prix abordable pour les pêcheurs, ce qui, pour le moment, ne devrait pas dépasser 3 p. 100.

M. McBride: Il faudrait donc baisser les primes de 7 p. 100.

M. Cameron: Ce 10 p. 100 est une exception. Lorsqu'on présente un problème, on a naturellement tendance, non pas à exagérer, mais à présenter des cas extrêmes. Je ne voudrais pas vous donner l'impression que nos membres paient, en moyenne, 10 p. 100. Je crois qu'il serait juste de dire que pendant l'année en cours ils paieront une moyenne de 7 p. 100, peut-être un peu plus.

M. McBride: J'ai terminé, monsieur le président.

Le président: Monsieur Beaudoin.

Mr. Beaudoin: I notice, Mr. Chairman, on page 4, that insurance premiums constitute a large part of your administration, and I thank Messrs. McBride and Perrault for having asked some of my own questions for me. But there is one question I would like to ask Mr. Cameron. Have your associations—if you have a number of them—been concerned with getting group insurance for the members?

M. Cameron: Nous avons essayé, monsieur, d'avoir de l'assurance groupe de l'industrie privée. Nous l'avons mise sur pied, mais les pertes ont été telles que les assureurs l'ont supprimée au bout d'un an.

Mr. Beaudoin: On page 6 of your report, you say that the fisherman's contribution towards insurance is 25 per cent of the value of his boat. If the government were to assume part of the cost, do you think that would improve things to any great extent?

M. Cameron: Je regrette, monsieur, je ne comprends pas la question.

Mr. Beaudoin: I will ask my question in a different way. On page 6, you say that the limit granted by the insurance company is 75

[Texte]

valeur du bateau; cela veut dire que le propriétaire du bateau paie 25 p. 100. Si le gouvernement prenait ce montant à sa charge, ne pensez-vous pas que, pris en groupe, cela pourrait en réduire énormément, le coût?

Mr. Cameron: No, sir. Not necessarily. The problem is not so much that only 75 per cent is covered but that the limits of \$25,000, even with the government taking the other 25 per cent, would not be sufficient.

Mr. Beaudoin: Thank you.

The Chairman: Thank you Mr. Beaudoin. Mr. St. Pierre.

Mr. St. Pierre: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. One question, Mr. Cameron, in regard to the conversation we had recently around this table. Can you tell me, without of course naming any names, whether there are any restaurant cooks who know how to cook fish?

Mr. Cameron: Oh, yes. Some.

Mr. St. Pierre: Some. Many?

Mr. Cameron: Yes.

Mr. St. Pierre: Mr. Chairman, my line of questioning is about the concern which has been expressed about the possible company control of the fishing fleet, by the lending of money to fishermen. Mr. Bublé, I judge that you have borrowed from companies before?

Mr. Bublé: Yes. That is right.

Mr. St. Pierre: With good results?

Mr. Bublé: Yes. I would say my dealings with the companies have been very good.

Mr. St. Pierre: At what interest rates, in comparison with the interest rates then prevailing?

Mr. Bublé: I would say average rates. Nothing exorbitant.

Mr. St. Pierre: About what you might have expected from the bank had the bank been more amenable to lending?

Mr. Bublé: Yes. That is right.

Mr. St. Pierre: What would be the company's reason for lending to you? What advantage would there be to the company in this?

Mr. Bublé: To make sure that they have the salmon fishery production come to them.

[Interprétation]

per cent of the value of the boat, which means to say that the owner of the boat pays 25 per cent. If the government took over the 25 per cent, do you not think that, on a group basis, that could reduce its cost a great deal?

M. Cameron: Non, monsieur, pas nécessairement. La difficulté n'est pas tellement que seulement 75 p. 100 de la valeur est couverte mais que la limite de \$25,000, même si le gouvernement prenait les autres 25 p. 100 à sa charge, ne serait pas suffisante.

M. Beaudoin: Merci.

Le président: Merci, Monsieur Beaudoin. Monsieur St-Pierre.

M. St-Pierre: Merci, monsieur le président. Une question que je voudrais poser à Monsieur Cameron. Vu notre récente conversation autour de cette table, pourriez-vous nous dire, sans nous donner de noms, s'il y a des chefs dans les restaurants qui savent préparer le poisson?

M. Cameron: Oui, certainement.

M. St-Pierre: Est-ce qu'il y en a beaucoup?

M. Cameron: Oui.

M. St-Pierre: Monsieur le président, mes questions porteront sur l'inquiétude qu'on a exprimée du fait que les sociétés prendront le contrôle des flottes de bateaux de pêche en prêtant de l'argent aux pêcheurs. Vous avez sans doute emprunté de l'argent aux sociétés, monsieur Bublé, n'est-ce pas?

M. Bublé: Oui.

M. St-Pierre: Avec des résultats satisfaisants?

M. Bublé: Oui. Je crois que mes transactions avec les sociétés ont été très bonnes.

M. St-Pierre: Et quels étaient les taux d'intérêt appliqués par rapport aux taux en cours?

M. Bublé: C'était des taux moyens, rien d'exorbitant.

M. St-Pierre: A peu près ce que les banques vous auraient accordés si les banques avaient été mieux disposées à prêter?

M. Bublé: Oui.

M. St-Pierre: Et pourquoi les sociétés vous prêtaient-elles de l'argent? Quels en étaient les avantages pour eux?

M. Bublé: Pour s'assurer la production de la pêche du saumon. Autrement, une autre

[Text]

Otherwise another company might grab me or grab some other fisherman for his production.

Mr. St. Pierre: Would you be obliged to sell all your catch to that company then?

Mr. Bublé: Yes, I would say so. We go out and we know for sure that they are going to take our fish regardless of what time of the year it is, what the market condition is. They will still take our fish regardless, and we do not have to worry about the packer situation.

Mr. St. Pierre: Would this be a contractual obligation or a friendly one, a moral obligation that you would feel?

Mr. Bublé: Well, I cannot say for everyone, but for myself it has been a friendly one. I have never signed a contract with a company yet. But mind you, I know other vessel owners who have had to sign because I guess they were scared of the company and the company was scared of them. But in my case I have never signed any of these agreements yet.

Mr. St. Pierre: There is one thing which perhaps you could expand on a little. The prices for fish are set year by year in British Columbia. Every company pays the same amount for fish. Is this correct?

Mr. Bublé: Yes.

Mr. St. Pierre: There is no variation. The people who are under company loans would not be selling to the company for anything below market prices. There will be no low price sales to the companies.

Mr. Bublé: No. Not that I know of.

Mr. St. Pierre: I am still not entirely clear in my mind, Mr. Bublé, what the advantage is to the company. We have only a couple of large companies left on this coast. Are they likely to be short of fish stocks at any time? Is there that much competition between them?

Mr. Bublé: Yes. There is quite a bit of competition between them. In fact sometimes it is really funny. There are some fellows I know who are good seine fishermen and they are good gillnetters too, and the same company has tried to get them—one production manager tries to get a man to go gillnetting and the other production manager is trying to get him to go seining, and it is in the one company itself. That is how much competition there is.

[Interpretation]

société pourrait obtenir le fruit de ma pêche ou d'un autre.

M. St-Pierre: Est-ce que vous seriez obligé de vendre toute votre prise à la société?

M. Bublé: Oui, sans doute. Nous partons à la pêche et nous savons que la société va prendre toute notre prise, quelle que soit la saison ou l'état du marché, elles prendront nos prises et nous n'avons pas à nous inquiéter de ce problème.

M. St-Pierre: Est-ce que ce serait en vertu d'un contrat, est-ce que vous vous arrangez à l'amiable, ou une obligation morale?

M. Bublé: Je ne saurais parler pour tout le monde, mais en ce qui me concerne, l'entente a toujours été à l'amiable. Je n'ai jamais signé de contrat. Il y a d'autres propriétaires évidemment qui ont pu signer des contrats parce qu'ils n'avaient pas confiance dans les sociétés ou vice versa, mais dans mon cas, je n'ai signé aucun contrat jusqu'à présent.

M. St-Pierre: Vous pourriez peut-être nous donner quelques renseignements sur une question. Les prix du poisson sont établis chaque année en Colombie-Britannique. Chaque société paie le même prix pour le poisson. C'est juste, n'est-ce pas?

M. Bublé: Oui.

M. St-Pierre: Il n'y a pas d'exceptions. Ceux qui reçoivent des prêts ne vendraient pas à la société à des prix inférieurs aux prix du marché?

M. Bublé: Non, pas à ma connaissance.

M. St-Pierre: Je ne vois pas très bien quel est l'avantage pour une société. Il n'y a plus que deux sociétés importantes sur le littoral. Est-ce qu'elles pourraient manquer de poisson? Est-ce qu'il y a beaucoup de concurrence entre les deux?

M. Bublé: Oui, il y en a. Les deux sociétés se font concurrence et c'est même parfois assez comique. Je connais des personnes qui sont très habiles avec une seine et qui obtiennent également de bons résultats avec un filet maillant, et la même société a tenté de les recruter; un gérant de la production l'encourage à aller pêcher avec un filet maillant et l'autre gérant de la production veut l'envoyer pêcher à la seine. Au sein de la même société. Vous voyez jusqu'à quel point va la concurrence.

[Texte]

Mr. St. Pierre: And yet we are told that there is too large a fleet on this coast. We are attempting to reduce the size of the salmon fleet, are we not?

Mr. Bublé: Yes. I would hope so.

Mr. St. Pierre: So how can there be this competition for boats with the present situation in which there are too many boats?

Mr. Bublé: I guess you will have to talk to the companies about that because I am not sure why one company puts out 40 or 50 boats and the other company naturally wants to keep their share up and they put out 60 boats. I am only trying to catch the fish.

Sometimes in the summer you see 17 fishermen waiting in one key position, because it is a very valuable position, it is a good fishing position. Seventeen men waiting in turn for one set and each set takes about half an hour. Well, you can figure out—17 times half an hour—how long the last person has to wait, but it is a key position. When I see those places I just do not go near them because I think it is a waste of time to have 17 boats and men waiting for one point when three or four could look after it very well.

Mr. St. Pierre: Mr. Bublé, a hypothetical question. Would you agree that if the companies invest heavily in the fleet, if a large proportion of the salmon fleet is obligated to companies for loans, either by contract or by unwritten agreement, that this could give rise to a monopoly situation on this coast with undue control by the canneries?

Mr. Bublé: Yes, that could happen.

Mr. St. Pierre: Do you fear this happening at this moment? Are you fearful that this will happen?

Mr. Bublé: Well, I was not too scared last year, but the way these companies have been amalgamating during the last three or four months, I would hate to venture too much on it.

Mr. St. Pierre: Could you tell me, or if you do not know, could you give me an opinion, whether company control of the fleets in this manner is increasing, decreasing, or remaining about the same?

Mr. Bublé: I have heard from companies offices that many fishermen in their ranks have been paying their boats off this year.

Mr. St. Pierre: A final question, Mr. Chairman. May I ask Mr. Cameron his response to the last two questions?

[Interprétation]

M. St-Pierre: Et pourtant on a dit que la flotte est trop importante sur cette côte. Nous essayons de réduire le nombre de bateaux qui font la pêche au saumon, n'est-ce pas?

M. Bublé: Oui. Je l'espère.

M. St-Pierre: Alors, pourquoi est-ce qu'il y a une telle rivalité pour les bateaux quand il y en a trop?

M. Bublé: Vous devriez peut-être vous entretenir avec les sociétés à ce sujet, car je ne sais pourquoi une société a 40 ou 50 bateaux et l'autre, afin de maintenir sa part de la production, en a 60. Moi, j'essaie simplement de prendre le poisson.

En été, par exemple, il y a parfois 17 marins qui attendent à un endroit stratégique, mais c'est un très bon endroit pour la pêche. Il y a 17 senneurs qui attendent leur tour pour jeter leur filet; il faut une demi-heure pour poser et retirer le filet mais quand il s'agit d'une zone de pêche très fructueuse, il vaut la peine d'attendre. Lorsque je vois ces endroits, je me tiens loin car je crois que c'est une perte de temps d'avoir 17 hommes et bateaux qui attendent alors que trois ou quatre personnes seraient suffisantes.

M. St-Pierre: Monsieur Bublé, une hypothèse. Est-ce que si les sociétés investissent une forte somme dans ces bateaux, si une forte proportion des pêcheurs ont obtenu des prêts de la société, et qu'ils y sont liés soit par contrat, soit par entente orale, il pourrait y avoir un monopole exercé par les conserveries sur la côte?

M. Bublé: Oui, c'est possible.

M. St-Pierre: Est-ce que vous craignez que cette situation se présente?

M. Bublé: Non, l'année dernière je ne craignais rien mais en ce moment, avec les fusions qu'il y a eues depuis trois ou quatre mois, je le crains un peu.

M. St-Pierre: Est-ce que vous pourriez me dire si le contrôle des sociétés augmente, diminue ou reste à peu près le même?

M. Bublé: Certains représentants des sociétés m'ont dit que bon nombre de pêcheurs ont fini d'amortiser leur bateau cette année.

M. St-Pierre: Une dernière question, monsieur le président. Pourrais-je demander à M. Cameron de répondre aux deux dernières questions?

[Text]

Mr. Cameron: I cannot say if company control has been growing. We have of course a certain amount of vertical integration within this industry. With regard to the fear of the companies grabbing for the boats, production is all-important to the canneries, and how that production is arrived at does not matter.

Mr. St. Pierre: Thank you. That completes my questioning, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Mr. Noble.

Mr. Noble: Mr. Chairman, coming from the Great Lakes area, I am quite willing to sit by and listen and learn from the questioning of the members from the coastal areas. However, Mr. Bublé has mentioned that some fishermen should be withdrawn from the industry and I am wondering how he would propose this should be done?

Mr. Bublé: I am not sure how your question goes, like which fishermen.

Mr. Noble: You said there were too many fishermen and you proposed that some of them should be withdrawn, there should be fewer fishermen. I think you said that in your brief.

Mr. Bublé: Yes. First there would be a moratorium on boats. We have enough problems now and I would say that I would not like to see more new boats coming in, because our boats are very capable of catching the fish. I am quite sure that if we had two-thirds of them we could still catch the same amount of fish.

My intention would not be just to throw commercial fishermen out of work. You have to start somewhere and the first thing is a moratorium. And right now I see where one department is trying to make a moratorium of boats, and with these loans that we have now for the native fishermen, we are putting more boats in. Here is one part of the government bucking the other part. I am not against seeing these native fishermen get this money, but I think this money should go to these people to buy existing boats.

We have plenty of boats in our industry at present. I can name 30 or 40 men who want to sell out right now. And these are the boats that should go to these native fishermen. To see them build new ones when in two years we are going to have to scrap some, I just do not see it. And I would say a moratorium

[Interpretation]

M. Cameron: Je ne peux pas vous dire si le contrôle des sociétés a augmenté. Évidemment il y a eu de l'intégration verticale au sein de l'industrie. En ce qui concerne la crainte que les sociétés mettent la main sur les bateaux, seule la production importe pour les conserveries quelle que soit la façon dont elle est assurée.

M. St-Pierre: Je vous remercie. C'est tout ce que j'avais à demander, monsieur le président.

Le président: Monsieur Noble.

M. Noble: Je viens de la région des Grands Lacs et je suis très heureux d'écouter les questions posées par les députés qui viennent des régions côtières, et d'apprendre ce qu'on dit. Pourtant, M. Bublé a dit qu'il faudrait éliminer certains pêcheurs et je me demande comment il propose qu'on le fasse.

M. Bublé: Je ne vois pas très bien ce que vous voulez dire. Quels pêcheurs?

M. Noble: Vous dites qu'il y avait trop de pêcheurs et qu'il faudrait en éliminer. Vous l'avez dit je crois dans votre mémoire.

M. Bublé: Oui, il faudrait d'abord imposer un moratoire sur les bateaux. Nous avons déjà suffisamment de problèmes et je n'aimerais qu'on augmente le nombre de bateaux, car nous pouvons très bien prendre le poisson nous-mêmes. Je suis convaincu que si nous n'avions que les deux tiers de ces bateaux nous pourrions prendre la même quantité de poisson.

Je ne pense pas qu'il faille éliminer ces pêcheurs qui seront sans emploi. Il faut un point de départ, c'est-à-dire un moratoire. Je vois actuellement qu'un ministère s'efforce de faire adopter un moratoire sur les bateaux, et avec cette question de prêts aux pêcheurs indiens, on augmente le nombre de bateaux de pêche. Voilà un exemple d'un ministère qui travaille contre un autre. Je ne vois aucun inconvénient à ce que les Indiens reçoivent cet argent, mais j'estime qu'il faudrait que cet argent leur permette d'acheter des bateaux qui sont déjà en exploitation.

Nous avons assez de bateaux pour le moment. Je connais entre 30 et 40 propriétaires qui voudraient vendre leurs bateaux à l'heure actuelle, et ce sont ces bateaux que les Indiens devraient acheter. S'ils en contruisent d'autres, il faudra en mettre d'autres hors service. Je ne vois vraiment pas à quoi cela

[Texte]

first, then we would have to have some solution.

I am not sure what the best procedure is, perhaps get rid of the least efficient fishermen, say the bottom 10 per cent or something. But then that would hurt a lot of people too. How can you tell which is the bottom 10 per cent? I know some of the best commercial fishermen and they get the most gross in, but they also spend the most money too. And yet the fellow who is maybe \$3,000 or \$4,000 below in getting gross money, maybe he spends \$10,000 less a year. So actually that fellow is better off and a better fisherman, I would say. I would say first of all to have a moratorium on new boats and to help the native fishermen if possible by giving them money or letting them buy the other boats that are in the industry right now. Does that answer your question?

Mr. Noble: That is very good. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask one more question here. It was also stated that logging was seriously interfering with the reproduction of the fisheries. I am wondering if Mr. Bublé has any suggestion as to how this might be overcome. Are there any other methods of logging in these areas which would eliminate the problem?

Mr. Bublé: Well, referring to the Stellako deal where we ran into problems several years ago, it was recommended—I am not sure by which department—that this logging company build a road. It was quite easy to build a road but it did not seem to work because they did not agree and they did not go through with it.

I am quite sure that if it was done properly, some of these log drives could happen at the proper time. You have to have the proper tide level, and if the level of the water is low and you see all those big logs going down and just excavating the river as they go, that is not the time to do it. I think the Department of Fisheries should have the final say whether a log drive should be allowed.

Mr. Noble: One final question, Mr. Chairman. I believe it was Mr. Cameron who mentioned that some of the fishermen worked for about three months of the year. Do they have any other means of income during the other nine months?

Mr. Cameron: I think it was Mr. Bublé who mentioned that. But anyway, sir, this would depend upon the fisherman himself. Some of

[Interprétation]

pourra servir. Il faudrait donc d'abord avoir un moratoire, et ensuite trouver une autre solution.

La meilleure façon de s'y prendre serait peut-être d'en éliminer 10 p. 100 des navires ou de forcer les pêcheurs peu efficaces à partir. Mais beaucoup des pêcheurs en souffriraient. Comment décider lesquels obtiennent les résultats les moins satisfaisants? Je connais quelques-uns des meilleurs pêcheurs et bien que leur revenu brut soit supérieur, ils dépensent aussi le plus. Tandis que celui dont le revenu brut est de \$3,000 ou \$4,000 inférieur, dépense peut-être \$10,000 de moins par année. De sorte qu'il a plus de bénéfices et est un meilleur pêcheur. Tout d'abord, il faudrait avoir un moratoire sur les bateaux, et aider si possible en leur donnant de l'argent ou en leur permettant d'acheter les bateaux qui sont déjà en exploitation plutôt que d'en construire d'autres. Ai-je répondu à votre question?

M. Noble: Oui. Une autre question. On a dit aussi que l'exploitation forestière présente des complications pour la reproduction du poisson. Comment pourrait-on surmonter ces difficultés? Est-ce qu'il y a d'autres méthodes d'exploitation forestière qui arrangeraient les choses?

M. Bublé: Dans le cas de la Stellako où on a éprouvé des difficultés il y a quelques années, je crois qu'on a recommandé, je ne sais plus quel ministère a recommandé que la société d'exploitation forestière construise une route. Il était facile de construire une route, mais comme on n'a pas pu s'entendre, elle n'a pas été construite.

Il me semble que si l'on s'y prenait de la bonne façon, il y aurait moyen de s'organiser pour que la drave se fasse au bon moment. Comme il faut que la marée soit à un niveau donné, si la marée est basse et que les billots descendent en arrachant le lit de la rivière, ce n'est pas le moment qui convient. Je crois qu'il faudrait s'en remettre au ministère des Pêcheries pour décider quand la drave aura lieu.

M. Noble: M. Cameron a dit, je crois, que certains pêcheurs travaillent pendant trois mois de l'année, est-ce qu'ils ont d'autres sources de revenu pendant le reste de l'année?

M. Cameron: Je crois que c'est M. Bublé qui l'a dit, mais de toutes façons cela dépend de chaque pêcheur. Il y en a évidemment qui

[Text]

course take unemployment insurance, some serve beer in beer parlors and do other jobs.

Mr. Noble: They still make an existence solely from fishing?

Mr. Cameron: Yes.

Mr. Noble: Thank you.

The Chairman: Mr. Lundrigan.

Mr. Lundrigan: That question was a very central one. I was interested in getting the answer to it, and I was not at all impressed with the answer we got from the witness. It did reflect unfavourably on at least some fishermen, and I would like to know if the witness can give us any indication of whether they do take part in logging operations and other forms of fishing operations, and so on.

Mr. Cameron: I must apologize, sir, if you got an unfavourable impression. It certainly was not my intention.

I am unable to say if fishermen generally spend more time in their off-seasons in the logging industry or other things. Certainly fishermen do work ashore in other occupations. Some work in the companies net lofts occasionally, making seines, hanging seines, making fishing gear, equipment and that sort of thing. We are deteriorating on this coast in the salmon fisheries certainly with a situation arising where there are, I think, fewer what I will call for want of a better term career fishermen. And we are getting to a state in the salmon industry where it is hard to come by a very experienced crew member who can hang a salmon seine. And it is even comparatively unusual to find a crew who can all mend a hole in a net, nowadays.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, that would sound much better on the record than the impression that they spend nine months slinging beer or whatever it was that the witness referred to. Thank you.

The Chairman: Gentlemen. I think we have come to the end of the questioning on this.

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, I would like an opportunity to direct one or two brief questions to Mr. Cameron, if I may.

The Chairman: Go ahead.

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Cameron, the Fisheries Improvement Loans Act will come up before Parliament for revision and expansion, we hope, and in your brief you have made a strong plea for an increase in the amount of

[Interpretation]

reçoivent de l'Assurance-chômage, d'autres qui servent de cabaretier, ou qui travaillent à droite et à gauche.

M. Noble: Ils gagnent néanmoins leur vie surtout par la pêche.

M. Cameron: Oui.

M. Noble: Merci.

Le président: Monsieur Lundrigan.

M. Lundrigan: C'est une question importante. J'étais intéressé à obtenir la réponse, mais celle du témoin ne m'a pas impressionné outre mesure. Elle était pour le moins tendancieuse à l'égard de certains pêcheurs. J'aimerais savoir si le témoin pourrait nous dire si les pêcheurs participent à l'exploitation forestière où à d'autres phases de l'industrie de la pêche, et ainsi de suite.

M. Cameron: Je dois m'excuser, si vous avez eu une mauvaise impression, ce n'était pas mon intention.

Je ne saurais vous dire si, en général, les pêcheurs participent à l'exploitation forestière durant la saison morte. Ils travaillent certainement sur la terre ferme. Certains travaillent dans les ateliers de fabrication de filets des sociétés, à l'occasion, ils fabriquent des seines, des agrès et du matériel de pêche. La situation se détériore ici dans la pêche au saumon, où il y a de moins en moins de pêcheurs que j'appellerais des pêcheurs de carrière. Nous en arrivons au point dans l'industrie de la pêche au saumon où il est très difficile de trouver un membre de l'équipage qui a de l'expérience et qui sait comment jeter une seine. Il est même très difficile de trouver un équipage dont les hommes savent réparer les filets.

M. Lundrigan: C'est beaucoup mieux que de dire qu'ils passent neuf mois de l'année dans les cabarets à servir de la bière ou quelque chose du genre comme l'avait laissé entendre le témoin. Merci.

Le président: Messieurs. Je crois que ce sont toutes les questions qu'il y avait à ce sujet.

M. Crouse: Monsieur le président, j'aimerais avoir l'occasion de poser une ou deux brèves questions à M. Cameron, si vous me le permettez.

Le président: D'accord.

M. Crouse: Monsieur Cameron, la *Loi sur les prêts aidant aux opérations de Pêche* sera présentée sous peu au Parlement pour être révisée et étendue, nous l'espérons du moins, et dans votre mémoire vous demandez ins-

[Texte]

money made available under that Act. Is the figure that you have indicated, \$50,000, the ceiling that would be recommended by your group as being the most acceptable?

Mr. Cameron: The alternative that we considered, sir, was twice whatever equity a vessel owner had in his vessel. Supposing he owned half of a \$100,000 vessel and the rest was mortgaged or something of that nature. Then the limit for him would be \$100,000. This would be a useful figure. Quite frankly, in our meetings on this particular point we were a little scared of advancing too high a figure because of the possibility of criticism for asking too much, but we could usefully use anything up to \$150,000.

Mr. Crouse: Since Mr. Bublé mentioned that salmon represents 80 per cent of the value of the British Columbia fishing industry and some 40 per cent of Canada's fish export, is there any indication, Mr. Cameron, that your provincial government plans to establish a fishermen's loan board similar to the boards established in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Newfoundland?

Mr. Cameron: Not the current provincial government, no, sir.

Mr. Crouse: Why have the provincial authorities shown no interest in your problem? Have you submitted briefs to them asking them for assistance?

Mr. Cameron: Yes, sir, we have; and generally speaking the only answer we have had is that other peoples' needs are greater.

Mr. Crouse: Can you estimate what is the gross annual income, of your fishermen from salmon and from other types of fishing and from net-mending, and so on? Could you give the Committee some indication of the yearly earnings of these people from their combined operations?

Mr. Cameron: For tax purposes one is permitted to average, for obvious reasons, and I would have to give nothing other than an average. I would say \$10,000 a year.

Let me put it this way, if I may. It must be recalled that there is a considerable investment in many instances—frequently over \$100,000—and this represents work, as well; so the earnings on \$100,000 and more in many cases is not high.

Mr. Crouse: What is the estimated value of your troll fishery? What species of ground

[Interprétation]

tamment qu'on augmente la somme d'argent que l'on met à la disposition des pêcheurs en vertu de cette Loi. Est-ce que la somme de \$50,000 que vous mentionnez, représente le plafond que votre groupe recommanderait comme le plus acceptable?

M. Cameron: L'autre possibilité que nous avons examinée, Monsieur, était deux fois la part du bateau appartenant au propriétaire. S'il est propriétaire de la moitié d'un bateau de \$100,000 dont le reste est hypothéqué ou quelque chose du genre, la limite serait de \$100,000 pour lui. Ce serait un chiffre judicieux, mais disons franchement que dans nos réunions, nous avons eu peur de proposer un chiffre trop élevé de crainte qu'on nous critique trop, mais nous aurions pu demander jusqu'à \$150,000.

M. Crouse: Comme M. Bublé disait que le saumon représente 80 p. 100 de la valeur des pêches de la Colombie-Britannique et 40 p. 100 des exportations de poisson du Canada, est-ce que le gouvernement provincial a l'intention d'établir un office de prêts aux pêcheurs semblables à ceux de la Nouvelle-Écosse, du Nouveau-Brunswick, de l'Île du Prince-Édouard, du Québec et de Terre-Neuve?

M. Cameron: Pas le gouvernement provincial actuel, non, monsieur.

M. Crouse: Pourquoi les autorités provinciales ne s'intéressent-elles pas à votre problème? Est-ce que vous leur avez présenté des mémoires pour leur demander de l'aide?

M. Cameron: Bien sûr; et généralement, la seule réponse que nous ayons eue, c'est que les besoins des autres sont plus pressants.

M. Crouse: Pouvez-vous évaluer le revenu annuel brut que retirent vos pêcheurs de la vente du saumon, et autre poissons, de la réparation des filets, etc? Pouvez-vous nous donner une indication sur le revenu annuel de ces gens?

M. Cameron: Aux fins de l'impôt, je ne pourrais donner qu'une moyenne, pour des raisons évidentes. Je dirais \$10,000 par an. Précisons. Il faut se rappeler qu'il y a beaucoup d'investissement dans bien des cas, présentant un montant de plus de \$100,000. Et tout cela représente le travail également. De sorte que le revenu, sur \$100,000 et plus n'est pas très élevé, dans plusieurs cas.

M. Crouse: Quel est le revenu de la pêche à la ligne? Quelles variétés de poissons de fond

[Text]

fish do you catch, and how many months would your ships operate in the troll fishing?

Mr. Cameron: Ten to eleven months of the year in operation, if they want to. The species caught are what we call grey cod, a fish very similar to Atlantic cod; all bottom fish, including sole, of which there are several species; snapper; or what we call red carp; and, to a certain extent, ocean perch, much of which is turned into filets and fish sticks and things of this sort.

Mr. Crouse: And are you experiencing any difficulty whatever in marketing these species?

Mr. Cameron: Yes.

Mr. Crouse: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, if we wish to maintain our schedule at all we will have to be as brief as possible. I have one more question, Mr. Turner.

Mr. Turner (London East): Mr. Chairman, Mr. Davis is reported in this morning's newspaper as saying that he hopes the B.C. fishermen can do most of their dogfish catching, with the Japanese teams handling the processing and shipping. Do you agree fully with that statement?

Mr. Cameron: I hope that if we come to the state of affairs that Mr. Davis talked about today or yesterday the Canadians can do the fishing.

Mr. Turner (London East): If a fisherman insures his boat in this area is there one commission paid, do you know? The reason for my asking this question is that in Ontario we have had many investigations by organizations such as the Board of Education, and it has been found that insurance has been taken out and that all agents in the area were getting their commission, or their cut. Can you tell me whether there is one commission, or are all those in the area who are insurance agents getting their cut?

Mr. Cameron: They are all getting their commission. They take their commission from the premium which they send on to the underwriters. That is how they stay in business.

Mr. Turner (London East): Do you feel there is a combine in the insurance industry?

Mr. Cameron: No, I do not. There is a much bigger one in this industry, but we are exempted from the provisions of the act.

[Interpretation]

attrapez-vous, et la saison de la pêche à la ligne dure combien de mois?

M. Cameron: De dix à onze mois, si on le veut. On prend de la morue grise, espèce très semblable à la morue de l'Atlantique; tous les poissons de fond: plusieurs espèces de sole, le «snapper», qu'on appelle la carpe rouge, et, jusqu'à un certain point, la perche rose qui est transformée en filets et en bâtonnets, etc.

M. Crouse: Est-ce que vous avez de la difficulté à vendre ces espèces?

M. Cameron: Oui.

M. Crouse: Merci, monsieur le président.

Le président: Messieurs, si nous voulons nous en tenir à notre horaire, soyons brefs. M. Turner a encore des questions à poser.

M. Turner (London-Est): Monsieur le président, M. Davis, selon le journal de ce matin, a dit qu'il espérait que les pêcheurs de la Colombie-Britannique pourraient faire la majeure partie de la prise du chien de mer, les Japonais assurant la transformation et l'expédition. Etes-vous d'accord avec cette déclaration?

M. Cameron: J'espère que, si nous réalisons ce que M. Davis disait aujourd'hui, ou hier, les Canadiens pourront pêcher.

M. Turner (London-Est): Si le pêcheur assure son navire, dans cette région, verse-t-on une commission? Car, en Ontario, nous avons eu plusieurs enquêtes menées par des organisations comme le *Board of Education*, et on a découvert que tous les agents de la région obtenaient une commission. Y a-t-il une commission, ou est-ce que tous les agents de la région obtiennent une commission?

M. Cameron: Ils ont tous leur commission. Ils la prennent sur la prime qu'ils envoient aux assureurs. Voilà comment ils restent en affaires.

M. Turner (London-Est): Croyez-vous qu'il existe une coalition au sein de l'industrie des assurances?

M. Cameron: Non. Il y en a une, beaucoup plus importante, dans cette industrie, mais nous échappons aux dispositions de la loi.

[Texte]

Mr. Turner (London East): I have visited your province on vacation three times in the last five years and I must say you have a beautiful province. Can you tell me why canned salmon is cheaper in Ontario than in British Columbia?

Mr. Cameron: No; I am staggered; I cannot.

Mr. Turner (London East): That is a question to which I think we should find the answer. How many more fish can a drum seiner catch than a gill-netter?

Mr. Cameron (witness): I will have Mr. Bubl   answer that.

Mr. Bubl  : This depends on how the fish are schooled up. If the fish are well schooled, the drum seiner, or seiner, will beat out the gill-netter completely. But if the fish are scattered the gill-netter will do better than the seiner. It just depends on the area and how much wind there is. The gill nets do very well when it is windy, and we do not; we have a tougher time. But I would say that a seiner will catch roughly three or four times more than the gill-netter.

Mr. Turner (London East): What is the difference in the size of the crew?

Mr. Bubl  : The seiner has from four to eight men; a gill-netter has a one man operation; and a troller has one, or two. Sometimes they take two; they take a deckhand to make it easier to travel at night, and because of the long hours; it makes it a lot easier for them to work.

Mr. Turner (London East): Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Mr. Borrie, one short question?

Mr. Borrie: Yes, a very short question, Mr. Chairman, and it may be answered by either witness. Could the herring vessels be easily converted for the purpose of fishing dogfish?

Mr. Cameron: One can use a seine to catch dogfish. In fact, many people catch them with a seine when they do not want to. The answer is yes.

Mr. Borrie: You can?

Mr. Cameron: It is pretty hard on the gear, but yes, you can.

Mr. Borrie: Thank you.

[Interpr  tation]

M. Turner (London-Est): J'ai visit   trois fois votre province, au cours des cinq derni  res ann  es, et je dois dire qu'elle est magnifique. Pouvez-vous me dire pourquoi le saumon est meilleur march   en Ontario qu'en Colombie-Britannique?

M. Cameron: Non, je ne sais pas.

M. Turner (London-Est): C'est une question    laquelle, il me semble, nous devrions trouver la r  ponse. Combien plus de poissons peut-on prendre    la seine    tambour qu'   la p  che au filet maillant?

M. Cameron: M. Bubl   va r  pondre    cette question.

M. Bubl  : Ca d  pend du banc de poisson. Si le poisson arrive en banc, la senne    tambour est beaucoup plus efficace que le filet maillant. Mais si les poissons sont dispers  s, le filet maillant est plus efficace que la senne    tambour. Cela d  pend de la r  gion et du vent. Quand il vente, le filet maillant est tr  s efficace, mais c'est plus difficile pour nous. Mais je dirais que la senne peut prendre, en gros, trois ou quatre fois plus de poissons qu'un filet maillant.

M. Turner (London-Est): Quelle est la diff  rence pour ce qui est de l'importance de l'  quipage?

M. Bubl  : Le seinier a un   quipage de quatre    huit hommes, tandis que la p  che au filet maillant n'exige qu'un homme, et la p  che    la ligne, un homme ou deux. Parfois, il en faut deux, dont un homme de pont pour faciliter les man  uvres de nuit, qui sont longues; ce qui facilite le travail.

M. Turner (London-Est): Merci, monsieur le pr  sident.

Le pr  sident: Monsieur Borrie, une courte question?

M. Borrie: Oui, une question tr  s br  ve, monsieur le pr  sident, et n'importe quel t  moin peut y r  pondre. Est-ce qu'il serait facile de transformer les chalutiers    harengs pour la p  che aux chiens de mer?

M. Cameron: On peut p  cher les chiens de mer    la seine. En fait, beaucoup de p  cheurs prennent des chiens de mer dans leurs seines sans le vouloir. La r  ponse est oui.

M. Borrie: C'est donc possible?

M. Cameron: C'est assez dur pour le mat  riel, mais c'est possible.

M. Borrie: Merci.

[Text]

The Chairman: Gentlemen, I think that has brought to an end the questioning on this combined brief. I wish to thank Mr. Bublé and Mr. Cameron for their able presentation.

Some hon. Members: Hear, hear.

The Chairman: Thank you, gentlemen.

The next brief is that of the UFAWU from the Fraser River Locals. I will ask Mr. Homer Stevens, the secretary treasurer, to introduce the witness and the man who will present the brief.

Mr. Comeau: Mr. Chairman, before we start on the brief could we again call on the hospitality and goodwill of our B.C. members to provide us with a map of the area so that we will know exactly where we are when we talk about the Georgia Bay, and so on?

The Chairman: We will pass that request on to the Clerk.

An hon. Member: Mr. Chairman, could you identify the brief?

The Chairman: It is the red brief that is before you, the one by the Fraser River Locals of the UFAWU. Does everyone have it?

I will now call on Mr. Homer Stevens.

Mr. Homer Stevens (General Secretary Treasurer, United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union): Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, first of all, on behalf of our organization, I would like to extend our greetings and welcome to the Province of British Columbia. We hope that in addition to these quite lengthy sessions you will have an opportunity to get out and perhaps enjoy some sport fishing and some good food in some of the restaurants. If you want to know where to go we will see if we can help you. Your other activities we will leave to your discretion.

My purpose here this morning is to introduce the man who will present this brief. When we received notice that the Committee was coming we prepared a rather lengthy submission on quite a wide range of subjects, but our locals on the Fraser were so concerned about pollution in that area that they asked that an additional brief be presented. When I say "locals on the Fraser", we have about 1,300 members in the six locals that got together to present this brief. Most of them are gill-netters, but there are some seiners, halibut fishermen, crab fishermen and others who are gathered together in that group.

The man who is going to introduce it is certainly well qualified. Mr. Buck Suzuki was

[Interpretation]

Le président: Messieurs, ceci met fin à l'interrogation des deux témoins. Je tiens à remercier M. Bublé, et M. Cameron de leur excellent exposé.

Des voix: Bravo.

Le président: Merci, messieurs.

Nous avons maintenant un mémoire de l'UFAW, présenté par le local du fleuve Fraser. Je demanderai à M. Horner Stevens, secrétaire-trésorier, de nous présenter le témoin et la personne qui fera l'exposé du mémoire.

M. Comeau: Pouvez-vous demander à nos collègues de Colombie-britannique de nous fournir une carte de la région afin que nous sachions exactement la baie de Georgie et le reste?

Le président: Nous transmettons votre demande au secrétaire.

Une voix: Monsieur le président, quel est ce mémoire?

Le président: C'est celui de la section locale du fleuve Fraser de l'UFAW. Est-ce que tout le monde l'a?

Je donne la parole à M. Homer Stevens.

M. Homer Stevens (secrétaire-trésorier, United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union): Monsieur le président, messieurs; au nom de notre association, je tiens à vous apporter nos salutations et à vous souhaiter la bienvenue en Colombie-Britannique. Nous espérons qu'après ces longues séances vous aurez la possibilité de faire de la pêche sportive et de prendre de bons repas dans nos restaurants. Et si vous ne savez pas où aller, nous vous aiderons. Nous vous laisserons le soin de faire vos travaux.

J'ai l'intention de vous présenter la personne qui fera l'exposé du mémoire. Lorsque nous avons su que votre Comité venait chez nous, nous avons préparé un long mémoire sur de nombreux sujets, mais les sections locales du Fraser étaient si troublées par le problème de la pollution qu'elles ont demandé à présenter un mémoire particulier. Les 6 sections locales du Fraser qui présentent le mémoire comptent environ 1300 membres. La plupart sont des pêcheurs à l'araignée, mais il y a également des pêcheurs à la seine, des pêcheurs de flétan, de crabes, et d'autres pêcheurs qui font parti du groupe.

La personne qui va vous présenter le mémoire est certainement très qualifiée. M.

[Texte]

born and raised on the Fraser and has spent all of his adult life as a commercial gill net fisherman, except for a very short period of time that he spent working for the Union, particularly during the past year or so, when he was acting president when the president and myself had a vacation at Mr. Bennett's expense.

Therefore, I will now turn the presentation over to Mr. Buck Suzuki, formerly vice-president of our Union and at present a member of our executive board.

The Chairman: I will now ask Mr. Suzuki to make his presentation.

Mr. T. Buck Suzuki (United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union): Thank you, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen. I have a special request to make here. I timed myself this morning to see how long this brief would take to read. It is roughly nine and a half minutes. Perhaps I could read it instead of going through it piecemeal.

The Chairman: That is fine.

Mr. Whelan: Excuse me, Mr. Chairman. I think the witness should be told that it is printed in the Committee Proceedings anyhow, whether he reads it or not.

The Chairman: It is agreed, then?

Some hon. Members: Agreed.

The Chairman: Mr. Suzuki?

Mr. Suzuki: This is addressed to the Standing Committee on Fisheries and Forestry.

Commercial fishermen who gain their livelihood from the waters of the Fraser River and the eastern portion of the Gulf of Georgia have noted with serious concern the ever-increasing pollution of this area.

Our concern is twofold. First, for the survival of the young salmon on their seaward migration from the spawning grounds; secondly, for the health of fishermen who come in contact with domestic and industrial waste discharged into the Fraser River.

If the Fraser River was a one-way, fast-flowing river with no tidal influence, waste matter would be subject to destruction through the forces of natural purification.

However, in the lower 20 to 25 miles of the Fraser River tide is an over-riding complicating factor affecting outflow in the lower reaches. The degree to which outflow is affected varies with the range of the tide, river discharge and velocity of south-east winds in the Gulf of Georgia.

[Interprétation]

Buck Suzuki, est né sur les bords du Fraser et il est pêcheur à l'araignée de sa profession. Il a cependant cessé de l'être pendant quelque temps, lorsqu'il commença à travailler pour l'Union; il y a un an, il a été président suppléant, lorsque le président et moi-même avons pris un congé aux frais de M. Bennett.

Je passe la parole à M. Buck Suzuki, ancien vice-président de notre association et membre du conseil d'administration.

Le président: Je demande donc à M. Suzuki de présenter son mémoire.

M. T. Buck Suzuki (United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union): Merci, monsieur le président, et messieurs. Je tiens tout d'abord à formuler une demande toute particulière. Je me suis demandé ce matin combien de temps prendrait la lecture du mémoire; environ 9 minutes et demie.

Peut-être pourrais-je le lire au lieu de prendre des petits bouts ici et là?

Le président: Très bien.

M. Whelan: Excusez-moi, monsieur le président, il me semble que nous devrions dire au témoin que cela est imprimé dans les délibérations du Comité, qu'il le lise ou non.

Le président: Êtes-vous d'accord?

Des voix: D'accord.

Le président: M. Suzuki?

M. Suzuki: Le mémoire s'adresse au comité permanent des pêches et forêts.

Les pêcheurs commerciaux qui tirent leur gagne-pain des eaux du fleuve Fraser, et du versant est du golfe de Georgie, observent avec appréhension la pollution croissante de cette région.

Notre préoccupation est double. Nous voulons, tout d'abord, assurer la survie des jeunes saumons qui se dirigent vers la mer à partir des frayères et deuxièmement, protéger la santé des pêcheurs qui sont menacés par les déchets domestiques et industriels déchargés dans le fleuve Fraser.

Si ce fleuve était un cours d'eau rapide, affranchi des bouleversements de la marée, les déchets seraient voués à la destruction grâce aux forces de purification naturelle.

Toutefois, dans les 20 à 25 derniers milles en aval, le courant se heurte à un puissant facteur qui modifie son écoulement. La force de cet obstacle dépend de l'ampleur de la marée, du débit du fleuve et de la vitesse des vents sud-est dans le golfe de Georgie.

[Text]

Reverse tidal flow, or back-up conditions, mean that sewage discharged into the waterway remains in the vicinity of discharge for up to 10 hours in each 24-hour period. Under flow and tidal conditions prevailing during late October to the beginning of April, the daily outflow volume at New Westminster is very little greater than the backflow. Under these conditions almost two complete tidal cycles or two days will be required for water initially in the New Westminster area to clear the mouth of the river. Perhaps up to three or four days' flow time may be necessary from Haney and Mission.

Some of the discharged sewage and industrial waste will be carried out with the outflow but much of it settles on the river bottom or washes up on the shoreline and beaches.

Fishermen working the lower Fraser encounter ever-increasing amounts of domestic sewage entangled in their gillnets and considerable concern has been expressed for the health of men working in these conditions.

Plans by the Greater Vancouver Sewage and Drainage District are well under way for a combined sewage outfall located on the south arm of the Fraser River in the vicinity of Gilbert Road in Richmond that would not only service Richmond but South Delta and Ladner as well. Addition of this huge new outfall will further heighten the problem of nets being fouled by raw sewage and domestic waste.

Commercial and sports fishermen in Richmond and in lower mainland communities alike express anxiety regarding the effect of increased pollution on fish stocks, particularly on young salmon migrating seaward from the spawning grounds.

The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization has emphasized the increasing threat to fish stocks when chlorine is used as an anti-pollutant in waste treatment and municipal water supplies.

I would like to read a quotation here:

Chlorine, a greenish gas that dissolves to form a potent germicide, is commonly used to disinfect water supplies. This is particularly true in areas where growing population has led to increased use of chlorine and other disinfectants to make water safe for drinking.

The amount used presents no problem for human safety—but it is lethal to

[Interpretation]

La marée qui freine le courant arrête les eaux vannes pendant 10 heures sur 24 à proximité de la région où elles sont déchargées dans le cours d'eau. Entre la fin d'octobre et le début d'avril, la marée est telle que le débit quotidien à New Westminster est à peine plus puissant que le reflux. Dans ces conditions, la marée doit accomplir presque deux cycles, ce qui exige deux jours, avant que l'embouchure du fleuve soit libérée de l'eau qui traversait tout d'abord la région de New Westminster. Il faut peut-être trois ou quatre jours à l'eau pour s'écouler entre Haney et Mission.

Une partie des eaux vannes et des déchets industriels sera emportée par le courant, mais une bonne portion va se déposer sur le lit du fleuve, ou se déverse sur les côtes et les plages.

Les pêcheurs installés dans le bas Fraser voient leurs filets maillants absorber une quantité croissante des déchets domestiques et on a exprimé de vives appréhensions à propos de la santé de ceux qui travaillent dans ces conditions.

Le service des égouts du Vancouver métropolitain se consacre activement à l'installation d'un grand égout à décharge situé sur le versant sud du fleuve Fraser à proximité de Gilbert Road à Richmond, égout qui desservira, non seulement Richmond, mais South Delta et Ladner. Les filets, à cause de l'installation de cet énorme égout, risqueront encore plus qu'avant, d'être embarrassés par les eaux vannes et les déchets domestiques.

Ceux qui se livrent à la pêche commerciale et sportive à Richmond, et dans d'autres localités du sud du continent, ont tous exprimé leur crainte à propos des conséquences de cette pollution croissante sur les réserves du poisson surtout sur les jeunes saumons qui émigrent vers la mer à partir des frayères.

L'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture a fait ressortir que les réserves de poisson sont de plus en plus menacées par le chlore employé dans le traitement des déchets et dans les aqueducs municipaux pour combattre la pollution.

Et qu'on me permette de citer ceci:

L'utilisation du chlore, gaz jaunâtre qui se dissout pour former un germicide puissant, est très répandu pour la désinfection des aqueducs. On le constate surtout dans des régions où l'essor démographique a entraîné l'usage constant du chlore et d'autres désinfectants, pour rendre l'eau potable.

Le volume utilisé ne menace pas la santé humaine, mais il est meurtrier pour

[Texte]

many species of fish. On contact with chlorinated water, they sicken and die for no apparent reason.

And as chlorination is increasingly used in combatting pollution, more fish will die from apparently mysterious causes.

A bulletin issued by the F.A.O. North American regional office cites research work on chlorination problems conducted by three Polish scientists at Warsaw Agricultural University's fisheries department.

In their experiments the scientists found that even small quantities of chlorine, as little as 0.1 to 0.2 milligrams per litre of water, were death to fish, especially at low temperatures.

The Fraser River is now the largest salmon-producing river in North America. The commercial fishery based on the spawning migrations of salmon has developed into a multi-million dollar protein food industry.

The estimated commercial worth of salmon in a normal year would be in the neighborhood of 80 to 90 million dollars. Perhaps half of the catch could be attributed to fish of Fraser River origin, regardless of where they may be caught in British Columbia.

It has been predicted that by 1984 tourism may replace forestry as B.C.'s leading industry. In 15 years' time, it has been suggested, tourism in B.C. will be a \$1.5 billion pillar of our economy. The fame of B.C. salmon is world wide and when tourists are asked why they choose B.C. as a place to spend their holidays, a large number of them express a desire to catch salmon.

We are afraid that unless proper methods are employed in the treatment of domestic and industrial effluents before release into the Fraser, the valuable salmon resource of the Fraser is jeopardized.

Our greatest concern at present is the health hazard posed by pollution of the lower Fraser River. Commercial fishermen are gravely concerned for their health as they come in contact with domestic sewage and other effluents caught up in their nets.

Here, Mr. Chairman, I quote the Boundary Health Unit which is an organization looking into the health matters of the lower Fraser.

[Interprétation]

de nombreuses espèces de poisson. Celles-ci, sitôt en contact avec l'eau verdunie, tombent malades et meurent mystérieusement.

Et au fur et à mesure que la verdunisation sert à combattre la pollution, la destruction mystérieuse des poissons ne fera que s'accroître.

Une brochure publiée par le Bureau régional de la F.A.O. pour l'Amérique du Nord fait état de recherches faites sur la chloruration par trois scientifiques polonais, au département des Pêches de la faculté d'Agriculture de Varsovie.

Ces scientifiques ont constaté, au cours de leurs expériences, que même de faibles quantités de chlore, par exemple de 0.1 ou de 0.2 milligrammes par litre d'eau, entraînaient la mort des poissons, surtout à de basses températures.

Le fleuve Fraser est la plus grosse source de saumon en Amérique du Nord. La pêche commerciale qui dépend des migrations du saumon vers les frayères a permis une production alimentaire riche en protéine qui s'écoule pour des millions de dollars.

On calcule qu'en une année normale la valeur commerciale du saumon atteint entre 80 et 90 millions de dollars. La moitié des poissons proviennent peut-être du Fraser même s'ils sont capturés dans d'autres régions de la Colombie-Britannique.

On a prédit que vers 1984, le tourisme remplacera les forêts comme principale industrie de la Colombie-Britannique. On prévoit que dans 15 ans le tourisme rapportera un milliard et demi de dollars à notre économie. Le saumon de la Colombie-Britannique est de réputation mondiale et lorsqu'on demande aux touristes pourquoi ils viennent passer leurs vacances dans cette province, ils sont nombreux à répondre que c'est le saumon qui les attire.

A moins d'appliquer des méthodes appropriées pour traiter les déchets domestiques et industriels avant qu'ils soient déversés dans le Fraser, les réserves précieuses de saumon seront compromises.

C'est le risque pour la santé que cause la pollution des bas Fraser qui provoque notre plus vive préoccupation à l'heure actuelle. Les pêcheurs commerciaux craignent pour leur santé lorsqu'ils doivent débarrasser leurs filets des déchets domestiques et d'autres. Ici, monsieur le président, je cite le service sanitaire de Boundary qui s'occupe des questions d'hygiène du bas Fraser.

[Text]

Boundary Health Unit points out that no part of the lower Fraser is safe any longer for swimming or aquatic sports.

According to the 1966 Boundary Health Unit report the coliform count on the lower Fraser ranged as high as 1.6 million during certain periods at Annicis Island. At Westham Island near the mouth of the Fraser it was 8000. The lowest count was upriver at Barnston Island where the count was 4000.

From a health standpoint, therefore, the lower Fraser already has been eliminated as a safe area for any recreational purposes. Boundary Health says its findings refute the contention that almost unlimited quantities of untreated sewage can be discharged into the Fraser River. Although there may well be enough oxygen in the water eventually to oxidize the sewage, it points out, in the interim that "the water represents a direct health hazard for persons coming in contact with it."

Modern communities can no longer be satisfied with using waterways as a means of disposing of domestic and industrial wastes.

We are particularly pleased to note that the title of this Standing Committee is Forestry and Fisheries.

In recent years the use of huge barges by the forest industries has created a serious pollution problem of another nature to the waters of the Fraser River. Each barge transports many millions of board feet of logs to the Fraser River where they are dumped and held in log sorting areas, then made up into booms until needed by lumber and chipper mills located along the Fraser River.

While this method of transportation greatly facilitates the movement of logs, especially those having poor buoyancy qualities, it brings with it much of the forest debris, such as bark and limbs, formerly lost in the towing of log booms enroute to the river from upcoast logging operations.

This debris is fouling the river bottom in certain areas so badly that boat anchors will not hold on the bottom. Also, due to the difference in buoyancy properties of salt and fresh water, low-floating logs picked up from salt water log-holding ponds and loaded on barges soon sink to the bottom of the river and become snags that cause many thousands of dollars damage to fishermen's nets or as they slip out from the booms, become low-lying, barely visible menaces to navigation.

[Interpretation]

Le service sanitaire de Boundary signale qu'aucune zone du bas Fraser n'est, au point de vue santé, propice à la nage ou aux sports nautiques.

Ce service, dans le rapport de 1966, signale que le chiffre de la pollution dans le bas Fraser atteignait jusqu'à 1.6 million de «germes» pendant certaines périodes à l'île Annicis. À l'île Westham près de l'embouchure, le chiffre était de 8,000. Le plus bas chiffre, 4,000, a été enregistré, en aval, à l'île Barnston.

Le bas Fraser a été éliminé comme région de loisir, à cause des risques pour la santé. Le Service sanitaire de Boundary déclare que ses conclusions réfutent la thèse voulant que le Fraser puisse absorber une quantité presque illimitée de déchets non traités. Bien que l'eau puisse contenir assez d'oxygène pour oxygéner à la longue les déchets, on signale que, dans l'intervalle, l'eau menace directement la santé de ceux qui s'y approchent.

Les collectivités modernes ne peuvent plus se contenter de l'utilisation des cours d'eau pour le déversement des déchets domestiques et industriels.

Nous avons été plutôt heureux de remarquer que ce Comité a pour titre «Comité permanent des Pêches et Forêts.»

Les industries forestières qui, depuis ces dernières années, utilisent d'énormes chalands ont contribué à polluer sous une autre forme les eaux du fleuve Fraser. Chaque chaland transporte du bois par million de pieds planches, les décharge dans la rivière où les billots sont retenus dans les zones du triage puis formés en chapelets jusqu'à ce qu'ils soient absorbés par les fabriques de planches et de copeaux situées le long du Fraser.

Bien que ce moyen facilite énormément le transport du bois, surtout lorsque la flottabilité est médiocre, il entraîne un grand nombre de déchets forestiers comme les écorces et les rameaux qui, autrefois, se répandaient lorsqu'on remorquait les chapelets à partir des zones de coupe du haut de la côte, vers le fleuve.

Le lit du fleuve est souillé à tel point par ces déchets, que, dans certaines régions, les ancres ne peuvent pas s'y accrocher. En outre, comme l'eau salée et l'eau douce présentent chacune différents degrés de flottabilité, les billots à basse flottabilité provenant des fosses installés sur la mer et chargés à bord des chalands coulent immédiatement au fond du fleuve et deviennent des écueils qui causent des dommages très onéreux aux filets ou lorsqu'ils s'échappent de la

[Texte]

Another danger to navigation is the almost totally submerged log with just its tip visible above water. Commonly known as deadheads, they are transported, unknowingly on board log barges. Today there is hardly a fisherman who has not suffered serious damage to his boat due to striking deadheads. Many pleasure boat owners also have had near fatal accidents from striking these partially submerged logs.

This form of pollution is becoming worse with the increasing use of log dumping barges.

Conclusion:

1. The need is urgent for a comprehensive study of the Lower Fraser River by a research team.

2. The health of the lower mainland B.C. citizens must not be jeopardized by the dumping of any further sewage, whether raw or partially treated, into our waterways.

3. It is imperative that the valuable commercial and sports salmon fisheries not be jeopardized by the dumping of raw or partially treated wastes into the Fraser River.

4. Federal and provincial governments must undertake a program of financial aid in the form of grants and long term, low interest loans to municipalities for sewage treatment.

5. Water quality standards must be established immediately to determine the kind of treatment plant required in each given area with at least secondary treatment to be required in the lower Fraser River areas where tidal back-up creates a particularly serious threat of pollution.

6. A pollution control board must be constituted having as its members non-civil servants who are not responsible to any ministry of federal or provincial governments, and who may act independently in enforcement of a pollution control Act.

7. Log dumping must be prohibited in the waters of the Fraser River and a suitable site near the mouth of the river in salt water should be constructed to dump and boom logs prior to towing into the river for storage.

8. Certain species of logs such as hemlock and yellow cedar should be inspected for

[Interprétation]

chaîne flottante, ils deviennent des obstacles à peine visibles à la navigation.

Une autre menace à la navigation est causée par les billots presque totalement submergés dont seul le sommet est visible. Appelés communément des «deadheads», on les transporte par mégarde sur les chalands. Rares sont les pêcheurs de nos jours qui n'ont pas vu leurs bateaux sérieusement détériorés par suite d'une collision avec ces obstacles. Nombreux aussi sont les propriétaires de bateaux de plaisance qui ont failli être victimes d'une collision avec ces billots partiellement submergés.

Cette forme de pollution s'aggrave avec l'utilisation croissante de chalands pour décharger des billots.

Conclusion

1) La nécessité de créer une équipe de recherches pour faire une étude urgente et détaillée du bas du fleuve Fraser.

2) La santé des résidents du Sud de la Colombie-Britannique ne doit pas être menacée par le déversement des déchets bruts ou partiellement traités dans nos cours d'eau.

3) Il importe que les précieuses réserves de poisson destinées à la pêche commerciale et sportive ne soient pas compromises par le déversement de déchets bruts ou partiellement traités dans le Fraser.

4) Les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux doivent entreprendre un programme d'assistance financière sous forme de dons et de prêts à long terme, à faible intérêt, aux municipalités, pour le traitement des déchets.

5) Il faut établir immédiatement des normes des qualités de l'eau pour déterminer le modèle d'usine de traitement approprié à chaque région donnée et installer aussi des usines au moins secondaires dans le bas du fleuve Fraser où le reflux de la marée entraîne un risque grave de pollution.

6) Un conseil de contrôle de la pollution doit être constitué de membres choisis hors de la Fonction publique et qui ne soient pas comptables à aucun ministère des gouvernements fédéral ou provinciaux et qui peuvent en toute indépendance appliquer une loi sur le contrôle de la pollution.

7) Le déversement du bois doit être interdit dans les eaux du Fraser et on doit aménager à l'embouchure du fleuve, en eau salée, un endroit approprié pour recevoir les billots en chapelets avant de les remorquer sur le fleuve pour l'entreposage.

8) Certaines espèces de bois comme le sapin cigue et le cyprès jaune doivent être inspec-

[Text]

"conkey" or hollow butts after falling, and that portion of the log that is hollow or "conkey" should be removed before storing in holding ponds at upcoast points.

Respectfully submitted by the Fraser River Locals and we have the endorsement of the Fraser River District Council, United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union.

The Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Suzuki. We will now proceed with the questioning and Mr. Goode is first.

Mr. Goode: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It is indeed a pleasure for me to see Mr. Buck Suzuki here today. I do not think there is any doubt but that he is the most qualified expert in Canada on the pollution problems of the Fraser River. I was also very pleased to see that he brought forth the results of the Boundary Health Unit. As you may know, I was chairman of the Boundary Health Unit when that study was made.

The problem I am concerned with, and one that you did not bring forth, is the fact that although your organization is very actively putting pressure on several of the municipalities in the area because of the small amount of treatment they are giving the sewage before it goes into the Fraser River I have never heard you make representations to New Westminster, which is obviously the greatest offender with respect to polluting the Fraser River. Have you ever made or do you plan to make representation to them?

Mr. Suzuki: No sir, we have not.

Mr. Goode: Do you plan to make representation to them?

Mr. Suzuki: Yes, we expect to get in touch with every municipality and every city and town in the lower mainland.

Mr. Goode: You do agree that New...

Mr. Hogarth: As my colleague might suspect, I would like to speak on a point of order. I wish to remind him that although the actual outfall occurs in the City of New Westminster, a great deal of the effluent which is discharged into the river does not necessarily come from that city. I would like to say that just to set the record straight. So, if my friend would be kind enough to confine his remarks to the outfall of the City of New Westminster, I think that would be acceptable, but to say that it is the sole responsibility of the City of New Westminster is grossly unfair.

[Interpretation]

tées après leur chute afin d'en découvrir les portions creuses et celles-ci doivent être retranchées avant qu'on place le bois dans des fosses à certains points du long de la côte.

En tout respect, nous soumettons ce mémoire aux noms des sections syndicales du fleuve Fraser et Conseil du district et du fleuve Fraser, et de l'union des pêcheurs et travailleurs assimilés unis.

Le président: Merci, monsieur Suzuki. Nous abordons à présent la période des questions. La parole est à M. Goode.

M. Goode: Je vous remercie, monsieur le président. Il me fait grand plaisir de voir M. T. Buck Suzuki parmi nous aujourd'hui parce qu'il n'y a aucun doute que c'est un expert dans ces questions de pollution du fleuve Fraser. Je suis très heureux de voir que c'est grâce à lui que l'Unité sanitaire de Boundary a donné des résultats. Comme vous le savez, j'étais président de cette unité lorsque cette étude a été faite.

Le problème qui me préoccupe et dont vous n'avez pas fait mention est le fait que même si votre organisation s'occupe activement d'exercer une pression sur un bon nombre de municipalités de la région, à propos du peu de traitement qui s'effectue avant le déversement des eaux dans le Fraser, je ne vous ai jamais vu présenter des griefs auprès de la municipalité de New Westminster qui est sans aucun doute le principal responsable de la pollution des eaux du Fraser. Vous en êtes-vous plaints, sinon avez-vous l'intention de le faire?

M. Suzuki: Non, nous ne l'avons pas fait.

M. Goode: Avez-vous l'intention de vous plaindre à eux?

M. Suzuki: Oui, nous avons l'intention de nous mettre en rapport avec chaque municipalité, cité et ville, dans les basses terres du territoire.

M. Goode: Vous admettez que...

M. Hogarth: Comme mon collègue s'en doute, j'invoque le Règlement. J'aimerais rappeler que, bien que le déversement se fasse dans New Westminster, une grande proportion des eaux d'égouts qui se déchargent dans le fleuve ne vient pas nécessairement de cette ville. Je voulais simplement mettre la chose au point. Par conséquent, j'aimerais bien que mon collègue limite ses remarques à la décharge de la cité de New Westminster, mais prétendre que c'est uniquement la responsabilité de la cité de New Westminster, c'est faire preuve de grossière injustice.

[Texte]

Mr. Goode: I am glad to see that we have a defender of the City of New Westminster present. The point I was about to raise and speak on is that under the provincial laws governing pollution New Westminster is favoured by the fact that although you cannot build new treatment plants you can build high-rises in the existing sewer trunklines. Do you agree that this is a problem?

Mr. Suzuki: Yes, sir, it is a problem.

Mr. Goode: I have a further question I would like to ask. Do you agree that the federal government should bring about legislation to remove the excise tax tariffs and also the provincial government sales taxes on the pollution control equipment that is used by industry?

Mr. Suzuki: Yes, I agree that it would help very much because it is a very costly item.

Mr. Goode: The problem that I think bothers me more than anything else, and perhaps I could direct this to Mr. Stevens, is that over the years the co-operation between the Fisheries Committee and the Department of Fisheries and the Union that you both represent has been very poor. Do you have any recommendations to make on how we can get together and work together for the fishing industry, rather than fighting all the time?

Mr. St. Pierre: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman. It seems to me that Mr. Goode's latest question opens up an entirely new line of questioning and one which does not directly concern this witness. There will be time to ask Mr. Stevens about this later.

The Chairman: I think the point is well taken.

Mr. Goode: That is fine, Mr. Chairman. I will bow to Mr. St. Pierre. However, it is a problem that I think should be considered. I will now pass to the next questioner, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Mr. Howard.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Mr. Chairman, I would also like to commend Mr. Suzuki and these organizations for presenting an excellent and well-thought-out brief which deals with a very, very important subject that is not confined, as everyone will agree, simply to the lower Fraser River or to these sorts of pollutants. You mention on page 2 that the increased pollution in that area has a particu-

[Interprétation]

M. Goode: Je suis heureux de voir parmi nous un défenseur de la cité de New Westminster. Ce que je voulais dire c'est qu'en vertu des lois provinciales régissant la pollution des eaux, la cité de New Westminster se trouve favorisée par le fait que même si l'on ne peut construire de nouvelles usines de traitement des eaux d'égoûts, on peut installer des élévations dans les conduites principales déjà en place. Admettez-vous qu'il s'agit ici d'un problème?

M. Suzuki: Oui, monsieur, il s'agit bien d'un problème.

M. Goode: J'aimerais poser une autre question. Estimez-vous que le gouvernement fédéral devrait prendre des mesures législatives pour exempter de l'impôt indirecte et de la taxe de vente provinciale, l'équipement utilisé par l'industrie pour le contrôle de la pollution des eaux?

M. Suzuki: Oui, cela aiderait beaucoup car ce genre d'équipement est très coûteux.

M. Goode: Le problème qui me préoccupe peut-être plus que tous les autres, et j'adresse cette question à M. Stevens, c'est que, au cours des années, la coopération entre le Comité des pêches et forêts et le ministère des Pêcheries ainsi que le syndicat dont vous êtes les représentants a été très faible. Pourriez-vous nous dire ce que vous proposer de faire pour que nous puissions œuvrer ensemble pour le bien de l'industrie au lieu de nous tirailler tout le temps?

M. St-Pierre: J'invoque le Règlement, monsieur le président. Il me semble que la question de M. Goode s'écarte absolument du sujet et ne concerne pas directement le témoin. Nous pourrions poser des questions de cet ordre à M. Stevens plus tard.

Le président: Je crois que cet argument est valable.

M. Goode: Très bien, monsieur le président, je m'incline devant M. St-Pierre. Cependant, c'est un problème, qui, j'estime, devrait faire l'objet d'une étude. Je cède la parole au suivant, monsieur le président.

Le président: Monsieur Howard.

M. Howard (Skeena): Monsieur le président, j'aimerais féliciter M. Suzuki, ainsi que ces organismes pour avoir présenté un excellent mémoire qui porte sur un sujet excessivement important, et qui ne concerne pas simplement le bas-Fraser ou ce genre de pollution. Vous mentionnez à la page 2, que l'augmentation de la pollution, dans cette région, peut être particulièrement fatale à la

[Text]

larly deathly effect upon the younger salmon that are migrating seaward. Do you know if the Department of Fisheries or any other organized group has made any studies of this? Has any scientific analysis been made about the effects of this?

Mr. Suzuki: I believe the Department of Fisheries have some reports on studies that have been made, but in pursuing this matter there seems to be a difference of opinion on just how dangerous this situation is. We, the fishermen, are afraid of what might happen, and in a lot of areas our fears have been justified. In example, very recently in the Nanaimo area one of the large pulp mills was discharging effluent. An estimate was made by some expert as to the numbers of fish killed and it was more or less played down, but how long has this been going on? You must consider that the Fraser River salmon contribute to the economy of not only British Columbia but to the rest of Canada and in its future attractions to tourism. From time to time we differ with the Departmental people. I think they do have some reports, and very recently I was at a meeting and a Department of Fisheries expert was there and he was speaking on the subject of tidal movement on the Fraser River and we varied very greatly.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): I wonder if I could also inquire about your experience in connection with the activities of the B.C. Pollution Control Board in this or in any other area. I think we are all pretty well aware that the Provincial government generally treats fisheries matters as if they were something to be ignored and shunned, and I wondered what your experience has been in connection with the government's activities through the Pollution Control Board. This is partly based on one of the recommendations concerning a non-civil servant type of pollution control board.

Mr. Suzuki: The reason we put that non-civil servant section in there is that we believed it would be easier for a person to make a direct recommendation if he were in that position. I must say with respect to the provincial government that I had the opportunity of appearing before the Pollution Control Board in Victoria and I think in view of the fact that generally speaking the public in this lower mainland area have become greatly aroused to the dangers of pollution of

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jeune génération de saumons qui émigre vers l'océan. Savez-vous si le ministère des Pêcheries ou quelque autre groupe a étudié cette question? A-t-on déjà entrepris une analyse scientifique sur les effets de cette pollution?

M. Suzuki: Je crois que le ministère des Pêcheries a fait un rapport sur des études qui ont été faites, mais on dirait qu'il y a une différence d'opinions sur la situation, le danger que présente cette situation. Nous, les pêcheurs nous inquiétons des conséquences et, dans bien des régions nos craintes étaient justifiées. Par exemple, tout récemment, dans la région de Nanaimo, une importante fabrique de papier déversait ses eaux d'égoûts. On a fait une évaluation du nombre de poissons qui avaient été tués et l'on a minimisé la chose, mais peut-on savoir depuis quand cette situation dure? Il ne faut pas oublier que le saumon du fleuve Fraser contribue beaucoup non seulement à l'économie de la Colombie-Britannique mais au reste du Canada, et à son importance au point de vue du tourisme. Nous avons, de temps en temps, des divergences de vue avec les gens du Ministère. Je crois que le ministère a des rapports, et tout dernièrement, j'ai assisté à une réunion et un expert du ministère des Pêcheries a abordé la question du mouvement des marées sur le Fraser et nos vues n'étaient pas du tout identiques.

M. Howard (Skeena): Pourriez-vous me dire ce que vous savez de l'activité de la Commission de contrôle de la pollution de la Colombie-Britannique à cet égard, ou dans tout autre domaine? Nous savons très bien que le gouvernement provincial traite généralement des questions de pêche comme si c'était les sujets qu'il fallait éviter, et je me demande ce que vous savez des activités du gouvernement par l'intermédiaire de la Commission de contrôle de la pollution?

Ce que je dis est fondé sur les recommandations qui ont été faites et qui prévoient une commission de contrôle de la pollution formée de personnes qui ne servent pas la Fonction publique.

M. Suzuki: Oui, si nous proposons ceci, c'est parce que nous estimons que ce serait plus facile pour une personne de faire des recommandations, si elle ne relevait pas de la Fonction publique. En ce qui a trait au gouvernement provincial, je dois dire que j'ai eu l'occasion de comparaître devant le Conseil de contrôle de la pollution, à Victoria, et étant donné que le public dans cette région se rend compte de ces difficultés, en général et des dangers que représente la pollution, je crois

[Texte]

our waters that their attention to this matter has been very good and I think they are taking a very serious look at it.

However, the problem is so great and the degree of treatment of effluent going into the Fraser River must be so much higher than in some of the other areas that will not have a \$80 million to \$100 million fisheries industry in the future, plus an attraction for tourists, that the costs would be prohibitive for any municipality. I think it would be quite hard for the provincial government alone to assume that responsibility and this is why we ask that all levels of governments participate in this pollution abatement.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): If I may be permitted one further question, Mr. Chairman. You mentioned the necessity of logbutting, or cutting off the butts of hemlocks, yellow cedar, and so on, in the bush. I have heard estimates made at log dumping grounds of logging companies, not particularly in the Fraser River but on the west coast of Vancouver Island and elsewhere, that 8 per cent to 10 per cent of the logs that are dumped in the salt water from the log dumping operations of the companies are in effect deadheads, or sink, and I wonder if you have made any analysis of this on different parts of the coastline?

Mr. Suzuki: From my observations I think that would be a little too high. There is a log dumping site immediately opposite to where I live, and I think a lot depends on the variety of logs. If it is spruce or fir there is no likelihood of sinkers, but if it is hemlock, yellow cedar or balsam any person who understands logs or lumber can see at a glance that they should not have been allowed into the water.

The Chairman: Mr. McBride.

Mr. McBride: I wish to congratulate the witness on the brief, it seems to be a very thorough one, and also to ask a question for clarification.

I am not from British Columbia, but do I understand correctly from the brief that all of the sewage that is dumped into the Fraser River is raw sewage? You do not have sewage treatment plants in your cities in British Columbia?

Mr. Suzuki: Almost all the domestic sewage that is released into the Fraser River is in raw form. Screening might take place in some of the smaller municipalities and there could

[Interprétation]

que ces gens considèrent la question très sérieusement.

Cependant, le problème est tellement grave et des travaux de traitement des eaux d'égouts qui se déversent dans le Fraser doivent être tellement plus importants que ceux des autres régions qui n'ont pas l'avantage de voir des industries de la pêche s'y établir au coût de 80 ou 100 millions de dollars, en plus d'être un centre d'attraction pour les touristes, que les coûts seraient simplement inabornables pour une municipalité quelconque. Je crois que le gouvernement provincial ne pourrait, à lui seul, assumer une telle responsabilité, et c'est la raison pour laquelle nous demandons à tous les paliers de gouvernement de prendre part à cet effort tendant à éliminer la pollution.

M. Howard (Skeena): Une autre question, si vous me le permettez, monsieur le président. Vous avez dit qu'il fallait absolument couper les bouts des sapins et des cèdres jaunes et autres, dans la forêt. D'après certaines évaluations provenant des chantiers d'exploitation forestière, pas précisément ceux du fleuve Fraser, mais sur la côte Ouest de l'île de Vancouver et ailleurs, 8 à 10 p. 100 des billots déversés dans l'eau de mer sont en fait des «bois canard», et je me demande si vous avez étudié ce problème à divers points de la côte?

M. Suzuki: D'après mes constatations, je crois que le chiffre que vous donnez est un peu élevé. Il y a un endroit où l'on dépose les billes, près de chez moi et cela dépend beaucoup du genre de bois. Si ce sont des pins ou des sapins, ils ne sombreront jamais; s'il s'agit de pruches, de baumiers ou de cèdres jaunes, quiconque connaît les billots vous dira tout de suite qu'on ne devrait pas les jeter à l'eau.

Le président: Monsieur McBride.

M. McBride: J'aimerais féliciter le témoin pour le mémoire qu'il a présenté et qui semble très bien préparé; j'aimerais poser une autre question à titre de renseignement. Je ne suis pas de la Colombie-Britannique, mais ai-je bien compris, d'après votre mémoire, que toutes les eaux d'égouts déversées dans le Fraser n'ont pas été traitées? Vous n'avez pas d'usines de traitement des eaux d'égouts dans vos villes en Colombie-Britannique?

M. Suzuki: Presque toutes les eaux ménagères qui sont déversées dans le Fraser ne sont pas traitées. Sauf peut-être dans certaines petites municipalités où l'on effectue le tami-

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be one or two small villages that give it primary treatment.

Mr. McBride: Yes. As a member from Ontario I would like to observe that I find this incredible. I pass.

The Chairman: Mr. Crouse.

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Suzuki, in view of the value of the salmon resource on the Fraser River have you made representations to the provincial and municipal authorities requesting that they take action with respect to controlling the amount of pollutants that are dumped into the Fraser River?

Mr. Suzuki: Yes, we have made representations on this question to various levels of government, including the federal government.

Mr. Crouse: As it would appear that most of the responsibility for control of these pollutants rests with the provincial and municipal authorities, what response did you get from these people in reply to your representations?

Mr. Suzuki: We have agreement with our stand from almost every level of government. Yes, there is an area of danger, but when you pursue this further you will find that you always run up against the question of adequate finances, whether it is on the provincial or the municipal level.

Mr. Crouse: As it is obvious from the brief that has been presented—and speaking as a person from the East coast I might say it is a very able brief—that the Fraser River salmon contributes so much to the economy of British Columbia by its direct sale as well as by the tourist industry, have you made any representations to the lumber and paper companies asking them to take steps to control and eliminate the effluent from their plants as well as policing the dumping of logs in the Fraser River waters, and what was their response?

Mr. Suzuki: No. In 1967, sir, I had occasion to appear at the first hearing of the provincial Pollution Control Board in Surrey, and at that time I concentrated on the question of domestic and forest industrial pollution on the Fraser River somewhat along the line I am presenting today, only a little briefer. At that time I was approached by the public relations officer of the forest industrial council, I think it was, or the council of forest industries, and he was very disturbed that we should bring this out in public. We have not made a direct approach and we have had a

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sage des eaux, et il se pourrait qu'il y ait un ou deux villages qui donnent à ces eaux un traitement primaire.

M. McBride: Oui. Comme député de l'Ontario, j'aimerais simplement faire remarquer que ce que vous dites là est incroyable.

Le président: Monsieur Crouse.

M. Crouse: Monsieur Suzuki, étant donné l'importance des ressources en saumon du fleuve Fraser, avez-vous demandé aux autorités provinciales et municipales de prendre les mesures qui s'imposent en vue de contrôler les quantités de déchets déversés dans le Fraser?

M. Suzuki: Oui, nous avons présenté des requêtes aux divers paliers de gouvernement y compris le gouvernement fédéral.

M. Crouse: Puisqu'il semble que le contrôle de ces déchets relève surtout des autorités provinciales et municipales, quelle a été leur réponse?

M. Suzuki: Presque tous les paliers de gouvernement sont d'accord avec notre point de vue. Oui, on convient qu'il y a certainement un danger, mais lorsqu'on étudie la question à fond, on constate qu'il y a toujours la question des finances qui s'oppose, qu'il s'agisse des municipalités ou du gouvernement provincial.

M. Crouse: Étant donné que, selon le mémoire qui nous a été présenté, (qui, je dirais est un excellent mémoire) le saumon provenant du Fraser a une telle importance pour l'économie de la province, à cause des ventes directes et de l'attrait touristique, avez-vous présenté des instances aux compagnies de papier ou aux entreprises forestières, leur demandant de prendre les mesures nécessaires pour contrôler et éliminer l'écoulement des déchets de leurs usines, et de réglementer le déchargement des billots dans les eaux du fleuve, et quelle a été leur réaction?

M. Suzuki: Non, en 1967 j'ai eu l'occasion de comparaître à la première audience de la Commission Provinciale de contrôle de la pollution, à Surrey, et, à ce moment-là, j'ai traité surtout de la question de la pollution industrielle et domestique du Fraser un peu dans la même veine qu'aujourd'hui, mais plus brièvement. A ce moment-là, l'agent des relations publiques du Conseil des industries forestières m'a dit qu'il était très ennuyé que nous fassions ressortir cette question en public. Nous n'avons pas étudié la question directement; nous avons été, il y a deux ans, très

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rather hectic two years out on the coast here with our union and we have not been able to pursue this question properly, but I did receive an invitation from the director of public relations to meet with them, but up to the present time we have not taken advantage of this invitation.

Mr. Crouse: One final question, Mr. Chairman, and then I will pass. Recommendation No. 6 in your brief reads:

A pollution control board must be constituted having as its members non-civil servants who are not responsible to any ministry of federal or provincial governments, and who may act independently in enforcement of a pollution control Act.

Because this type of board would not be responsible to the federal government or to the provincial government and, since as a rule boards are the children of one government or the other and must be appointed by one government or the other if they are to have any real authority, just who do you suggest would have the responsibility for appointing this type of board, who would its members be and under what authority would they enforce their recommendations?

Mr. Suzuki: At the present time many of us are asking a question exactly along the lines, sir, of the one you asked me, and no one seems to have come up with an answer. However, the fact remains that under certain given conditions and circumstances a civil servant is very, very careful in stating what should be more forcefully said. Perhaps one area we might look into to find people to serve on such a board would be the higher levels of learning, the universities, and also perhaps from some of the doctors and some of the industrial people. That is something which I would request the Committee to look into very thoroughly. The fact is that civil servants are reluctant to go all the way in stating a possible solution.

The Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Crouse. Mr. St. Pierre.

Mr. St. Pierre: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I only have one question and it is on an isolated, specific section of this matter, and it has already been asked by Mr. Crouse. However, I feel I must ask it again because the witness's answer did not really satisfy me.

I quite understand the point the witness made that he does not wish to have a board composed of civil servants who might be

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occupés avec notre syndicat, et nous n'avons pas pu poursuivre la question comme il l'aurait fallu. Mais, le Directeur des relations publiques m'a invité à le rencontrer. Jusqu'à présent, je n'ai pas pris avantage de cette invitation.

M. Crouse: Une dernière question, monsieur le président, puis je cède la parole. La recommandation n° 6 de votre mémoire se lit comme suit:

Un conseil de contrôle de la pollution doit être constitué de membres choisis hors de la Fonction publique et qui ne soient pas comptables à aucun ministère des gouvernements fédéral ou provinciaux et qui peuvent en toute indépendance appliquer une loi sur le contrôle de la pollution.

Puisque ces personnes ne seraient pas responsables envers le gouvernement fédéral ou provincial et puisque les conseils, en général, relèvent d'un gouvernement ou d'un autre et doivent être nommés par un gouvernement ou un autre pour exercer une autorité quelconque, qui, selon vous, devrait être chargé de nommer ce genre de conseil? Quels en seraient les membres? Et en vertu de quelle autorité pourrait-il faire des recommandations?

M. Suzuki: C'est une question que nous nous posons en ce moment, exactement comme vous le dites, et personne n'a trouvé de réponse jusqu'à présent. Il n'en reste pas moins qu'un fonctionnaire, dans certaines conditions, fait très attention à ce qu'il dit, alors qu'il devrait parler avec beaucoup plus d'autorité. Une chose que nous devrions peut-être prendre en considération lorsqu'il s'agit de nommer des membres du conseil, ce serait le niveau d'instruction. Nous devrions penser à certains universitaires, à certaines personnes très capables dans l'industrie. Mais je vous demanderais, en tant que Comité, d'étudier cette question de très près. C'est que les fonctionnaires hésitent à proposer une éventuelle solution.

Le président: Merci, monsieur Crouse. Monsieur St-Pierre.

M. St-Pierre: Merci, monsieur le président. J'ai une seule question à poser au sujet du mémoire. M. Crouse l'a déjà posée, mais je crois que je devrais la reprendre, parce que la réponse que le témoin a donnée ne m'a pas satisfait.

Je comprends que le témoin ne voudrait pas qu'il y ait un conseil dont les membres hésiteraient à proposer des mesures de con-

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timid about enforcing pollution control, but the other part of Mr. Crouse's question—and it is also mine—is that surely any board must be responsible to somebody and it must be appointed by someone, and I assume you would prefer if it were appointed by an elected body of Canadians, either federal or provincial. I am referring to the appointment of the original board.

Mr. Homer Stevens (Secretary-Treasurer, Fishing Vessel Owners' Association of British Columbia): I wonder if I might answer that question, Mr. Chairman. I do not think it is intended that the responsibility for appointment be taken out of the hands of the elected governments, it is to get away from the idea of the government departments simply appointing civil servants. So the answer to your question would be that the appointments would still have to be made by the provincial and federal governments if it was going to be a joint board.

Mr. St. Pierre: That answers my question, Mr. Chairman. Thank you.

Mr. Rose: Mr. Chairman, before asking my questions, I would like to make an observation. I did not blame Mr. Hogarth for being rather excited at some of the allegations about New Westminster that were made by a previous questioner, but I think it is only fair to say that New Westminster, along with many other municipalities, one of which I used to represent, does dump untreated sewage into the Fraser River, and this is of real concern.

However, perhaps it will not come up later, but in case it does, I think it is only fair to point out that New Westminster as a city applied to join the Vancouver Sewage and Drainage Board only one year ago. So they have not really been part of this concern, and there are five outfalls there.

Certainly there is sewage from places other than New Westminster. I was interested in this business of pollution control, and as a former municipal alderman I am also interested in the cost of it. The Vancouver Sewage and Drainage Board recently—I guess two years ago—did a study, and presented a brief in which they suggested that over the next 10 years in the Vancouver area we could expect an additional cost of some \$250 million for just trunks and sewers to handle this particular problem of effluent. So there is a problem here in many areas of a choice between soil pollution and water pollution with the astonishing growth that we have undergone.

This says nothing about pollution control for plants at all. This is just for trunks, so

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trôle de la pollution. Mais il semble que tout conseil devrait être responsable envers quelqu'un, devrait être nommé par quelqu'un. Et vous préférez sans doute qu'il soit nommé par un groupe de Canadiens élus, au fédéral, ou au provincial. Je parle de la formation du conseil original.

M. Homer Stevens (secrétaire-trésorier de l'Association des propriétaires de bateaux de pêche de la Colombie-Britannique): Si vous me le permettez, monsieur le président, je vais répondre à cette question. Nous ne voulons pas, je crois, que la responsabilité d'une nomination soit enlevée au gouvernement élu par le peuple, mais il ne faudrait pas que ce soit le ministère qui nomme simplement un homme, un fonctionnaire, les nominations devraient être faites par le gouvernement fédéral et le gouvernement provincial si l'on doit établir une commission conjointe.

M. St. Pierre: Ceci répond à ma question, monsieur le président. Je vous remercie.

M. Rose: Monsieur le président, avant de poser ma question je tiens à faire une remarque. Je ne blâme pas M. Hogarth de s'enflammer devant les déclarations qui ont été faites plus tôt au sujet de New Westminster. Mais il n'est que juste de dire que New Westminster, à l'instar de bien d'autres municipalités, déverse des eaux non traitées dans le Fraser, C'est vrai, et c'est un souci constant.

Cependant il n'est que juste de dire que New Westminster à titre de municipalité a fait une demande au *Vancouver Sewage and Drainage Board* il n'y a qu'un an, ce n'est pas la seule municipalité dans ce cas, il y a cinq autres déversoirs à cet endroit.

Il y a certainement des égouts qui proviennent d'autres endroits que New Westminster. Je me suis occupé de cette question du contrôle de la pollution et, en tant qu'ancien échevin, je me suis préoccupé de son coût. Le *Vancouver Sewage and Drainage Board* avait présenté un mémoire, il y a deux ans, qui disait qu'au cours des dix prochaines années, dans la région de Vancouver, on peut s'attendre à une dépense de l'ordre de 250 millions de dollars pour des égouts et les collecteurs pour traiter ce problème particulier des eaux-vannes. De sorte qu'il y a un choix à faire entre la pollution du sol ou la pollution des eaux dont nous sommes obligés de subir la terrible augmentation. On ne parle pas ici du contrôle de la pollution visant les usines. Il

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therefore I was interested in your comments about some federal assistance towards this problem as far as municipalities are concerned.

Mr. Suzuki: Yes, and you will note that this brief of ours has been presented from the commercial fisherman's point of view mostly, the person who is making a livelihood on the Fraser River and in the Gulf of Georgia area. You will also note that we shied away from discussion of coliform count, BOD's, and controversy between municipalities as to who should do this and who should do that.

We have this situation already, where at one time the early up-river migration of salmon took place on what is now known as the north arm of the Fraser River, which is immediately adjacent to Vancouver. Now hardly any salmon use that route in entering the Fraser River. The same species of salmon going to the same place are now already swinging to the south arm of the Fraser and to the Canoe Path area.

We attribute this difference in the migratory pattern, regardless of what the Department of Fisheries says, to the excessive pollution on the north arm of the Fraser river by New Westminster and other municipalities that have industries and domestic sewage outfalls located there. We think that is the cause. Now they are going ahead with a rapid increasing in the number of houses.

The residential area is expanding all along the main Fraser River. Richmond intends to combine its sewer outfall with North Delta and Ladner, and perhaps even tap the giant Tsawwassen Point Roberts industrial complex that will be built, bringing in that effluent nine miles across land, in fact nine miles up the Fraser River to one outfall and dumping it into this area that has this tidal situation where that effluent will be held for up to 10 hours in an almost stationary stagnant pool.

When you stand on the bank the Fraser River might look like a big river, but when you make a study of its depth you find that the main channel is roughly 300 feet wide; that the capacity to hold water or anything else has already in the last 20 years been seriously taken over by silt and sand coming down the Fraser River and from efforts made to deepen the main channel. As a result, all you have is a narrow channel plus wide shelves with water or no water on both sides. And that is the sort of situation that this effluent is being dumped into.

Mr. Rose: Mr. Suzuki, the combination of the length of my question and the length of your answer has effectively destroyed the five

[Interprétation]

s'agit uniquement des égouts, donc j'ai été fort intéressé par vos commentaires au sujet de l'aide fédérale éventuelle envers les municipalités pour la lutte contre la pollution.

M. Suzuki: C'est ça, et vous noterez que notre mémoire a présenté le point de vue du pêcheur de métier qui tire son gagne-pain de la pêche dans le golfe de Géorgie et dans le fleuve Fraser. Nous évitons de nous prononcer sur le calcul des colibacilles, et la controverse entre les municipalités, à savoir qui devrait faire quoi. Nous avons déjà eu cette situation à un moment donné, nous nous sommes penchés sur la remontée hâtive du saumon dans le bras nord du fleuve Fraser, dans le voisinage immédiat de Vancouver. Autrefois, c'était la route de migration, maintenant les mêmes espèces de saumon remontent le bras sud du Fraser.

Nous attribuons ce changement dans la migration quoi que disent les services du ministère des Pêcheries, à la pollution excessive causée par New Westminster et d'autres municipalités qui ont des industries et qui déversent leurs eaux industrielles et leurs eaux-vannes directement dans le Fraser. Nous croyons que la cause réelle est là.

La construction domiciliaire augmente énormément le long des berges du Fraser, Richmond a l'intention de combiner le déversement de ses eaux usées avec North Delta et Ladner et rejoindra peut-être le complexe industriel géant Tsawwassen-Point Roberts qui sera construit ce qui conduira ces eaux-vannes à travers le pays sur une longueur de 9 milles pour les déverser neuf milles en amont, dans le fleuve à l'endroit où la marée retiendrait ces eaux stagnantes pour une dizaine d'heures.

Le Fraser, lorsqu'on le regarde de la berge, semble un fleuve majestueux. Mais quand on étudie la profondeur de l'eau, on se rend compte que le chenal principal n'a qu'environ 300 pieds de large. La capacité du fleuve pour retenir l'eau a été, au cours des 20 dernières années, compromise gravement par le sable et la vase ainsi que par les efforts qui ont été faits pour maintenir le chenal, il en résulte un chenal très étroit et des hauts-fonds et des bancs de sable très larges. Et ce sont dans ces conditions que l'on veut déverser des eaux-vannes dans le fleuve.

M. Rose: Monsieur Suzuki, étant donné la longueur de votre réponse, et la longueur de ma question, le résultat est que mon temps

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minutes that I am allotted, but it is probably my fault. You made some reference, I believe, to the trifurcation and the narrowing of channels, and I do not want to deal with that now. But you did, I feel, imply that it depends on who makes the study, whether or not the coliform count or the level of pollution is damaging to salmon. If the fisheries industry made the study it might possibly and hypothetically work out quite differently in terms of toxicity than if, say, the Greater Vancouver Sewage and Drainage Board made the study. Are you suggesting that?

Mr. Suzuki: No, not to that extent.

Mr. Rose: Are you suggesting there is not an agreement between scientists of how toxic the river could be in terms of its effects on the salmon?

Mr. Suzuki: Yes, on fish.

Mr. Rose: We do not know, then.

Mr. Suzuki: We do not know.

The Chairman: Mr. Lundrigan.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, a number of witnesses have asked questions around this point that I wanted to make and the question I wanted to ask, but I do not think anybody has really asked the exact question. My question is, who do you think, Mr. Suzuki, should have the ultimate responsibility for pollution generally?

At the federal level there are many departments that have a finger in the pie. And there are regulations. For example, with industrial pollution the federal government cannot move in until the industry has started and has begun pollution. Again, the provincial government has a department of municipal affairs; there is the municipal problem; there is the industrial pollution problem; there are various companies involved. There are the unions, labour groups, the people affected, and various town involved. Who has the ultimate responsibility or should have the ultimate responsibility for legislation and enforcement of pollution regulations?

Mr. Suzuki: I do not like to answer that question on a general basis. You will note again that this problem is related to the Fraser River, and because of the fact that the salmon fisheries come under the jurisdiction of the federal government, I think the federal government has a special obligation in so far as the Fraser River pollution is concerned.

Mr. Lundrigan: I think, with all due respect to the witness, that this brief is using a

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est écoulé. C'est peut-être de ma faute. Vous avez fait état, il me semble, des trois embranchements et du rétrécissement des chenaux, et je ne m'y arrêtera pas. Mais je crois que vous avez suggéré que cela dépend de qui fait l'étude, si oui ou non on calcule le nombre des colibacilles, ou si la pollution est nuisible au saumon. Naturellement, la toxicité peut être différente si l'étude est faite par l'industrie de la pêche ou par disons, le Greater Vancouver Sewage and Drainage Board. C'est là ce que vous voulez dire?

M. Suzuki: Non, pas jusqu'à ce point.

M. Rose: Voulez-vous dire que les hommes de science ne sont pas d'accord au sujet du degré de toxicité du fleuve et de l'effet nuisible qu'elle a sur le saumon?

M. Suzuki: C'est ça, sur le poisson.

M. Rose: Alors, nous ne pouvons pas le savoir.

M. Suzuki: Nous ne le savons pas.

Le président: Monsieur Lundrigan.

M. Lundrigan: Monsieur le président, plusieurs témoins ont soulevé la question à ce sujet. Voici ma question: Monsieur Suzuki, d'après vous, qui devrait avoir la responsabilité ultime de s'occuper de la pollution?

A l'échelon fédéral, il y a de nombreux ministères qui s'en occupent, il y a des règlements concernant les eaux industrielles. Par exemple, dans le secteur industriel, le gouvernement fédéral ne peut pas intervenir avant que l'industrie en question ait déjà commencé à polluer les eaux industrielles. Là encore, le gouvernement provincial possède son ministère des Affaires municipales. Les municipalités s'en occupent. Il y a la pollution industrielle, les diverses compagnies touchées, les syndicats, les villes et la population. Qui a la responsabilité ultime? Qui devrait légiférer et faire appliquer les règlements concernant la pollution?

M. Suzuki: Je n'aimerais pas répondre à cette question de façon générale. Nous nous occupons du Fraser et comme les industries de la pêche du saumon relèvent du gouvernement fédéral, j'estime que le gouvernement fédéral a une obligation exceptionnelle, unique, en ce qui concerne le Fraser.

M. Lundrigan: En toute déférence, vis-à-vis du témoin, ce mémoire vise un exemple par-

[Texte]

particular example of pollution without looking at it in the broadest context. I have noticed this throughout the brief. I think it is a good brief, but I think pollution should be approached in the broadest possible context. It is a complex problem.

I think it is useless for the witness or anybody else to argue that because the salmon fishery is involved, therefore this is a federal responsibility. Generally speaking, with all industrial, chemical and bacteriological pollution and so on, should there not be somebody who has the ultimate responsibility? This seems to be one of the complicating factors right now. There seem to be so many people involved without anybody being able to say that it is his responsibility. I still would like a comment on the question.

Mr. Suzuki: I agree with what you say, that there must be an ultimate source of authority or guidance. At the present time the level of this guidance is on the same level as the questioning here: the provincial government should do it; the federal government should do it; the municipal government should do it; and in the meantime we who are here are suffering from it.

One of the reasons why I did not delve into aspects other than fisheries and the problem as it pertained to fishermen was that I did not want the chairman to say later that the brief is concerned with municipal matters or something that does not pertain to fisheries. I did not know how much leeway we were going to have. I must admit and apologize that it is an abrupt sort of brief, but it was intentionally abrupt because I did not know what leeway we would have in appearing before you.

Mr. Lundrigan: Could you state again who you think should have the ultimate responsibility?

Mr. Suzuki: I think that the responsibility ultimately on the Fraser River should be a provincial one. However, we are representing the salmon people, whether they be sportsmen or otherwise. I am, incidentally, a director of a sports marina motel group, besides being an executive member of the Fishermens Union. So even though I think the ultimate responsibility lies with the provincial government, because of this salmon factor we would like the federal government to share the responsibility.

Mr. Lundrigan: Do you think generally the authority for the legislative responsibility should rest with provincial governments as

[Interprétation]

ticulier de la pollution sans tenir compte de tout le reste. J'ai remarqué cela tout au long du mémoire. Le mémoire est intéressant, mais il me semble qu'on devrait aborder le problème de la pollution d'une façon beaucoup plus large.

Il est inutile que le témoin prétende que, à cause de la pêche du saumon, le problème se trouve être du ressort du gouvernement fédéral. De façon générale, étant donné la pollution bactériologique, chimique et industrielle, est-ce qu'il ne devrait pas y avoir quelqu'un qui devrait détenir l'ultime responsabilité? Il me semble que c'est déjà là un facteur de complication. Il y a tant de personnes qui s'en occupent, que personne ne peut dire, «c'est moi qui ai la responsabilité générale de cette question». J'aimerais quand même avoir votre commentaire sur ce sujet.

M. Suzuki: Je suis d'accord avec ce que vous dites. Il doit y avoir quelqu'un qui, en fait de compte, doit être responsable, une autorité responsable au haut de l'échelle. Mais à l'heure actuelle, on finit par nous dire, le gouvernement fédéral, le gouvernement provincial ou le municipal devraient s'en occuper, mais nous, les pêcheurs, entre-temps, nous en souffrons.

C'est la raison pour laquelle je n'ai pas parlé d'autres questions que celle de la pêche et ceci à titre de pêcheur. Je ne voulais pas que le président me dise: écoutez votre mémoire s'occupe de questions qui relèvent de la municipalité ou de questions qui n'ont rien à voir avec les pêches. Je ne savais pas quelle latitude nous aurions et j'admets, c'est un mémoire un peu direct, mais en fin, je ne savais pas ce que vous pourriez nous dire.

M. Lundrigan: Pouvez-vous nous dire une fois de plus qui devrait avoir la responsabilité définitive.

M. Suzuki: Je crois que la responsabilité ultime pour le Fraser devrait être du ressort provincial. Néanmoins, nous qui représentons les pêcheurs de saumon, que ce soit des pêcheurs commerciaux ou des pêcheurs sportifs, en passant, je suis directeur d'un groupe de motels et de marinas, en plus de représenter les pêcheurs unis. Je tiens à dire que c'est le gouvernement provincial qui devrait s'occuper de la pollution mais étant donné que nous sommes des pêcheurs de saumon, nous voudrions que le gouvernement fédéral partage cette responsabilité.

M. Lundrigan: Pensez-vous que ce serait aux gouvernements provinciaux de légiférer en matière de pollution? Je parle des autres

[Text]

far as pollution is concerned? I am thinking of other areas of British Columbia where you undoubtedly will have basically the same problem or similar problems.

Mr. Suzuki: It is complicated. Not so very long ago the question of off-shore drilling came up, and the possibility of huge ocean tankers coming into tidal waters, in a province such as British Columbia jurisdiction rests partly with the federal government if you go a certain distance off-shore. If you are on the inside waters, perhaps it could be a joint or strictly a provincial matter. It is a very complicated thing, sir.

The Chairman: Mr. Hogarth.

Mr. Hogarth: Has your union made representations to the Greater Vancouver Sewage and Drainage Board?

Mr. Suzuki: Yes, sir, we did, in a personal way. We had immediate contact with the Director.

Mr. Hogarth: So that the members from other parts of the country will see this in the proper perspective, that government agency, which is an offspring of the provincial government, controls all sewage distribution in the lower mainland of British Columbia. Is that not so?

Mr. Suzuki: So I understand, sir.

Mr. Hogarth: And they built a plant some years ago, the Iona Island plant, that processes sewage to its complete erasure so far as the pollution problem is concerned. Is that not so?

Mr. Suzuki: That is not so, sir.

Mr. Hogarth: I see. Is there still a pollution problem resulting from discharge of effluent from the Iona Island plant?

Mr. Suzuki: Yes, sir, there is definitely a pollution problem from the Iona Island plant, and if you should go out there at low water on any given day, you will be shocked and appalled at the mess left by the Iona Island outfall. There is a whole area degradation in that area. That is about the only way I can describe it.

Mr. Hogarth: That is on the north arm that you are referring to?

Mr. Suzuki: That is Sea Island.

Mr. Hogarth: That is Sea Island, I beg your pardon, yes.

[Interpretation]

provinces, dans lesquelles, sans doute, les mêmes problèmes se posent.

M. Suzuki: C'est très compliqué. Il n'y a pas très longtemps, on a posé la question des forages au large des côtes, des pétroliers géants pénétrant dans les eaux côtières. Toutes ces questions relèvent en partie de la province, à l'intérieur d'une certaine limite et au-delà, elles relèvent du gouvernement fédéral. Ce sont des choses bien compliquées.

Le président: M. Hogarth.

M. Hogarth: Monsieur, est-ce que votre syndicat a fait des représentations auprès du Greater Vancouver Sewage and Drainage Board?

M. Suzuki: Oui monsieur, nous avons fait des représentations personnelles au Directeur.

M. Hogarth: Ainsi les députés des autres régions du pays sont mis dans la vraie perspective, cette Commission du gouvernement qui est une création du gouvernement provincial s'occupe du système d'égout de toute la région du bas Fraser. Est-ce exact?

M. Suzuki: Je suppose.

M. Hogarth: La Commission a construit une usine de traitement des eaux d'égoûts il y a quelques années, l'usine de Iona Island, qui devrait être une réponse totale pour ce qui est de la pollution. En est-il ainsi?

M. Suzuki: Il n'en est pas ainsi.

M. Hogarth: Je vois. Il existe encore des problèmes résultant du déversement des eaux traitées de cette usine?

M. Suzuki: Oui. Il y a définitivement un problème résultant des activités de l'usine de Iona Island. Si vous y allez à marée basse, certains jours, vous serez surpris de voir qu'il y a toute une région qui est dégradée, abimée, c'est une île maritime immédiatement près du déversoir, il faut voir la situation à marée basse pour se rendre compte de la façon dont les choses ont été gâchées.

M. Hogarth: Vous parlez du chenal Nord?

M. Suzuki: Je parle de Sea Island.

M. Hogarth: Sea Island, je vous demande pardon.

[Texte]

Mr. Suzuki: It is in the immediate vicinity of where this outfall occurs, and you must take the low water when the tide is out to realize how aesthetically unfavourable the outcome of that is.

Mr. Hogarth: Do you suggest that the discharge from that plant is unfavourable to fish?

Mr. Suzuki: It is unfavourable to the citizens residing in that area; it is unfavourable for people who wish to use that area for recreational purposes; it is unfavourably situated generally; and it is not acting in the manner it was supposed to.

Mr. Hogarth: But dealing only with fish, is the discharge from that plant in your opinion unfavourable to the fishing industry from the point of view of the health of the fish?

Mr. Suzuki: I could not answer that question.

Mr. Hogarth: What happened to the order that the Minister of Municipal Affairs made a year ago that was designed to compel all the municipalities discharging raw sewage into the Fraser to treat the sewage before it was discharged. Do you recall that order?

Mr. Suzuki: Yes, that order was made, and the recommendation was for primary treatment of effluent.

Mr. Hogarth: But is that not being carried out?

Mr. Suzuki: The primary treatment for effluent apparently is a combination of effluent plus chlorine, in which case we are very fearful, especially with the tidal conditions that you find in the lower Fraser River, that perhaps from the point of view of the existence of fish, primary treatment might be more dangerous than just dumping raw sewage right into the Fraser River.

Mr. Hogarth: The reference to the chlorine pollution in your brief applies to the primary treatment of raw sewage when it is carried out. Is that correct?

Mr. Suzuki: To a very great degree, plus the use of chlorine and related products by every household at the present time.

Mr. Hogarth: Is your reference to chlorine a reference to chemical contamination of water generally, such as with potassium and other chemicals?

[Interprétation]

M. Suzuki: Elle est située dans le voisinage immédiat du déversement des eaux de cette usine et c'est à marée basse que l'on peut juger des dégâts.

M. Hogarth: Voulez-vous dire que le déversoir est néfaste aux poissons?

M. Suzuki: Il est néfaste aux résidents, pour ceux qui veulent s'en servir pour leurs loisirs et c'est en général défavorable pour tout. L'usine ne fonctionne pas comme elle devrait le faire.

M. Hogarth: Mais pour revenir au poisson, est-ce que le déversement de cette usine est défavorable à la pêche au point de vue de la santé du poisson, de la croissance du poisson?

M. Suzuki: Je ne pourrais pas vous répondre.

M. Hogarth: Qu'est-il arrivé au règlement du ministre des Affaires municipales obligeant, il y a un an, toutes les municipalités qui déversaient leurs eaux d'égouts non traitées dans le fleuve Fraser, à les traiter avant de les déverser. Vous rappelez-vous ce règlement?

M. Suzuki: Oui, ce règlement existe. Il s'agissait de faire subir aux eaux d'égouts un traitement préliminaire.

M. Hogarth: Il n'a pas été appliqué?

M. Suzuki: Le traitement préliminaire consiste à traiter les eaux usées au chlore; nous n'aimons pas utiliser ce procédé à cause des effets de la marée dans le bas Fraser. Pour le poisson, le traitement primaire au chlore pourrait être plus nocif que le déversement des eaux d'égout non traitées dans le fleuve.

M. Hogarth: Vous avez parlé du chlore et de la pollution au chlore dans votre mémoire; ceci s'appliquerait au traitement primaire des eaux d'égouts, lorsqu'on le fait. Est-ce bien cela?

M. Suzuki: Dans une bonne mesure, oui. Il faut ajouter à cela les produits ménagers à base de chlore et les produits dérivés du chlore dont tous les foyers font usage à l'heure actuelle.

M. Hogarth: Est-ce que vous parlez de la pollution chimique de l'eau de façon générale, comme dans le cas de la potasse et d'autres produits chimiques?

[Text]

Mr. Suzuki: Yes. I did not go into detail on that, but there are industries that are discharging some sort of toxic material—I just do not know what it is—that does have an effect on fish. I have lived there all my life, sir, and it is only in the last seven or eight years that I have noticed stunned fully-grown adult fish on the river in certain areas. I have spoken to others who have picked up healthy looking salmon that were at the stage of the last gasp, so to speak, from some causes that we have not been able to identify, but in the area where there are industries.

Mr. Hogarth: We heard evidence last fall from members of the Department of Fisheries that the actual discharge of raw sewage into the Fraser River does not, in their opinion, have a detrimental effect on the health or life of the salmon. It has a very detrimental effect on the aesthetics of catching the fish because of what you have mentioned in your brief. Do you agree with that opinion that was offered to use last fall?

Mr. Suzuki: Yes, generally speaking I would agree that raw sewage would not harm fish.

Mr. Hogarth: So there are two things that this Committee has to look out for as far as you are concerned. The first one is the pollution of the waters by chemical waste. That is item number one. The second one is the aesthetics to the fishermen of catching fish in sewage-polluted waters. Is that correct?

Mr. Suzuki: And the consequences to their health.

Mr. Hogarth: Yes, I appreciate that.

The Chairman: Mr. Hogarth, I will allow you one last question.

Mr. Hogarth: No, I will not bother, Mr. Chairman. It was about the logs, but I think we see the point there.

The Chairman: Mr. Noble.

Mr. Noble: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Suzuki mentioned that the main current in the Fraser is limited to 300 feet. Does he think that dredging in the lower stretch of the river might bring some temporary relief to the situation until other measures could be taken to eliminate the pollution?

Mr. Suzuki: No. What I meant by 300 feet is that the main channel of the Fraser River is roughly 300 feet wide. The river has shoulders on both sides that are much wider, but they are shallow areas. The water capacity of the Fraser River is being displaced by sand

[Interpretation.]

M. Suzuki: Oui, certaines industries déversent des produits toxiques, dont je ne connais pas la composition mais qui ont un effet nocif sur le poisson. J'ai vécu là toute ma vie, et ce n'est que récemment, il y a sept ou huit ans, que j'ai remarqué des poissons adultes malades dans la rivière. D'autres pêcheurs m'ont dit qu'ils avaient attrapé des saumons qui paraissaient en bonne santé mais qui en étaient à leur dernier souffle, pourrait-on dire. Nous n'avons pas pu trouver la cause de la maladie du poisson, mais nous savons qu'il y a des industries dans cette région.

M. Hogarth: Des fonctionnaires du ministère des Pêcheries nous ont dit, l'automne dernier, que le déversement d'eau d'égouts, dans le Fraser n'a pas d'effet nocif sur la vie et la santé du saumon, mais nuit grandement au côté esthétique, ainsi que vous le mentionnez dans votre mémoire. Est-ce que vous êtes d'accord avec cette affirmation?

M. Suzuki: Oui, de façon générale, les eaux d'égouts ne sont pas mauvaises pour le poisson.

M. Hogarth: De sorte qu'il y a deux aspects à considérer. Premièrement, la pollution de l'eau par les déchets chimiques. Deuxièmement le côté esthétique, de l'affaire, le fait que le pêcheur se retrouve au milieu d'eaux polluées. Est-ce exact?

M. Suzuki: Et, l'effet de ces eaux polluées sur sa santé.

M. Hogarth: Oui, je comprends.

Le président: Monsieur Hogarth, je ne permettrai qu'une seule autre question.

M. Hogarth: Je vais laisser tomber cette question. Elle est inutile maintenant.

Le président: M. Noble.

M. Noble: Monsieur Suzuki mentionnait que le courant principal du courant se limitait à 300 pieds dans le Fraser. Est-ce que le témoin pense qu'en draguant le bas du fleuve on pourrait apporter certaines mesures temporaires jusqu'à ce qu'on mette fin à la pollution?

M. Suzuki: Non, ce que je voulais dire par 300 pieds, c'est le canal principal du Fraser qui a 300 pieds, c'est la partie la plus large du Fraser. Il y a des accotements beaucoup plus larges de chaque côté mais il y a des étendues très peu profondes où la capacité du Fraser a

[Texte]

and silt coming down-river with the seasonal outflow, and with the rising number of flash floods in the last 25 years due we think to excessive logging in the upper watersheds. Every time it rains a terrific amount of water comes down because where are no retentions, or the water retention potential of the forest has been removed. When that happens, a lot of silt and sand comes down, and that has filled up much of the lower reaches of the river, especially in the area where the tide stops the flow and gives the sediment a chance to settle.

Mr. Noble: I would take it then, Mr. Chairman, that the witness thinks it would be too big a proposition to remove this tremendous amount of stuff that has come down over the years in order to widen the 300-foot main channel. Do you not think it would improve the channel greatly if another 100 feet of that sand and silt were taken off the sides?

Mr. Suzuki: If it could be done economically it would be wonderful idea but I doubt very much that it is economically feasible to do that at the present time. You will note, sir, that perhaps it might not be within the jurisdiction of the Department of Fisheries. You must have heard how the Fraser River municipalities are building their dikes up higher and higher each year, but there has to be a limit to that. Why are they doing that? Because the same amount or almost the same amount of water—or perhaps a little more because there is a denuding of the forest—is coming down all in one lake. That water wants space, cubic space, capacity space on the Fraser River in order to flow out. That space is already taken over by sand and silt to a very great degree. It is in addition to that that a similar amount of water must find its way out towards the gulf into the open water; and as a result of the pressure from the tide holding it in the gulf it has only one place to go—it rises. And when it rises, in order to stop it from going over the dike, what do you do? You keep building the dikes higher and higher. That is what is happening on the lower Fraser.

Mr. Comeau: Mr. Chairman, I have one more question, in respect of the logs. Does any logging company salvage any of these loose logs and those that have gone down to the bottom of the river?

Mr. Suzuki: Not those, sir, which have gone to the bottom of the river, but they are making efforts now to pick up the so-called dead-heads. But when you see only possibly six or eight inches of a 60- to 80-foot log, it is a

[Interprétation]

été déplacée par le limon et la boue arrivant avec les crues annuelles et les inondations des 25 dernières années qui ont été causées par les billes de bois. Nous avons ou bien des inondations en terrain plat chaque fois qu'il pleut parce que la rétention de l'eau du terrain avoisinant a été diminuée, dans ce cas-là, beaucoup de limon et de boue sont emportés.

M. Noble: J'en conclus que le témoin estime qu'il serait beaucoup trop onéreux d'enlever tous ces sédiments pour améliorer cette étendue de 300 pieds et l'élargir, est-ce que vous croyez que si on l'élargissait de 100 pieds de plus de chaque côté, la situation serait améliorée?

M. Suzuki: Si on pouvait le faire de façon rentable, ce serait magnifique, mais je doute qu'on puisse le faire à l'heure actuelle. Vous remarquerez que cela n'est peut-être pas de la compétence du ministère des Pêcheries. Vous avez certainement entendu dire que les municipalités du fleuve Fraser construisent leurs digues de plus en plus hautes chaque année, mais il y a une limite à cela! Pourquoi est-ce qu'elles le font? Parce que le même volume d'eau, ou peut-être un peu plus à cause du déboisement, se déverse dans le lac. Ce volume d'eau a besoin d'espace sur le fleuve Fraser pour s'écouler. Cet espace est déjà occupé en grande partie par les sédiments et le limon. C'est que en plus de ce débit, un volume équivalent d'eau doit s'écouler vers le golfe et à cause de la pression très forte de la marée qui la retient dans le golfe, l'eau en peut que monter. Lorsqu'elle monte, pour éviter les inondations, on construit des digues, et de plus en plus hautes. C'est ce qui se produit dans la partie inférieure du fleuve Fraser.

M. Comeau: Monsieur le président, encore une dernière question concernant les grumes. Est-ce que ces sociétés d'exploitation forestière vont récupérer ces billes, celles qui sont perdues de chaque côté et celles qui sont au fond de l'eau?

M. Suzuki: Non, par celles qui sont au fond de l'eau; les sociétés font un effort maintenant pour récupérer ce qu'on appelle le «bois canard». Mais lorsqu'on ne voit que six ou huit pouces d'une grume de 60 ou 80 pieds, il

[Text]

very difficult thing to go and control the river to keep it absolutely clear. Perhaps the best solution would be to check the logs before you bring them in.

Mr. Noble: Mr. Chairman, if these logs are a serious menace to shipping and fishing, does Mr. Suzuki have any proposals as to how this problem might be coped with, and would he suggest to the government to make equipment and staff available to handle the problem?

Mr. Suzuki: We need a lot of money. But I think as recommended in No. 7,

7. Log dumping must be prohibited in the waters of the Fraser River and a suitable site near the mouth of the river in salt water should be constructed to dump and boom logs prior to towing into the river for storage.

you would eliminate a lot of these sinkers being dropped right into the Fraser River.

Mr. Noble: Do you think the suggestions in No. 7 would answer this problem?

Mr. Suzuki: It would help to a very great degree, sir.

The Chairman: We eventually got to Mr. Whelan.

Mr. Whelan: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the witness first of all if he is aware of the submission made to the Pollution Control Board of British Columbia by the Richmond Anti Pollution Association.

Mr. Suzuki: Yes, sir.

Mr. Whelan: It has a lot of similarities with your brief. I agree with both as far as pollution is concerned, though not with the total content; but a lot of things are very good in both briefs.

Can you say what species of fish the chlorine does not affect?

Mr. Suzuki: No, sir, I cannot.

Mr. Whelan: Can you say what species it does affect?

Mr. Suzuki: It does affect most species. Even the hardy types such as carp, which are known to be one of the hardiest species of fish, are affected by chlorine. Salmon definitely is. We had trouble in the upper regions of the Fraser River when I believe our army

[Interpretation]

est très difficile de patrouiller les rivières pour enlever tous les obstacles. Peut-être que la meilleure solution serait plutôt d'inspecter les grumes avant de les lancer à l'eau.

M. Noble: Une dernière question. Si ces grumes constituent vraiment une menace pour la pêche et le transport, est-ce que M. Suzuki a des suggestions quant aux façons de résoudre le problème? Est-ce qu'il proposerait que le gouvernement mette de l'équipement et du personnel à la disposition des autorités pour résoudre le problème?

M. Suzuki: Nous avons besoin de beaucoup d'argent mais je crois que comme il est dit à la recommandation n° 7:

Il faut interdire de jeter les grumes à l'eau dans le fleuve Fraser et aménager des installations spéciales à l'embouchure du fleuve, dans l'eau salée, pour jeter à l'eau et mettre en estacade les grumes avant de les remorquer dans la rivière pour les entreposer.

De cette façon, on éliminerait énormément de problèmes causés par ces bois canards jetés directement dans la rivière.

M. Noble: Est-ce que la recommandation n° 7 serait une réponse au problème?

M. Suzuki: Elle contribuerait dans une grande mesure à résoudre le problème.

Le président: On en est rendu à M. Whelan.

M. Whelan: Monsieur le président, je voudrais d'abord demander au témoin s'il est au courant de la recommandation faite au *Pollution Control Board of British Columbia* par la *Richmond Anti Pollution Association*.

M. Suzuki: Oui.

M. Whelan: Ce mémoire est très semblable au vôtre. Je tombe d'accord avec les deux pour ce qui est de la pollution, mais non pas avec tout le contenu. Les deux mémoires renferment beaucoup de choses valables. Quand vous parlez de chlore, quelles espèces de poissons ne sont pas affectées?

M. Suzuki: Je ne saurais vous le dire.

M. Whelan: Quelles espèces sont affectées?

M. Suzuki: La plupart des espèces sont affectées même la carpe qui est très résistante est affectée par le chlore. Le saumon l'est certainement. Je crois qu'il y a eu un des problèmes dans les parties supérieures du fleuve Fraser lorsque le camp militaire de

[Texte]

campes at a point called Chilliwack up river were instructed to increase the amount of chlorine used to treat their effluent. At that time there was quite a kill of young coho salmon until it was stopped by the Department of Fisheries.

Mr. Whelan: I come from the Great Lakes area and maybe you know about the coho there. That area probably has the highest content of chlorine in the water on account of the sewage threatment plants in the area and many species of fish, even the coho, are surviving. That is why I ask that question.

The Chairman: I think, Mr. Whelan, you are quite a few miles from the subject.

Mr. Whelan: I do not think so. We are talking about chlorine and we are talking about the fish and I have certain doubts, Mr. Chairman, as to how it affects the fish.

The Chairman: Geographically?

Mr. Whelan: Geographically. We are talking about fish and this is a Canadian committee on fisheries—at least I think it is anyway.

I note that you said that you are associated with the tourist association. What value do you place on one salmon for a sports fisherman, say?

Mr. Suzuki: I do not think that anyone can place a value on the price of salmon. With all due respect, should you have the opportunity to go out there—and I hope you do—and catch a 30-pound salmon...

Mr. Whelan: No, I am talking about...

Mr. Suzuki: May I continue? I think that the value of that salmon would stay with you lifelong. There would be no way of placing a value on that salmon. It would be with you forever and it is beyond value. And that is what we want to continue for others that is why we are here.

Mr. Whelan: I was talking about value not to the human heart but to the federal treasury or the provincial treasury. There is no heart there.

Mr. Suzuki: I think the tourist industry in the very near future, because of our beautiful province—I am not saying this because I am prejudiced as I have been all over—will be

[Interprétation]

Chilliwack a reçu l'ordre d'augmenter la quantité de chlore pour traiter leurs eaux-vannes. A ce moment-là, on a tué beaucoup de jeunes saumons cohoes avant que le ministère des Pêcheries s'interpose.

M. Whelan: Je viens de la région des grands lacs et vous êtes peut-être au courant des cohoes qu'on a transplantés là-bas. Cette région a probablement la plus forte teneur en chlore à cause des usines d'épuration des eaux-vannes dans la région, et beaucoup d'espèces de poissons, même le coho, parviennent à survivre. Voilà pourquoi je pose la question.

Le président: Vous vous écarterez du sujet, monsieur Whelan.

M. Whelan: Je ne le crois pas. Nous parlons de chlore et de poissons, et je ne sais pas à quel point le chlore affecte le poisson.

Le président: Au point de vue géographique?

M. Whelan: Oui, au point de vue géographique. Nous parlons de poissons et après tout nous sommes un comité national sur les pêches. Je remarque que vous avez dit que vous êtes associé à l'Association du tourisme. Quelle valeur accordez-vous à un saumon pour un amateur de la pêche sportive, par exemple?

M. Suzuki: Je ne crois pas qu'on puisse établir une valeur pour un saumon avec tout le respect que je vous dois, j'espère que vous aurez l'occasion de vous y rendre et de prendre un saumon de 30 livres...

M. Whelan: Non, je parle de...

M. Suzuki: Puis-je continuer? Je crois que la valeur de ce saumon est que vous vous en souviendrez toujours. Il est impossible d'apprécier à prix d'argent ce saumon, mais vous vous en souviendriez toute votre vie et il est impossible de l'apprécier à prix d'argent. Et c'est ce que nous voulons assurer aux autres qui viendront.

M. Whelan: Oui, mais en parlant de valeur je ne voulais pas dire du point de vue sentimental mais pour la trésorerie nationale ou provinciale. Il n'y a pas de cœur, pas de sentimentalité en cause.

M. Suzuki: Dans un avenir rapproché, étant donné que notre province est très belle, je ne le dis pas parce que j'ai un préjugé à son égard car j'ai beaucoup voyagé, mais je crois

[Text]

the number one industry in British Columbia. Whether or not they have seen British Columbia salmon, one of the main attractions is that they have heard of British Columbia salmon and have expressed the wish that they might be able to catch one. That is an attraction for tourists coming in and we would like to keep it that way, sir.

Mr. Whelan: I know, Mr. Chairman, why he is a director of the tourist association. We have heard all kinds of figures from \$100 to \$150, our economist tells us, for each salmon. Now you say on the fourth page:

We are particularly pleased to note that the title of this Standing Committee is Forestry and Fisheries.

I gather from that that you are happy that these two departments are now together. Do you think that possibly wildlife should not be with this, or would care to express an opinion?

Mr. Suzuki: I think that the problems are related and similar. There are wildlife people here and I would hate to speak for them but I think it would be a very good idea.

Mr. Whelan: On page 6 in No. 4 you say:

4. Federal and Provincial Governments must undertake a program of financial aid in the form of grants and long term, low interest loans to municipalities for sewage treatment.

I have been a member since 1962 and I am just a little concerned by what Mr. McBride said about it in Ontario. I wonder if some of the members in this area have not been negligent in giving leadership to these communities because we had former members—and some of the present ones have been there for some time—in on a very good program and many of the municipalities took advantage of the forgiveness clause if they had their sewage treatment plants finished by 1970. I think we tried to give leadership to our municipalities and many, many of them in my whole area will be finished this year. Were you aware of this program?

Mr. Suzuki: Yes, sir, I was.

Mr. Whelan: Question no. 6 about non-civil servants was covered at great length by some of the members. Are you aware of the Immi-

[Interpretation]

que l'industrie du tourisme sera la plus importante de la province. Qu'une personne ait vu le saumon de la Colombie-Britannique ou non, ce qui les attire surtout c'est qu'ils en ont entendu parler et veulent essayer d'en prendre un.

M. Whelan: Je sais maintenant pourquoi il est directeur de cette association de tourisme. On a cité toutes sortes de chiffres, on nous a parlé de \$100 ou de \$150 par saumon; c'est ce que nous dit notre économiste. A la page 4 vous dites:

Nous sommes particulièrement heureux de remarquer que le titre du Comité permanent est celui des Pêches et Forêts.

J'en conclus que vous êtes heureux de la fusion des deux ministères. Ne croyez-vous pas qu'on devrait y adjoindre le service de la faune?

M. Suzuki: Je crois que les problèmes se rattachent et sont semblables. Il y a des gens du service de la faune dans la salle et je ne voudrais pas répondre en leur nom, mais je crois que ce serait une bonne idée.

M. Whelan: A la page 6, numéro 4, vous dites:

Le gouvernement fédéral et les gouvernements provinciaux devraient entreprendre un programme d'aide financière sous forme de subventions et de prêts à long terme et à faible intérêt à l'égard des municipalités pour le traitement des eaux-vannes.

Je suis député depuis 1962 et ce que monsieur McBride dit au sujet de l'Ontario me préoccupe un peu. Je me demande si les députés de cette région n'ont pas négligé cette question en laissant l'initiative aux collectivités parce que d'autres députés et certains députés actuels qui y sont depuis assez longtemps avaient mis sur pied un très bon programme et bon nombre de municipalités ont profité de l'indulgence accordée si elles avaient terminé leur usine d'épuration des eaux-vannes avant 1970. Je crois que nous avons tenté de laisser l'initiative à nos municipalités et la plupart de celles de ma région auront terminé cette année. Est-ce que vous connaissiez ce programme?

M. Suzuki: Oui.

M. Whelan: Le numéro 6 au sujet des personnes qui ne sont pas des fonctionnaires, a été traité assez longuement par certains dépu-

[Texte]

gration Appeal Board and how it acts? It has non-civil servants and it has power to give direction and power to act. It is one of the best appeal boards that I think we have in the whole federal set-up. Are you aware of it?

Mr. Suzuki: I have heard of it.

Mr. Whelan: Thank you.

The Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Whelan. Mr. Rose?

Mr. Rose: Sir, I presume we are on the second round. To get back to the sports fishing, I notice that there is quite a difference in the emphasis in your brief. Mr. Suzuki, compared to that of the fishing Vessel Owners in their concern for the sports fishery. Can you give me any indication of why this difference exists? It appears to me that the Vessel Owners were most concerned about the expansion of the sports fishery while your brief deals with tourism and the need to maintain it. I may be unfair to them in suggesting this as maybe they just wanted to define the areas. But I note that there is this contrast.

Mr. Suzuki: I do not think that this salmon belongs to the commercial fishermen alone. I think that we are an established group, a recognized group, and we make our living from it. We are saying that the salmon is in danger, and when it is in danger it is not only our problem but also that of others who are enjoying this salmon such as the sports group. What we regret very much is that something is not done to maintain and even to bring about a bigger growth in the salmon population and to take steps and measures to see that there is enough salmon to go all around.

The stage that we are in at the present time is that we are arguing over what is left in a lot of cases. It is the most regrettable sort of situation. That situation should never have been brought about here in British Columbia. There should have been plenty for the sports people. They must have a big body of fish to go and enjoy themselves and they cannot make use of it all. They have to have a commercial fishery to harvest the excess and to maintain the spawning ground in its proper form. We do not begrudge the sports people but we do regret that from time to time the effort is not made to maintain the salmon population at the desired level when the opportunities are there, the facilities are there and knowledge is there.

[Interprétation]

tés. Est-ce que vous êtes au courant de la Commission d'appel de l'immigration et de la façon dont elle fonctionne. Elle est composée de gens qui ne sont pas fonctionnaires et elle a le droit de conseiller et d'agir. C'est une des meilleures commissions d'appel qu'il y a dans toute l'organisation fédérale. Est-ce que vous la connaissez?

M. Suzuki: J'en ai entendu parler.

M. Whelan: Merci.

Le président: Merci, monsieur Whelan.

M. Rose: C'est le deuxième tour de questions, je crois. Pour en revenir à la pêche sportive, je remarque qu'il y a une grande différence entre votre mémoire et celui des propriétaires de bateaux de pêche, quant à l'accent mis sur la pêche sportive. Est-ce que vous pouvez me dire pourquoi il y a une telle différence? Il me semble que les propriétaires se préoccupent surtout d'étendre davantage la pêche sportive, tandis que dans votre mémoire, vous parlez du tourisme. Il est peut-être injuste à leur égard de dire cela car ils voulaient peut-être simplement définir les champs d'activité. Mais je remarque qu'il y a un contraste.

M. Suzuki: Je ne crois pas que le saumon appartienne uniquement à la pêche commerciale. Je crois que nous sommes un groupe reconnu et que nous en tirons notre pain. Mais nous disons que le saumon est en danger, et lorsqu'il est en danger, le problème n'est pas uniquement le nôtre. Il y a d'autres personnes qui jouissent du saumon, comme les groupes sportifs. Nous regrettons beaucoup qu'on ne fasse rien pour maintenir et même pour augmenter la quantité de saumon, et qu'on ne prenne pas de mesures pour qu'il y ait assez de saumons pour tout le monde.

Nous en sommes, en ce moment, à parler de ce qui reste dans beaucoup de cas. C'est vraiment très regrettable. On n'aurait jamais dû avoir une telle situation en Colombie-Britannique. Il aurait dû avoir amplement de poisson pour tout le monde, pour la pêche sportive. Il leur faut beaucoup de poissons pour aller s'amuser, mais ils ne peuvent pas tous les prendre. Il est donc nécessaire d'avoir des entreprises commerciales de pêche pour récolter l'excédent et maintenir les endroits de frayage en bon état. Nous n'en voulons pas à ceux qui font de la pêche sportive mais nous regrettons que de temps à autre on ne fasse pas assez d'efforts pour maintenir la population à un niveau assez élevé lorsque la situation s'y prête, et que nous avons les moyens et les connaissances voulues.

[Text]

Mr. Rose: Mr. Whelan made the suggestion that perhaps some of the members of Parliament had not given enough leadership in this forgiveness clause of the Municipal Loan Fund which is due to expire in March 1970. It is almost too late now for any municipality to take advantage of it when you consider the planning. Were you suggesting an extension of this Municipal Loan Fund, of the 25 per cent forgiveness clause on capital and interest? Is this what you are suggesting?

Mr. Suzuki: No, sir. What we are suggesting is aid in our solution of this problem arising in this area. We do not care how you do it, although one of the areas that could be utilized is the area that you suggest. But I do not think it is adequate.

Mr. Rose: Why not?

Mr. Suzuki: I do not think that for proper treatment the amounts loaned to the municipalities by the federal government are adequate to take care of the problem.

Mr. Whelan: Mr. Chairman, may I ask a supplementary question? Being so closely associated with the tourist industry and the sports fishermen, do you think the sports fishermen, those fishing in the interior and those fishing in salt waters, should be licensed so that they can contribute to conservation and so that we can have more salmon for them to fish?

Mr. Suzuki: I think at the present time what is necessary is a sort of token licence fee and a registration to know just how many actually are taking part in this sports fishery. We have been using some very round figures and we want to know just how accurate we are. I think for that purpose if we had a sort of token licence fee, or a sort of registration system rather than a licence, it would suffice for the time being.

The Chairman: Mr. Stevens?

Mr. Stevens: I just want to comment on why we say that the federal and provincial governments should provide more financial aid to the municipalities. It is because the municipalities, when we go to them, are still saying that they have not enough funds without increasing the taxes and the taxpayer, the homeowner, is saying that he is taxed to the limit now.

And they rebel against a number of things—educational facilities at times, in this case sewers or sewage treatment plants and

[Interpretation]

M. Rose: M. Whelan a laissé entendre que certains députés n'avaient peut-être pas laissé assez d'initiative dans cet article d'indulgence du Fonds de prêts aux municipalités qui doit se terminer en mars 1970. Il est déjà presque trop tard pour une municipalité d'en profiter si l'on tient compte de la planification. Est-ce que vous préconisez une extension de ce Fonds de prêts aux municipalités, de l'article d'indulgence à l'égard du 25 p. 100 du principal et des intérêts? Est-ce que c'est ce que vous préconisez?

M. Suzuki: Non. Ce que nous proposons c'est une aide à la solution du problème qui se pose dans ce domaine. Peu importe les modalités de cette aide, mais celle que vous proposez est une des façons de la faire. Mais je ne pense pas qu'elle suffise.

M. Rose: Pourquoi pas?

M. Suzuki: Je ne pense pas que l'aide accordée par le gouvernement fédéral aux municipalités soit suffisante pour régler le problème efficacement.

M. Whelan: Une question supplémentaire. Puisque vous êtes si étroitement associé à l'industrie du tourisme et à la pêche sportive, pensez-vous que ceux qui s'adonne à la pêche sportive, que ce soit dans l'intérieur ou dans la mer, devraient détenir un permis de façon à contribuer à la conservation et nous permettre d'accroître le nombre de saumons pour leurs loisirs.

M. Suzuki: Je crois qu'à l'heure actuelle, il faudrait exiger un genre de droit d'enregistrement symbolique et un enregistrement afin de savoir quel est le nombre de pêcheurs sportifs. On a cité toutes sortes de chiffres approximatifs et nous voudrions savoir dans quelle mesure nous serrons la réalité de près. Je crois, qu'à cette fin, si on exigeait un genre de droit d'enregistrement symbolique, ou un enregistrement quelconque, au lieu d'un permis, ce serait suffisant pour l'instant.

Le président: Monsieur Stevens?

M. Stevens: Je voulais seulement faire un commentaire sur la raison pour laquelle nous disons que le gouvernement fédéral et provincial devraient fournir davantage d'aide financière aux municipalités. C'est parce que lorsqu'on s'adresse aux municipalités elles disent encore qu'elles n'ont pas suffisamment de fonds sans augmenter les impôts, et les contribuables, les propriétaires fonciers disent qu'ils sont déjà beaucoup trop imposés.

Ils se soulèvent contre un certain nombre de choses, les écoles parfois, et, dans ce cas, les canalisations d'égouts et les usines d'épu-

[Texte]

so on and will not pass the necessary authorization or they will dump the municipal council because it goes ahead and presses too far. Obviously there is not enough money there to go into that kind of sewage, not just in the sense of treatment plants but in bringing all the sewage together in a major way. This would probably be the answer, in the lower Fraser Valley at least, so that we would get the maximum benefit and the tax load would be spread as wide as possible. Obviously, if we go to one level of government they say they cannot afford it and to go to the senior government because that is where the main taxation is taking place at the present time.

The Chairman: Are there any further questions?

Mr. Comeau: Mr. Chairman, I realize and appreciate the pollution problems which you experience here and I only wish that in my constituency we were not bothered with the same type of industrial waste polluting our waters.

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Stevens, under what authority do you believe that the federal government, for example, could implement a program to eliminate municipal waste from entering the Fraser River? Do you not anticipate a conflict between the federal government and your provincial authorities? Are you certain of provincial rights if the federal government were to try to come into British Columbia and institute this type of program? Is this not a complete responsibility of the municipal and provincial governments concerned?

Mr. Stevens: I think that if the federal government not only said it was concerned and prepared to come in and wanted to have some control but also said it had some x millions of dollars it was prepared to provide, part of it in grants, part of it in long-term loans, to see that this is done, I do not see why there should be any serious objections. There would be some conflict but I do not see any area at almost any level of government where there is not some dispute and overlapping.

Mr. Crouse: But you would agree, Mr. Chairman that it is the responsibility of the municipal and provincial authorities to make requests of this nature to the federal government and that it is not the other way around—that the federal government cannot

[Interprétation]

ration des eaux-vannes, et ainsi de suite, et ne veulent pas accorder l'autorisation voulue, sinon ils vont rejeter le conseil municipal s'il va trop loin et fait trop de pressions. Elles n'ont évidemment pas suffisamment d'argent pour se lancer dans ce genre de systèmes d'égouts, non seulement les usines d'épuration, mais pour installer un réseau collecteur. Ce serait probablement la solution dans la partie inférieure de la vallée du fleuve Fraser pour obtenir le plus d'avantages possibles, et répartir le fardeau fiscal le plus possible. Lorsqu'on s'adresse à un palier de gouvernement, on nous dit qu'il n'a pas les fonds voulus et de s'adresser à un palier plus élevé car c'est lui qui retire la plupart des impôts à l'heure actuelle.

Le président: Avez-vous d'autres questions?

M. Comeau: Monsieur le président, je me rends compte de la gravité du problème de la pollution qui se pose ici et je souhaite que ma circonscription n'aura pas à faire face au même problème de déchets industriels dans nos eaux.

M. Crouse: Une dernière question. Monsieur Stevens, qu'est-ce qui vous porte à croire que le gouvernement fédéral pourrait, par exemple, mettre en vigueur un programme pour interdire le déversement des eaux-vannes d'une municipalité dans le fleuve Fraser? Est-ce que vous ne vous attendez pas à un conflit entre le gouvernement fédéral et la province? Êtes-vous certains des droits de la province si le gouvernement fédéral veut appliquer ce genre de programme en Colombie-Britannique? Est-ce que cela ne relève pas complètement des provinces et des municipalités?

M. Stevens: Je crois que le gouvernement fédéral a dit qu'il n'était pas seulement disposé à agir et à prendre un certain contrôle mais qu'il disposait de quelques millions de dollars qu'il était prêt à mettre à votre disposition sous forme de prêts à long terme, de subventions, pour s'assurer que ce soit réalisé. Je ne vois pas pourquoi il y aurait des objections sérieuses. Il y aurait peut-être des conflits mais je ne vois pas de domaine à presque tous les paliers de gouvernement où il n'y a pas chevauchement de compétence et des conflits.

M. Crouse: Mais vous conviendrez, monsieur le président, que c'est la responsabilité des autorités provinciales et municipales de formuler des demandes de ce genre au gouvernement fédéral et non pas au gouvernement fédéral d'intervenir et d'imposer son

[Text]

come in and impose their authority on the municipal and provincial governments without being requested.

Mr. Stevens: I think in terms of the control of inland waters this does at the moment, as I understand it, rest with the provincial government but that would not preclude the federal government from coming in.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, I think we should adjourn because we have to reconvene at 2.30 p.m. Before anybody leaves, we are going to ask for a meeting of the Steering Committee immediately after adjournment.

I want to thank Mr. Suzuki and Mr. Stevens for their information and to commend them for trying to keep this brief within the confines of federal jurisdiction. It certainly makes my task much easier. Thank you, gentlemen.

The meeting is adjourned.

AFTERNOON SITTING

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The Chairman: Order. I see a quorum. We will now have the brief of the Gulf and Fraser Fishermen's Credit Union.

However, at this stage I will temporarily adjourn the meeting for the purpose of allowing photographs to be taken and then we can go ahead.

Order. I will ask Mr. Holthe to introduce the witnesses from his organization.

Mr. L. C. Holthe (Secretary Treasurer, Gulf and Fraser Fishermen's Credit Union): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have with me today Mr. E. MacDonald and Mr. C. J. Philipson, as well as the Vice-President of our Credit Union, Mr. Arnold Hennberg, and our solicitor, Mr. Robert McMaster. I do not expect that all of these gentlemen will speak to you, and possibly Mr. MacDonald or Mr. Philipson will be able to answer any questions or make any further comment that you may wish.

The Chairman: Mr. Holthe will now proceed to give a summary of the brief. Order.

Mr. Holthe: I believe you have a copy of this introductory statement, which is really a summary of the brief that we presented to you.

Gulf & Fraser Fishermen's Credit Union is a large fishermen's credit union which, since its incorporation in 1941, has made aggregate loans as at the end of 1968 in the sum of

[Interpretation]

autorité aux gouvernements provinciaux et municipaux sans y être invité.

M. Stevens: Pour ce qui est du contrôle des eaux intérieures, je crois qu'à l'heure actuelle, il relève du gouvernement provincial, mais cela n'empêche pas pour autant le gouvernement fédéral d'intervenir.

Le président: Messieurs, je crois que nous devrions lever la séance puisque nous reviendrons à 14 h. 30. Nous aurons immédiatement après l'ajournement une réunion du comité de direction.

Je tiens à remercier nos deux témoins, M. Suzuki et M. Stevens, de leurs renseignements et à les féliciter de s'en être tenu, dans leur mémoire, à la juridiction du gouvernement fédéral. Je vous remercie, messieurs.

La séance est levée.

SÉANCE DE L'APRÈS-MIDI

Le président: Je crois qu'il y a quorum. Nous allons entendre le mémoire de la *Gulf and Fraser Fishermen's Credit Union*. Je vais ajourner la séance temporairement pour permettre les photographies, puis nous reprendront.

A l'ordre. Je demanderais à monsieur Holthe de nous présenter les membres de son organisation.

M. L. C. Holthe (secrétaire-trésorier de la Gulf and Fraser Fishermen's Credit Union): Merci, monsieur le président. Je vais vous présenter les autres membres de notre délégation. Ce sont MM. E. MacDonald et C. J. Philipson, ainsi que notre vice-président, M. Arnold Hennberg et notre avocat, M. Robert McMaster. Je suppose que tous ces messieurs ne prendront pas nécessairement la parole mais peut-être que MM. MacDonald et Philipson pourront répondre aux questions que vous aurez à poser ou faire certains commentaires.

Le président: On va maintenant nous présenter un résumé du mémoire. A l'ordre s'il vous plaît.

M. Holthe: Je crois que vous avez un exemplaire de la déclaration d'ouverture, qui est vraiment un résumé du mémoire que nous vous avons présenté.

La *Gulf and Fraser Fishermen's Credit Union* est une coopérative de crédit considérable qui, depuis sa fondation en 1941 jusqu'à la fin de 1968, a consenti des prêts représen-

[Texte]

\$23,700,000 to its members, of which it has only been necessary to date to write off \$21,500 in bad debts. Of the \$3 million of new loans made by the Credit Union in 1968 alone, 40 per cent was lent to fishermen to finance boats and gear. Accordingly, we feel that our credit union has had a great deal of practical experience in the field of lending with which the Fisheries Improvement Loans Act is concerned. Because of this experience and the current discussions of that Act, we thought it might be helpful to your Committee if we expressed our views to the Committee as to how the Act ought to be further amended and administered to more fully carry out its purpose expressed in its title, that is, "an Act respecting loans to assist fishermen engaged in a primary fishing enterprise".

Principally, our brief deals with:

(a) A practical proposal for the freeing of interest rates on loans under the Act in a manner which would attract funds and at the same time protect the fishermen;

(b) Proposals for eliminating expensive red tape; and

(c) Certain proposed further amendments to the Act which in our view are required to fulfill its purpose, particularly in the present situation in the salmon fishery on the west coast, including:

(i) refinancing fishermen who hold salmon licences and to whom company financing may become difficult;

(ii) increase in the size of loan (with corresponding increase in the aggregate amounts of guarantee); and

(iii) extension of the period of the operation of the Act past the present statutory limitation of June 30, 1970.

Reference to our brief will indicate that a unique situation has been created on the west coast in the salmon fishery by virtue of the salmon licencing regulations and the consolidation of certain fishing companies which has occurred since those regulations were first announced. We have singled this particular aspect out of our brief to comment on in this introductory statement because since the preparation of our brief:

(a) The Hon. Minister of Fisheries has announced a further change in the salmon licencing regulations which applies a two-boat ceiling on the acquisition of licences; and

(b) We have received a letter from the Hon. Minister of Finance dated April 2, 1969 in which he sets out his reasons for

[Interprétation]

tant \$23,700,000 à ses membres. Jusqu'ici, nous n'avons perdu que \$21,500 de dettes non payées. Des 3 millions prêtés par l'Union en 1968, 40 p. 100 a servi aux pêcheurs pour financer l'équipement et les bateaux. Ainsi nous estimons que notre coopérative de crédit a beaucoup d'expérience pratique dans le domaine des prêts connexes à la *Loi sur les prêts aidant aux opérations de pêche*. En raison de cette expérience et de la controverse que soulève cette loi, nous avons pensé qu'il serait utile au Comité de lui exposer nos opinions en ce qui concerne la façon dont la loi devrait être modifiée et appliquée afin de mieux atteindre son but, qui est bien explicité dans le titre *Loi sur les prêts destinés à aider les personnes exerçant une entreprise de pêche fondamentale*.

Notre mémoire porte surtout sur les trois points suivants:

a) Une proposition pratique pour libérer les taux d'intérêt sur les prêts en vertu de la Loi, de façon à attirer des fonds et aussi protéger les pêcheurs.

b) Des propositions pour éliminer les frais d'administration onéreux.

c) D'autres modifications à la Loi qui, à notre avis, sont indispensables à la réalisation de ses objectifs, compte tenu de la situation actuelle de la pêche du saumon sur la côte de l'Ouest:

(i) Refinancement des pêcheurs qui ont des permis de pêche au saumon et qui auront de plus en plus de peine à obtenir le financement des entreprises;

(ii) L'augmentation de la grosseur des prêts, et augmentation correspondante du nantissement global;

(iii) Prolongement de la période d'application de la Loi au-delà de la date limite statutaire le 30 juin 1970.

En lisant notre mémoire, vous verrez qu'une situation unique a été créée le long de la côte ouest, en raison des nouveaux règlements relatifs aux permis de pêche au saumon et de l'amalgamation de certaines entreprises de pêche qui a eu lieu depuis l'annonce de ces règlements. Nous avons isolé cet aspect particulier de notre mémoire pour en parler maintenant parce que depuis la préparation de ce mémoire, deux choses sont arrivées. D'abord, le ministre des Pêches a annoncé un autre changement au règlement visant les permis de pêche au saumon qui fixe un maximum de deux bateaux pour l'acquisition de permis. Deuxièmement, nous avons reçu une lettre du ministre des Finances, en date du 2 avril 1969, dans laquelle il explique ses raisons pour ne pas étendre les avantages de la Loi au refinancement.

[Text]

not extending the benefits of the Act to refinancing.

With respect to the new licencing regulations announced by the Hon. Minister of Fisheries recently, we submit that it fails to meet the situation outlined in our brief. With the licences now held by the major fishing companies, the same being transferable to new boats, the companies now hold sufficient licences to basically monopolize the fishing industry to the detriment of the independent owner or, alternatively, they could do so by building bigger boats which are better equipped and to which they can transfer their licences.

Concerning the letter from the Hon. Minister of Finance (copies of which and our reply thereto we have made available to your clerk for distribution to members of the Committee), we would point out that the Minister of Finance apparently objects to the proposal on the following grounds:

(a) That the Fisheries Improvement Loans Act, like similar Acts applying to other primary producers, is general legislation, not designed to meet the unique problems of one particular branch of the fisheries; and

(b) If the fishing enterprises affected (and presumably here he is speaking of the independent fishermen) are commercially viable, he thinks that they would be able to obtain refinancing from commercial lenders, including credit unions, presumably without a provision in the Fisheries Improvement Loans Act.

(c) Lenders may be much less ready to assist fishermen and borrowers under similar programs for a variety of credit needs, if they can be paid out from the proceeds of a guaranteed loan program after they have taken the initial risk.

As you will observe from our reply to the Minister of Finance, we have urged him to reconsider his position on the following grounds:

(a) That while guaranteed loans to primary producers is general legislation, it surely should, if it is to be useful, be viable enough to deal with known specific special circumstances of an urgent nature;

(b) The Minister of Fisheries has expressed the intention of the Government to protect the independent fisherman. If this is the real intent, then the

[Interpretation]

Quant aux nouveaux règlements visant les permis annoncés par le ministre des Pêches, nous estimons que cela ne règle pas la situation décrite dans notre mémoire. Avec les permis qu'elles détiennent actuellement, qui sont transférables à de nouveaux bateaux, les entreprises ont suffisamment de permis pour monopoliser l'industrie de la pêche au détriment des propriétaires indépendants. Elles pourraient aussi construire de plus grands bateaux, mieux équipés, et auxquels elles pourraient transférer leur permis.

Quant à la lettre du ministre des Finances, dont nous avons fait parvenir des copies, ainsi que des copies de notre réponse, au secrétaire, pour qu'elles soient distribuées aux membres du Comité, nous aimerions signaler que le ministre des Finances s'oppose apparemment à la proposition pour les raisons suivantes:

a) Parce que la *Loi sur les prêts aidant aux opérations de pêche*, comme d'autres lois concernant les producteurs primaires, est une loi générale qui n'est pas destinée à éliminer les problèmes particuliers d'un secteur particulier des pêches.

b) Parce que si les entreprises de pêche concernées (il s'agit sans doute ici des pêcheurs indépendants) sont rentables, il estime qu'elles pourraient obtenir du refinancement des prêteurs commerciaux, y compris des coopératives de crédit, sans qu'il y ait nécessairement une disposition à cette fin à la *Loi sur les prêts aidant aux opérations de pêche*.

c) Parce que les prêteurs seraient moins disposés à aider les pêcheurs et emprunteurs en marge de programmes semblables pour diverses sortes de crédit s'ils peuvent être remboursés à même le fonds d'un programme de prêts garantis après avoir pris le risque initial.

Comme vous le constaterez dans la réponse que nous donnons au ministre des Finances, nous l'exhortons à reconsidérer sa position sur la base des faits suivants:

a) Alors que les prêts garantis aux premiers producteurs correspondent à une législation générale, pour être utile ce projet devrait être suffisamment viable pour faire face à des circonstances spéciales connues, de nature urgente.

b) Le ministre des Pêches a exprimé l'intention du gouvernement de protéger les pêcheurs indépendants. Si c'est vraiment l'intention du gouvernement, les pêcheurs

[Texte]

independent fisherman must be helped to refinance his financial obligations to the companies;

(c) The Companies now have transferable licences and a fairly large number of licensed boats and are in a position to push the independent to the wall unless he is strong;

(d) No credit institution makes loans relying solely upon the security for the loan, even if part of that security is a government guarantee. In other words, loans are not made unless the fisherman is credit-worthy and a good fisherman. He may be "commercially viable", but with the drastic changes which have taken place in the industry, he has to be given time to adjust. As indicated in our brief, in the past because of the competition between companies for a supply of salmon they have been prepared to finance fishermen's boats on a very "generous" basis. Now that the companies are in a position to assure their supply by ownership of licensed vessels, the pressure of competition for supply will rapidly be a decreasing factor, and the "generosity" of the companies in financing already shows signs of drying up.

Heretofore, the Fishermen's Co-operative and a few small fish buyers on this coast have only been a small competitive factor in the salmon fishery, through which truly independent fishermen could choose to free themselves from large company domination. Given a reasonable period of time and the means to be financially independent, the fisherman has an opportunity to become commercially viable through the Co-operative. Should this happen, the Co-operative could act as a check upon the monopolistic tendency which otherwise is almost certain to result from the licensing and consolidation of the companies.

(e) For a lot of fishermen it is now or never to become independent. A small deviation from the generality of the Fisheries Improvement Loans Act surely will be less expensive for the Government than the foreseeable cost of unemployment insurance and direct special relief which may follow if the present trend is not now stopped.

(f) If a man is not entitled to pay off a loan on reasonable notice, or with any lawful bonus, it would be a clog on the

[Interprétation]

indépendants devront recevoir de l'assistance afin d'obtenir de nouveaux prêts pour honorer leurs engagements envers les sociétés.

c) Les sociétés ont actuellement des permis transférables et un grand nombre de bateaux, ce qui leur permettrait d'écraser les pêcheurs indépendants, si ceux-ci ne sont pas assez forts.

d) Aucune société de crédit n'accorde des prêts en se fiant à une simple garantie, même si celle-ci provient en partie du gouvernement. Autrement dit, on n'accorde pas de prêts à moins que les pêcheurs aient une bonne réputation de solvabilité. Leurs entreprises peuvent être «économiquement viables», mais vu les changements radicaux qui ont eu lieu dans l'industrie de la pêche, il faut leur donner le temps de s'adopter. Comme nous l'indiquons dans notre mémoire, dans le passé, en raison de la concurrence entre les sociétés pour l'approvisionnement en saumon, ces sociétés étaient disposées à financer les bateaux des pêcheurs de façon «généreuse». Mais, maintenant que les sociétés peuvent assurer leur propre approvisionnement grâce aux bateaux qu'elles possèdent, la concurrence ira en décroissant et la «générosité» des sociétés va diminuer.

Jusqu'ici, les coopératives de pêcheurs et quelques petits acheteurs de poisson le long de la côte constituaient une bien faible concurrence dans l'industrie du saumon. Mais grâce à eux, les pêcheurs indépendants pouvaient se libérer de la domination des grandes sociétés. Si on leur accordait un délai raisonnable et le moyen d'être financièrement indépendants, le pêcheur, grâce à la coopérative, peut rendre son entreprise commercialement viable. La coopérative peut alors servir de contre-poids aux tendances monopolisantes qui peuvent résulter de la délivrance de permis aux compagnies et de leur consolidation.

e) Beaucoup de pêcheurs peuvent devenir indépendants maintenant ou jamais. Sûrement, une petite déviation de la généralité de la Loi sur les prêts aidant aux opérations de pêche coûterait beaucoup moins cher au gouvernement que l'assurance-chômage et les programmes spéciaux d'assistance qui deviendront nécessaires si on ne met pas fin à la tendance actuelle.

f) Il serait contraire à la loi et à la conscience de ne pas permettre à un homme de rembourser un prêt dans un

[Text]

equity of redemption contrary to law and unconscionable, when government policy under the Minister of Fisheries together with monopolistic tendencies in the industry may destroy an independent fisherman's rights to pursue his livelihood there is no impropriety in the Government taking steps (including guarantees) which will help him retain that independence.

We have requested our solicitor to be present at this hearing with us in view of the fact that our brief is dealing with matters of amendments to the Act and in that respect it may be useful to have him available.

We trust that the indication in our brief of a willingness on the part of this Credit Union to seek to make substantial funds available, providing that the Act, the interest charges and the procedure of the loans are reasonably adjusted, may encourage the Committee and the government to seriously consider the representations which we have made.

We shall be pleased to answer any questions which members of the Committee wish to direct to our representatives arising out of our brief and relating to the additional matters raised in this introductory statement.

Thank you.

The Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Holthe. We will now begin the questioning. First on my list I have Mr. McBride.

Mr. McBride: I will pass; I have no questions.

The Chairman: Mr. Goode?

Mr. Goode: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. In your brief you refer to the refinancing of boats, which I think we both understand is not considered by the government at this time. What advantages do you feel are to be found in the refinancing of boats? Do you feel that many boats now financed by high interest finance companies could be done away with if we would refinance already-existing contracts?

Mr. Holthe: There are not so many financed by companies that charge excessive interest rates. Many, of course, are financed through the fishing companies, as such.

Mr. Goode: As a rough estimation, do you have any idea what percentage would be financed by the companies?

Mr. Holthe: No, I would not have any idea.

[Interpretation]

délai raisonnable. Si la politique du gouvernement qu'applique le ministre des pêcheries, et les tendances monopolisantes de l'industrie, peuvent nier à un pêcheur indépendant le droit à la subsistance, il n'y a pas d'inconvénient à ce que le gouvernement prenne des mesures (y compris des garanties) qui aideraient ce pêcheur à conserver son indépendance.

Nous avons demandé à notre avocat d'être présent à cette séance puisque notre mémoire porte sur des modifications éventuelles à la loi et à cet égard sa présence nous sera peut-être utile.

Nous espérons que les indications que donne notre mémoire sur la disposition des coopératives de crédit à fournir des fonds importants pourvu que la loi, les taux d'intérêt et les modalités d'octroi des prêts soient modifiés, cela pourraient peut-être encourager le Comité et le gouvernement à étudier soigneusement nos observations.

Nous serons heureux de répondre aux questions que les membres du comité voudront poser à nos représentants au sujet de notre mémoire et des questions soulevées dans cette déclaration préliminaire. Merci messieurs.

Le président: Merci beaucoup, monsieur Holthe. Maintenant nous pouvons commencer l'interrogatoire. J'ai d'abord le nom de M. McBride sur la liste.

M. McBride: Je n'ai pas de question. Merci beaucoup, monsieur le président.

Le président: Monsieur Goode.

M. Goode: Merci monsieur le président. Dans votre mémoire, vous parlez de l'obtention de nouveaux prêts sur les bateaux, ce qui n'est pas prévu par le gouvernement à l'heure actuelle. Quels avantages présente ces nouveaux prêts? Est-ce qu'il y a un nombre de navires de pêche maintenant financés à un intérêt élevé qui justifierait de nouveaux prêts?

M. Holthe: Il n'y a pas tellement de navires financés par des sociétés de financement à des taux d'intérêt excessifs. Il y en a beaucoup, bien entendu, qui sont financés par l'entremise des sociétés de pêche.

M. Goode: Savez-vous quel est le pourcentage approximatif des bateaux financés par des sociétés?

M. Holthe: Non, je ne saurais le dire.

[Texte]

Mr. Goode: In your experience, are a large number of them financed through the companies and, consequently, as I understand it, must sell their fish to these companies?

Mr. Holthe: That is correct.

Mr. Goode: You also mention the matter of premium interest rates. At the present time what do you think would be a fair market interest rate for credit unions to finance boats?

Mr. Holthe: If you look at the government's program for the NHA I believe they have established a rate of 9½ for homes. If that is a reasonable rate for the government to charge on their loans under the National Housing Act I believe that somewhere in that neighbourhood would also be a reasonable rate for the financing of boats.

Mr. Goode: As you know, some suggestion has been made, although there is no legislation to the effect that housing interest rates will be freed. If they were freed at this time this would possibly increase the interest rates quite considerably on fishing boats; but if you had a term loan, for example, and every six months the interest rate on a mortgage on a boat was adjusted, would this be advantageous?

Mr. Holthe: I think so. I think it would be the fairest way of dealing with it, both from the point of view of the lender and of the borrower. I think we also mention in our brief that we feel this would be an equitable basis.

Mr. Goode: For the period between 1956 and 1960 you give some figures in your brief on how much you financed under the Act. Did you also finance outside the Act?

Mr. Holthe: Yes.

Mr. Goode: And I take it that because of the interest rates you are now financing outside the Act?

Mr. Holthe: Yes; we have not financed under the Act since 1960.

Mr. Goode: And you would prefer to finance under the Act because of the guarantees you can give your shareholders?

Mr. Holthe: That is correct, yes.

Mr. Goode: You also mention in your brief that the size of the mortgage on a boat guar-

[Interprétation]

M. Goode: D'après votre expérience, y a-t-il un grand nombre de bateaux financés par les sociétés de pêche et dont les propriétaires doivent donc vendre leur poisson à ces sociétés?

M. Holthe: Oui.

M. Goode: Vous parlez aussi des taux d'intérêt. Quel serait à l'heure actuelle un intérêt raisonnable pour le financement des bateaux par les coopératives de crédit?

M. Holthe: Si vous considérez le programme du gouvernement intéressant la Loi nationale sur l'habitation, on finance des logements à 9½ p. 100. Je crois que si c'est là un taux d'intérêt raisonnable pour le gouvernement, notamment pour les prêts accordés aux termes de la Loi nationale sur l'habitation, j'ai l'impression qu'un taux approximativement égal à celui-là serait raisonnable aussi pour les bateaux.

M. Goode: Comme vous le savez, il y a certaines propositions qui ont été faites, à savoir de libérer les taux hypothécaires. Dans ce cas, cela provoquerait une hausse considérable des taux d'intérêt sur les bateaux à l'heure actuelle. Par contre, si vous aviez un prêt à terme, s'il y avait un rajustement des taux d'intérêt tous les six mois, est-ce que cela serait avantageux pour vous?

M. Holthe: Je crois que si. Je crois que cela serait la façon la plus juste de procéder tant au point de vue du prêteur qu'à celui de l'emprunteur. Nous le disons d'ailleurs dans notre mémoire.

M. Goode: Pour la période allant de 1956 à 1960, vous donnez des chiffres des prêts avancés en vertu de la Loi. Avez-vous également donné des prêts en dehors de la Loi?

M. Holthe: Oui.

M. Goode: Je crois comprendre que c'est à cause des taux d'intérêt.

M. Holthe: Oui. Nous n'avons pas offert de prêts aux termes de la loi, depuis 1960.

M. Goode: Et vous préféreriez financer en vertu de la loi, en raison des garanties que vous pourriez alors donner à vos actionnaires?

M. Holthe: C'est exact.

M. Goode: Dans votre mémoire, vous dites que l'hypothèque sur un bateau, en vertu de

[Text]

anted under the Act is possibly going to be \$25,000, and that it seems accepted by the industry and by the public that this is going to be the figure chosen by the Minister of Finance. What would you suggest is a more equitable figure?

Mr. Holthe: We have been dealing with \$10,000 for a number of years. If we went to \$25,000 I think it would be quite a step forward.

Again, I think we point out in our brief the fact that it is necessary and I guess it is necessary—to have a ceiling. But why could we not have a ceiling of, say, \$100,000? As long as the loan is a proper loan, properly secured, in the first place, and made to a person who can repay it, or at least it appears that he should be able to repay it, I do not see why we necessarily have to have such a restricted limit as we have had in the past, at least.

Mr. Goode: Another thing that interests me a great deal is your reference to the red tape involved. I take it that there are delays because of the red tape. Could you give us a little rundown on what red tape you have to go through, and what a fisherman has to do to get a government-guaranteed loan?

Mr. Holthe: I would like to comment on this. Since our brief was prepared we have had a chance really to go into the regulations in quite a bit of detail. Since 1960 they have been improved considerably. At one time it was necessary to submit copies of the application of each loan. I think it is now a monthly reporting. We would like to assure the Committee that we really were not aware of this when we submitted the brief, because we did not have time really to do the amount of research that we would have liked to have done. Therefore, I am afraid we were at fault in making a major point of this.

The Chairman: Your time is up, Mr. Goode.

Mr. Goode: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Borrie: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

You say that from 1956 to 1960 you only lent \$500,000 for the four-year period. Why was that? Was it because of the interest rate, or were there no demands for loans from the credit union?

Mr. Holthe: Primarily, I guess, a lot of it had to do with the fact that the limit on loans at that time was \$4500, or \$5000. But a fair number of loans were made at that amount.

[Interpretation]

la Loi, pourrait peut-être atteindre \$25,000, et qu'il est admis par l'industrie et le public que c'est ce chiffre que choisira le ministre des Finances. Pourriez-vous proposer un chiffre qui serait plus équitable?

M. Holthe: Nous avons conclu des affaires sur la base de \$10,000 depuis un certain nombre d'années. Si nous passions à \$25,000, je crois que ce serait un progrès certain. Comme nous le disons dans le mémoire, il est nécessaire qu'il y ait un maximum, mais pourquoi ne pourrions-nous pas avoir un maximum de \$100,000? Tant que le prêt est légal, tant qu'il est accordé à une personne qui semble pouvoir le rembourser, et qu'il est adéquatement garanti, pourquoi fixer des limites si peu élevées que dans le passé au moins?

M. Goode: Un autre point qui m'intéresse beaucoup. Vous parlez de la bureaucratie et des rouages administratifs compliqués. Je crois comprendre que cela provoque des retards. Pouvez-vous nous parler des formalités qu'un pêcheur doit faire pour obtenir un prêt garanti par l'état?

M. Holthe: Je vais en parler. Lorsque notre mémoire a été rédigé, nous avons eu la possibilité d'examiner les règlements de façon détaillée. Depuis 1960, ils ont été beaucoup améliorés. A un moment donné, il a été nécessaire de présenter une copie de la demande pour chaque emprunt. Ce n'est plus nécessaire. Cela figure dans le rapport mensuel. Je peux assurer le comité que c'est quelque chose dont nous n'étions pas au courant lorsque nous avons rédigé le mémoire, parce que nous n'avons pas eu tout le temps de faire des recherches que nous aurions voulu. Aussi, dois-je dire que c'était une erreur de notre part d'insister sur ce point.

Le président: Monsieur Goode, vous avez épuisé votre temps de parole.

M. Goode: Merci, monsieur le président.

M. Borrie: Monsieur le président, je m'adresse au témoin. De 1956 jusqu'en 1960, vous dites avoir seulement prêté \$500,000. Pourquoi? A cause du taux d'intérêt ou parce qu'il n'y avait aucune demande de prêts?

M. Holthe: Cela est surtout dû au fait que la limite était alors de \$4,500 ou \$5,000. Cependant, un assez grand nombre de prêts de ce montant ont été faits.

[Texte]

Mr. Borrie: Right.**Mr. Holthe:** The limit was lower. I believe it was \$450, if my memory serves me correctly.**Mr. Borrie:** And you do not have any figures on the number of borrowers against the \$500,000?**Mr. Holthe:** No; I am sorry.**Mr. Borrie:** In your brief and also in your preamble you state that loans from the cannery companies and packing companies are drying up. What is the reason for that? Did they give you any reason?**Mr. Holthe:** No; but I think, primarily—and I am speculating now, because I do not really have any proof of it—that the competition to try to have a certain amount of production is being eliminated because of there now being really only two companies in the business, and they are reasonably assured between them of having a reasonable supply of the production of the industry. A year or two ago there were five, or six, or seven, reasonably good-sized companies in the industry. And, of course, as I say, there is not the demand to try to have the fishermen fish, therefore there is not the same enthusiasm to do the financing of boats.**Mr. Borrie:** Is the demand by the companies not still as great relative to the number of fish they require?**Mr. Holthe:** With two competing in place of five I think the competition is less.**Mr. Borrie:** I am thinking of a brief that we had earlier this morning, or possibly one that I have read, in which they said they were dumping, or at least selling, in the United States.**Mr. Holthe:** I could not comment further on that. I do not know what that relates to.**Mr. Borrie:** Thank you, Mr. Holthe.**Mr. C. J. Philipson (Director, Gulf and Fraser Fishermen's Credit Union):** I think it should be made clear, though, that although there are other small companies these two large fishing concerns are the only ones that are now left in the industry.**Mr. Borrie:** Thank you.**The Chairman:** Mr. Comeau?**Mr. Comeau:** Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am interested in the licensing program that

[Interprétation]

M. Borrie: Oui.**M. Holthe:** La limite était de \$4,500, je crois.**M. Borrie:** Vous ne savez pas combien d'emprunteurs il y a eu pour les \$500,000?**M. Holthe:** Non, je regrette.**M. Borrie:** Dans votre mémoire et dans votre introduction également, vous dites que les prêts avancés par les sociétés de mise en conserves diminuent. Pouvez-vous nous donner les raisons? Vous ont-elles donné des raisons?**M. Holthe:** Non, mais je pense—et c'est simplement une hypothèse—que la concurrence s'exerçant autour de la production est éliminée car il n'y a vraiment que deux sociétés dans cette industrie, à l'heure actuelle. Elles sont toutes deux assurées d'avoir un approvisionnement suffisant pour leur production. Il y a une année ou deux, il existait encore cinq, six ou sept compagnies d'une importance raisonnable dans ce secteur industriel. Je le répète, il n'existe pas de demande de poisson, de sorte que ces sociétés ne montrent pas beaucoup d'empressement pour financer les bateaux.**M. Borrie:** Est-ce que la demande des sociétés n'est pas aussi importante qu'auparavant?**M. Holthe:** Quand il y a deux concurrents seulement au lieu de cinq, la concurrence n'est pas aussi grande.**M. Borrie:** Dans l'un des mémoires que j'ai lus, on dit qu'il y a du dumping ou au moins de la vente aux États-Unis.**M. Holthe:** Je ne pourrai rien dire à ce sujet. Je ne sais pas à quoi cela se rapporte.**M. Borrie:** Merci, monsieur Holthe.**M. C. J. Philipson (directeur de la Gulf and Fraser Fishermen's Credit Union):** Je voudrais préciser que ces deux grandes sociétés sont les principales et qu'il y en a de petites aussi. Mais ces deux grandes sont les seules qui restent maintenant dans cette industrie.**M. Borrie:** Merci.**Le président:** Monsieur Comeau.**M. Comeau:** Merci, monsieur le président. Je suis très intéressé par le programme de

[Text]

the Minister has introduced. This also has some implications, if I may say so, in relation to the lobster licensing program on the Atlantic Coast. At a recent meeting of the Atlantic coast United Maritime Fishermen it was said that the only way to become involved in the industry would be to buy your way in. Would you say that is a proper assessment of the program on the west coast relative to the salmon fishery?

Mr. Holthe: That you would have to buy your licence? Is that what you mean?

Mr. Comeau: Yes; that you would have to buy your licence from other people. This could really be an industry in itself.

Mr. Holthe: I do not know. Probably the future will prove whether or not this is a good move. The City of Vancouver have licensed their taxi-cabs and allow only a certain number in the City of Vancouver. I know that some of our ex-fishermen have become taxi-cab operators in the City of Vancouver. I think the current cost of a taxi cab licence is around \$22,000 to \$23,000.

I do not know. It depends on whether the fishing industry is going to become...

Mr. Comeau: I will ask you the same question I asked earlier. How do you suggest that the monopoly in the industry be checked?

Mr. Holthe: Mr. Philipson might be able to answer that.

Mr. Philipson: The best method, I suppose, is to have a committee of the government or of the Fisheries Department scan all these things each year.

Mr. Comeau: You mean to provide supervision, and so on?

Mr. Philipson: Supervision, yes; that is what I mean.

Speaking on your last question, we already know of specific cases where fishermen have paid, or are in the process of paying, a bonus to obtain a salmon fishing licence.

Mr. Comeau: This is true. This also happens on the east coast in the lobster industry. The licences have gone up.

Another thing that interests me is the matter of interest rates. You suggest on page 5 of the original brief that the $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest is highly inadequate to attract funds. You mean it is not high enough to attract funds—to attract lenders?

[Interpretation]

délivrance de permis que le ministre a annoncé et qui a certaines conséquences, si je puis dire, sur le programme concernant la pêche au homard sur la côte atlantique. Au cours d'une récente réunion de l'association des pêcheurs des Maritimes, on a dit que la seule façon de travailler, c'était d'acheter les permis. Est-ce que vous diriez qu'il en va de même de votre côté en ce qui concerne l'industrie du saumon?

Mr. Holthe: Voulez-vous parler de l'achat des permis?

Mr. Comeau: Oui, achat à d'autres personnes. Cela en soi pourrait constituer un commerce.

Mr. Holthe: Je ne sais pas. L'avenir prouvera si c'est une bonne initiative ou non. La Ville de Vancouver, par exemple, a limité le nombre des taxis dans la ville et ces taxis doivent avoir des permis. Je sais que certains de nos anciens pêcheurs sont devenus chauffeurs de taxis à Vancouver. Le prix courant d'un permis est de \$22,000 à \$23,000 actuellement.

Je ne sais pas. Cela dépend de ce que l'industrie de la pêche...

Mr. Comeau: Je vais répéter ma question de ce matin. Comment pensez-vous qu'on peut lutter contre la monopolisation de l'industrie de la pêche?

Mr. Holthe: M. Phillipson pourrait répondre à cette question.

Mr. Philipson: Le meilleur moyen serait d'avoir un comité gouvernemental ou du ministère des Pêches pour examiner la question chaque année.

Mr. Comeau: Vous voulez parler de surveillance, etc.?

Mr. Philipson: Oui.

A propos de votre dernière question, nous savons que des pêcheurs ont payé ou sont sur le point de le faire pour obtenir un permis de pêcher le saumon.

Mr. Comeau: C'est vrai. Ceci arrive aussi sur la côte de l'Est pour le homard. Le prix augmente. Une autre chose qui m'intéresse: c'est la question des taux d'intérêt. Vous dites à la page 5 de votre mémoire, qu'un taux de $7\frac{1}{2}$ p. 100 est tout à fait insuffisant pour attirer les fonds voulus. Vous entendez par là que ce n'est pas assez élevé pour attirer les prêteurs?

[Texte]

Mr. Holthe: That is correct. It is not high enough.

Mr. Comeau: Do you think that a recommendation to the government that the interest rates on these loans should be increased is a good one to make?

Mr. Holthe: No, I do not necessarily think it is a good recommendation, but we have to be honest and face the facts as they are.

Mr. Comeau: Do you not feel, then, that we should recommend to the government that all interest rates should be checked? All our interest rates have gone up in the past year, on housing loans, on veterans loans, on fishermen's loans—everything. Do you not think we should strongly recommend to the government that interest rates be checked?

Mr. Holthe: Most definitely so; I do not think anyone would disagree with that statement.

We are paying $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent now to our members on some of the deposits they are making with us, to try to attract money. We provide life insurance up to \$10,000 on a loan, and then we have to have our administrative costs. So unless we get at least somewhere around 9, or $9\frac{1}{2}$, on $9\frac{1}{4}$ per cent we do not even pay for the cost of making the loan. It is very difficult for us to subsidize this type of loan, although we would like to.

Mr. Comeau: Yes. But I do not like the specific recommendation as you have it there. To me it is just falling into a trap.

That is all, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Comeau. Mr. Whelan?

Mr. Whelan: I have just one or two questions, Mr. Chairman. The witness has said that he would be glad to see, or is realistic about, the raising of the interest rates. Generally we measure our productivity, on efficiency, when we are demanding wage increases, and so on. Do you think any of our lending associations have become more efficient in the past three or four years?

Mr. Holthe: I do not quite understand.

Mr. Whelan: Do you operate with fewer people? Are you more efficient in your operations?

Mr. Holthe: I think so; and we are planning to become more efficient in order to continue

[Interprétation]

M. Holthe: C'est bien cela.

M. Comeau: Pensez-vous qu'il faudrait recommander au gouvernement d'augmenter les taux d'intérêt?

M. Holthe: Non, pas nécessairement, nous ne pensons pas que c'est une bonne recommandation, mais soyons réalistes et reconnaissons les faits.

M. Comeau: Pensez-vous donc qu'il faut plutôt recommander au gouvernement que tous les taux d'intérêt soient fixés, bloqués, afin que nous en empêchions l'augmentation. Tous sont augmentés, les prêts aux anciens combattants, aux pêcheurs, au logement, etc. Devrions-nous recommander plutôt au gouvernement que les taux d'intérêt soient bloqués?

M. Holthe: Sûrement, personne ne contesterait cela.

Nous payons $7\frac{1}{2}$ p. 100 maintenant pour certains dépôts que nos membres font, pour chercher à attirer leurs fonds. Nous avons une assurance-vie de \$10,000 sur les prêts et nous payons des frais administratifs de sorte que si nous ne pouvons pas obtenir $9\frac{1}{2}$ ou $9\frac{1}{4}$ p. 100, nous ne pourrions même pas rentrer dans notre argent. Il nous est très difficile de financer ces prêts, bien que nous voulions le faire.

M. Comeau: Oui, mais je n'aime pas cette recommandation telle que vous l'avez faite. J'estime que ce serait simplement tomber dans un piège. Merci, monsieur le président, j'ai terminé.

Le président: Monsieur Whelan.

M. Whelan: J'ai une ou deux questions à poser. Le témoin disait qu'il fallait être réaliste en ce qui concerne la majoration des taux d'intérêt. Généralement, nous mesurons la productivité en augmentant les salaires etc. Ne croyez-vous pas que nos entreprises de prêts sont devenues plus efficaces au cours des trois ou quatre dernières années?

M. Holthe: Je ne comprends pas très bien ce que vous dites.

M. Whelan: Votre entreprise fonctionne-telle avec un personnel réduit? Est-ce que vous êtes plus efficace dans votre activité?

M. Holthe: Je le pense. Nous envisageons d'augmenter encore notre efficacité pour qu'il

[Text]

to operate. Today we are in competition, to a great extent, with the chartered banks. They have got into the fields that we used to more or less cater to ourselves such as the individual in his day-to-day requirements.

Mr. Whelan: Have some of the chartered banks become more efficient? Some of them have amalgamated and now have within three blocks three branches for an area they could serve with one branch. They are showing tremendous profits that they never had before in that history. Are they serving the public in any better fashion than they did before?

Mr. Holthe: I certainly agree with you.

Mr. Whelan: Do you not think that that is the same as a fisherman having three boats when he needs only one to catch the same amount of fish?

Mr. Holthe: Of course, the fishermen are trying to become more efficient by having larger boats and better equipment. Electronic equipment in the fishing industry has made them much more efficient today. As a matter of fact, electronic equipment in our own office is making us more efficient. Today we are able to handle a greatly increased volume compared to what we handled two or three years ago, because of electronic data processing.

Mr. Whelan: In lending money to fishermen your cost per loan has gone down?

Mr. Holthe: I would say it has declined.

Mr. Whelan: You do not operate like the chartered banks, with two or three branches within two or three blocks of one another.

Mr. Holthe: We are the only fishermen's credit union in the lower mainland. There is one in Prince Rupert which primarily caters to commercial fishermen.

Mr. Whelan: You say in your brief also that the licencing regulations and the consolidation of certain fishing companies which has occurred since these regulations were first announced will create a certain situation. Are you intimating that that licencing factor is going to make it more difficult to finance.

Mr. Holthe: We found it has had that effect with respect to several individual cases that we have come up against.

Mr. Whelan: Why?

[Interpretation]

nous soit possible de continuer nos activités. Nous concurrençons en quelque sorte les banques à charte, à l'heure actuelle. Elles commencent à s'introduire dans des domaines qui nous étaient plus ou moins réservés.

M. Whelan: Croyez-vous que certaines des banques à charte sont devenues plus efficaces? Certaines ont fusionné et sur trois ou quatre pâtés de maisons, elles ont trois ou quatre succursales alors qu'une seule aurait suffi. Elles ont des bénéfices extraordinaires, beaucoup plus qu'elles n'en ont jamais réalisé. Vous croyez qu'elles servent le public mieux qu'auparavant?

M. Holthe: Je suis d'accord avec vous.

M. Whelan: Ne pensez-vous pas que c'est la même chose que le pêcheur qui a trois bateaux maintenant pour pêcher la même quantité de poisson qu'il aurait pu prendre avec un seul?

M. Holthe: Naturellement, les pêcheurs essaient d'augmenter leur efficacité en ayant des bateaux plus grands et un équipement plus moderne. L'électronique a considérablement augmenté le rendement des opérations de pêche aujourd'hui. L'équipement électronique dans nos propres bureaux a augmenté notre productivité. Nous pouvons nous occuper de beaucoup plus d'affaires aujourd'hui qu'il y a deux ou trois ans, grâce au traitement électronique des données.

M. Whelan: Ainsi, vos frais d'exploitation ont-ils diminué?

M. Holthe: Oui, ils ont diminué.

M. Whelan: Vous ne faites pas comme les banques qui multiplient les succursales.

M. Holthe: Nous sommes la seule coopérative de crédit des pêcheurs du sud de la Colombie-Britannique. Il y en a une autre à Prince Rupert qui fait surtout affaire avec les pêcheurs commerciaux.

M. Whelan: Dans votre mémoire, vous dites également que les règlements à l'égard des permis et que la consolidation de certaines sociétés de pêche qui se sont produites depuis l'entrée en vigueur de ces règlements va présenter des problèmes. Est-ce que vous laissez entendre par là que cette amalgamation des sociétés rendra le financement beaucoup plus difficile?

M. Holthe: Nous avons constaté cet effet dans plusieurs cas qui se sont posés.

M. Whelan: Pourquoi?

[Texte]

Mr. Holthe: I do now know. The companies have become much more particular in respect of who they finance and to what extent they finance them.

Mr. Whelan: These are the fishing companies?

Mr. Holthe: Yes.

Mr. Whelan: Do you think then that is an indication of their wanting to get out of the financing of fishing boats?

Mr. Holthe: I do not know if this is the situation or not. You mentioned just a little while ago about becoming more efficient and I imagine that maybe what they are going to try and do is to make them become more efficient. The men that have been appointed to head these companies now are economists; their background is maybe connected with fishing but they have also certainly improved their method of handling.

Mr. Whelan: On page 2 you say that

With the licences now held by the major fishing companies, the same being transferable to new boats, the companies now hold sufficient licences to basically monopolize the fishing industry to the detriment of the independent owner or, alternatively, they could do so by building bigger boats which are better equipped and to which they can transfer their licences.

I gather from that that you are against the transfer of licences from one ship to another?

Mr. Holthe: Not necessarily.

Mr. Whelan: We have heard some talk about a gill-netter with a class A licence transferring to a drum seiner. We all agree I think that there is less fish, so there should be less boats. We heard this morning that a drum seiner can fish four times as much as a gill-netter and I have heard that it can fish eight times as much. This does not seem to make much sense, does it?

Mr. Holthe: No, possibly not.

Mr. Whelan: You do not think it should be transferred?

The Chairman: Do you want me to put you down for another round?

[Interprétation]

M. Holthe: Je ne sais pas. Les sociétés sont beaucoup plus soucieuses de savoir qui elles financent et dans quelle mesure elles financent.

M. Whelan: Est-ce qu'il s'agit des sociétés de pêche?

M. Holthe: Oui.

M. Whelan: Ne croyez-vous pas que ce serait un signe qu'elles veulent se retirer du financement des bateaux de pêche?

M. Holthe: Je ne sais pas, si c'est le cas. Vous parliez tout à l'heure d'accroître l'efficacité, mais j'imagine que c'est ce qu'on essaie de faire. Les hommes qui ont été nommés à la tête de ces sociétés sont des économistes. Ils sortent peut-être du milieu de la pêche, mais ils ont certainement amélioré leur façon de procéder.

M. Whelan: A la page 2, vous dites «étant donné que ce sont les grandes sociétés de pêche qui détiennent les permis, qu'elles peuvent transférer aux nouveaux bateaux, les sociétés détiennent présentement suffisamment de permis pour monopoliser l'industrie de la pêche au détriment des pêcheurs indépendants, et, par surcroît, elles peuvent aboutir au même résultat, en construisant de plus grands bateaux mieux équipés auxquels elles peuvent transférer les permis.» J'en conclus que vous n'êtes en faveur de la pratique du transfert des permis d'un bateau à l'autre.

M. Holthe: Pas nécessairement.

M. Whelan: Nous avons entendu dire par exemple, qu'un bateau de pêche à filet maillant détenant un permis de classe «A» dont le permis a été transféré à un bateau équipé pour la pêche avec une seine à tambour. Nous nous accordons tous pour dire que s'il y a moins de poisson, il faudrait diminuer le nombre de bateaux on nous a dit ce matin qu'un bateau équipé d'une seine à tambour peut prendre quatre fois plus qu'un bateau de pêche à filet maillant et j'ai entendu dire qu'il peut en prendre huit fois plus. Ce n'est pas très sensé, n'est-ce pas?

M. Holthe: Peut-être pas.

M. Whelan: Vous vous opposez au transfert des permis?

Le président: Votre temps est écoulé. Voulez-vous que j'inscrive de nouveau votre nom sur la liste?

[Text]

Mr. Whelan: No, I just ask that you treat me the same as you did some of the members this morning. When they wanted one more question to finish their line of questioning you allowed them to proceed. I am finished.

The Chairman: Mr. Rose.

Mr. Rose: Mr. Holthe, you made a point in your brief about the lack of refinancing provisions under the Fisheries Improvement Loans Act that you suggested would tend to continue fishing company control. If there is no competition—you have suggested this, or there is less competition—why would they want to continue the control because they are going to get all the catch anyway?

Mr. Holthe: This is quite true. The only thing is that when there is no provision under the Act for refinancing the less efficient fishermen can fall into a position with the companies where the companies say they want to have their loan repaid or the financing they have on their vessel.

Mr. Rose: They might foreclose.

Mr. Holthe: They might foreclose on you.

Mr. Rose: In your opinion, because of this tendency towards monopolistic control will the fishermen, be forced to accept lower prices by the companies in order to keep their licences alive? I have had it suggested to me that there will be actually more vessels, not fewer, chasing the same number of fish in order to keep these licenses alive.

Mr. Holthe: I would hope that they would not receive less for their fish.

Mr. Rose: They are in a box, are they not?

Mr. Holthe: They are in a box.

Mr. Rose: They are forced to go fishing or else their licence dies. And they are forced to take the prices that the fish companies are going to offer them under these conditions—and they are only two of them left.

Mr. Holthe: That is correct but you must appreciate that you are dealing with the owners as well as the crewmen. The price of the fish is negotiated separately and the vessel owner would receive a price for his product in line with negotiated prices.

Mr. Rose: What did you mean on page 4 of your original brief by the statement,

[Interpretation]

M. Whelan: Non, je demande simplement que vous me traitiez de la même façon que les autres députés ce matin qui ont voulu poser une dernière question. J'ai terminé.

Le président: Monsieur Rose.

M. Rose: Vous insistez dans votre mémoire sur le refinancement et le fait que la *Loi sur les prêts à l'amélioration des opérations de pêche*, ne prévoit pas cette situation et encourage ainsi la main-mise des sociétés de pêche. S'il n'y a pas de concurrence, ou moins de concurrence, comme vous l'avez laissé entendre, pourquoi les sociétés veulent-elles continuer à exercer un contrôle sur les bateaux de pêche car elles auront toute la prise de toute façon.

M. Holthe: C'est vrai. Toutefois, lorsqu'il n'y aucune disposition dans la loi concernant le refinancement, le pêcheur moins productif risque de tomber dans une situation, à l'égard des sociétés où les sociétés les mettent en demeure de rembourser le prêt ou le financement accordé pour son bateau.

M. Rose: Elles pourront saisir les bateaux.

M. Holthe: Et vous aussi.

M. Rose: A votre avis, à cause de cette tendance au monopole, est-ce que les pêcheurs seraient forcés d'accepter un prix inférieur de la part des sociétés afin de conserver leur permis? On m'a laissé entendre qu'il y aurait un plus grand nombre de bateaux pour prendre la même quantité de poissons afin de conserver leur permis.

M. Holthe: J'espère qu'ils ne recevront pas moins pour leur prise.

M. Rose: Ils sont pris, n'est-ce pas?

M. Holthe: Oui, ils sont pris dans le système.

M. Rose: Ils doivent faire la pêche, sans quoi ils perdent leur permis. Ils doivent accepter le prix offert par les sociétés de pêche dans une telle situation et il n'y en a plus que deux.

M. Holthe: C'est vrai, mais rappelez-vous qu'il ne s'agit pas seulement des propriétaires mais aussi de l'équipage. Le prix du poisson est négocié séparément, et le propriétaire du bateau reçoit pour sa prise un prix conforme au prix négocié.

M. Rose: Qu'est-ce que vous voulez dire à la page 4 lorsque vous dites: «...bien qu'un

[Texte]

...although many fishermen who ostensibly own their boats have no real equity.

Mr. Philipson: I think that means that some fishermen have a very small token financial interest in a vessel but it really and truly is controlled by a fishing company.

Mr. Rose: Who holds the title of such a boat?

Mr. Philipson: In this type of financing I think that the company would hold the title.

Mr. Rose: It would not be the fisherman holding the title although deeply in hock to the fish company?

Mr. Philipson: Not necessarily so, no.

Mr. Rose: Therefore it could possibly be that the records of what boats are held by the company might be conceivably higher in terms of real equity in the boat than that owned by the independent operator. Is that so?

Mr. Philipson: This could be. On the other hand, some of the vessels are registered in the name of the fisherman who operates it—in other words he would be shown as the owner.

Mr. Rose: I too am interested, in what I consider a rather remarkable suggestion, that you should free interest rates since most of your depositors are fishermen. I assume that you are in this business to assist fishermen and your suggestion tends to force them into the kind of rates that we have on housing. That seems a little bit inconsistent to me. You have explained that partially. Another thing that I think is remarkable is your suggestion for a flexible interest rate over the term of the loan. How would any fisherman ever know what his cost on that loan is going to be if we followed your suggestion?

Mr. Holthe: I do not know. Maybe he would not know but at least he would know that he was getting his money in accordance with what the cost of the dollar was at that particular time and that it might, say every six months, be reassessed in accordance with certain criteria.

Mr. Rose: You mentioned taxi licences being over-inflated. From your observations have the new licence limitations kited the price of boats beyond their value?

[Interprétation]

grand nombre de pêcheurs qui manifestement sont propriétaires de leur propre bateau n'en sont pas le propriétaire réel.»

M. Philipson: Je crois que cela veut dire que certains pêcheurs ont une part financière très faible dans un bateau, mais que le bateau est réellement contrôlé par la société de pêche.

M. Rose: Qui a le titre de propriété du bateau?

M. Philipson: Dans ce genre de financement, je crois que c'est la société qui détient le titre.

M. Rose: Ce ne serait pas le pêcheur, même s'il a une grosse dette auprès de la société?

M. Philipson: Pas nécessairement.

M. Rose: Par conséquent, il se peut que la société soit propriétaire d'un plus grand nombre de bateaux que n'indiquent les livres en termes du capital investi par rapport aux titres de propriété des pêcheurs indépendants. N'est-ce pas.

M. Philipson: Possiblement. Par ailleurs, certains bateaux sont enregistrés au nom du pêcheur qui l'exploite et il passe pour propriétaire.

M. Rose: Je m'intéresse également à ce que je considère une proposition remarquable, que vous libériez le taux d'intérêt puisque la plupart de vos dépositaires sont des pêcheurs. Je pense que vous êtes là pour aider les pêcheurs mais il me semble que votre proposition tend à les forcer à accepter le même genre de taux d'intérêt qu'on accorde pour le logement. Il me semble que ce n'est pas très cohérent. Une autre chose qui me frappe c'est votre argumentation en faveur d'un taux mobile sur la durée du prêt. Comment est-ce que le pêcheur saura quel est le taux d'intérêt qu'il devra payer sur son emprunt?

M. Holthe: Je ne sais pas, mais au moins il saura qu'il obtient son argent à un taux fondé sur les conditions du marché, selon la valeur du dollar à ce moment-là, et que tous les six mois, le calcul est refait conformément à certains critères.

M. Rose: Vous dites que le prix des permis du service de taxi monte trop vite. D'après vous, est-ce que les nouvelles limites apportées aux permis ont fait monter le prix des bateaux au-delà de leur valeur?

[Text]

Mr. Holthe: Yes. I think the cost of a licence is around \$1,000 now, give or take \$100 or \$200. I would say the approximate cost of a licence on a fish boat now is \$1,000.

Mr. Rose: Just the licence cost?

Mr. Holthe: Yes.

Mr. Rose: I was interested in point 19 where you make this statement.

The Government is not advancing the money and it doesn't have to borrow any money to make the Act useful.

You are objecting to having the cost of the loan tied to the long-term rate on government bonds. What are your suggestions for a way around this? I am referring to the bottom of page 6.

Mr. Holthe: I do not know if we are necessarily objecting to tying it to the long-term rate. Mind you, it depends on how you tie it to the long-term rate, but I would think it should be around 9 per cent.

Mr. Rose: It is 1 per cent above the long-term rate on a number of recent bills and acts coming out—Canada Student Loans, Farm Credit Corporation, Farm Improvement Loans—and I wondered if you had any alternative to offer.

Mr. Holthe: No. I would say it is not unreasonable to expect it to be tied to some criteria such as this.

Mr. Rose: But you tend to object to this.

Mr. Holthe: Well as long as it is tied to it in such a manner that it would indicate that it is a reasonable cost of money. I do not know but I do not think that there has been any others connected with the financing of the making of loans under this Act outside the chartered banks. Mind you, I think that they have had from time to time substantial amounts of money placed on deposit with them by the federal government.

Mr. Rose: You do not?

Mr. Holthe: We do not. So they can make loans at 5 per cent.

Mr. Rose: But that they do not?

Mr. Holthe: They make these loans to a degree, yes. There have been a few made.

Mr. Rose: Thank you.

The Chairman: Mr. St. Pierre.

[Interpretation]

M. Holthe: Oui, le prix de la licence est présentement de \$1,000.00 environ à \$100 ou \$200 près.

M. Rose: Le prix de la licence seulement?

M. Holthe: Oui.

M. Rose: Je vous réfère à l'item 19 où vous dites que

«le gouvernement n'avance pas l'argent et n'a pas besoin d'emprunter l'argent pour rendre la Loi utile.»

Vous vous opposez à ce que le coût du prêt soit lié au rendement à long terme des obligations de l'État. Comment comptez-vous contourner cette difficulté? Je vous renvoie au bas de la page 6.

M. Holthe: Je ne sais pas si on s'oppose nécessairement à ce que le taux soit lié au rendement à long terme des obligations de l'État. Tout dépend de la façon dont on le fait, mais je crois qu'il devrait être de 9 p. 100.

M. Rose: C'est 1 p. 100 de plus que le taux à long terme des obligations dans quelques lois récentes, comme les prêts aux étudiants, la Société du crédit agricole, les Prêts destinés aux améliorations agricoles, et je me demande quelles autres solutions vous entrevoyez.

M. Holthe: Non, je crois qu'il est raisonnable que le taux soit lié à des critères de ce genre.

M. Rose: Mais vous vous y opposez?

M. Holthe: Aussi longtemps qu'il est lié d'une façon qui montre que le coût de l'argent est raisonnable. En fait, je ne sais pas, mais je ne pense pas que d'autres que les banques à charte ont participé au financement ou consenti des prêts aux termes de cette Loi. Mais je crois que, à l'occasion, le gouvernement fédéral a déposé chez eux des sommes considérables d'argent.

M. Rose: Vous ne le faites pas?

M. Holthe: Nous ne le faisons pas. Ils peuvent donc consentir des prêts à 5 p. 100.

M. Rose: Mais elles ne le font pas.

M. Holthe: Elles accordent ces prêts dans une certaine mesure. Ils en ont consenti quelques-uns.

M. Rose: Merci.

Le président: Monsieur St-Pierre.

[Texte]

Mr. St-Pierre: Mr. Chairman, in the interests of saving time I feel that the answers to the questions I was going to ask have come fairly well from the latter part of Mr. Whelan's questioning and from the early part of Mr. Rose's. I will pass.

The Chairman: Mr. Howard.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): I am in somewhat the same position, Mr. Chairman, because the one thing I wanted to deal with was the matter of freeing interest rates, which has been covered. As a credit union member myself for a long period of time I object to the proposition that you are making here because it is simply tying the concept of credit unionism into the pressures in society to drive interest rates up and by doing this I submit you are just simply playing the same game by adding to the system and the pressures to raise interest rates.

Mr. Holthe: I agree with you 100 per cent but I do not know where we are going to get this money from to make the loans at less than what the cost of money is. If somebody would give us the money for 2, 3 or 4 per cent, well, we will loan it at 1 or 2 per cent more than what it costs us.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): The idea has been advanced on a number of occasions that we should treat our national treasury as a sort of a national credit union and extract something from that. Some people may giggle and laugh about it but if it is sensible for the government to make long-term low interest loans to industry to locate in certain areas and give tax concessions and write-offs to corporate structures to do this why can they not do the same thing to primary producers like fishermen? This has been advocated on more than one occasion.

Mr. St. Pierre: On a point of order, it seems to me that Mr. Howard is suggesting there is a limitless supply of money. No matter how you may talk around this, this is the effect of his suggestion—that there should be money provided by government.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Again, Mr. St. Pierre, you are ridiculous in your accusations.

The Chairman: Order. Mr. McQuaid.

Mr. McQuaid: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Holthe, I understand from your opening statement that your credit union is one that deals exclusively with fishermen.

Mr. Holthe: I would not say exclusively now but we deal primarily with fishermen.

[Interprétation]

M. St-Pierre: Monsieur le président, pour économiser du temps, je pense que les réponses aux questions que j'allais poser ont été données en réponses aux questions de M. Whelan déjà et de M. Rose. Je cède donc la parole au suivant.

Le président: Monsieur Howard.

M. Howard (Skeena): Je suis un peu dans la même situation, monsieur le président, parce que la seule chose dont je voulais dire de parler était de la libération du taux d'intérêt. On en a parlé. Étant moi-même membre d'une Caisse populaire depuis longtemps, je m'oppose à ce que vous proposez, car ceci équivaldrait à lier le principe des coopératives de crédit aux pressions de l'économie pour hausser les taux d'intérêt et en agissant ainsi, je crois que vous jouez simplement leur jeu.

M. Holthe: Je suis tout à fait d'accord, mais je ne sais pas où nous obtiendrons l'argent voulu pour accorder des prêts à un taux moindre que le coût de l'argent. Si quelqu'un nous prête à 2, 3 ou 4 p. 100, nous le prêterons à 1 ou 2 p. 100 de plus.

M. Howard (Skeena): On a proposé à plusieurs reprises que nous devrions considérer notre trésor public comme une sorte de coopérative nationale de crédit d'où on pourrait extraire quelque chose.

Vous pouvez rire, mais s'il est raisonnable pour le gouvernement d'accorder des prêts à long terme à des taux d'intérêt très bas aux industries, afin qu'elles s'établissent dans certaines régions, leur accorder des concessions fiscales et aux avantages aux sociétés, pourquoi est-ce qu'il ne pourrait pas faire la même chose pour les pêcheurs? On l'a proposé plus d'une fois.

M. St-Pierre: J'invoque le Règlement et il me semble que monsieur Howard dit qu'il y a suffisamment d'argent et que le gouvernement devrait fournir de l'argent.

M. Howard (Skeena): Monsieur St-Pierre, vos accusations sont ridicules.

Le président: A l'ordre. Monsieur McQuaid.

M. McQuaid: Merci, monsieur le président. D'après ce que vous avez dit, monsieur Holthe, votre coopérative de crédit s'occupe seulement des pêcheurs.

M. Holthe: Je ne dirais pas exclusivement, à l'heure actuelle, mais surtout des pêcheurs.

[Text]

We also deal with shore workers—those that work in canneries, net loss and this type of processing.

Mr. McQuaid: Do you accept deposits from people other than fishermen or those involved in the fishing industry?

Mr. Holthe: No, not normally. The only other ones that are entitled to join are close relatives—a brother, a father or a sister of the actual fisherman.

Mr. McQuaid: Would you be free to divulge to the committee how much money your fishermen have deposited in your credit union, for example, during the past year?

Mr. Holthe: I could not tell you off-hand. I would certainly tell you if I knew.

Mr. McQuaid: Would it be over \$1 million, for example?

Mr. Holthe: I would say it might be \$15 million, because outside of the deposits there is also withdrawals. I can tell you what the net position is.

Mr. McQuaid: You suggest that possibly from the fishermen alone in the area in which you operate they have been able to deposit \$15 million in one year.

Mr. Holthe: I would say between \$10 and \$15 million.

Mr. McQuaid: They are not too badly off for credit then, are they, if they can deposit this amount.

Mr. Holthe: Some of them are not, no. Some of them are quite credit worthy.

Mr. McQuaid: I wish our credit unions on the east coast could say that about our fishermen down there.

Mr. Holthe: what rate of interest do you presently charge your fishermen who borrow money from your credit union?

Mr. Holthe: We presently charge 10 per cent on the first \$10,000—and this includes the life insurance to the individual on that \$10,000 loan—and 9½ per cent on the amount over and above \$10,000. In other words we feel we need 9½ per cent for the money and ¾ of 1 per cent to cover the insurance on that money on his life.

Mr. McQuaid: And is this money repaid monthly?

[Interpretation]

Nous acceptons aussi les ouvriers des conserveries, les ouvriers qui fabriquent ou réparent les filets, et ainsi de suite.

M. McQuaid: Est-ce que vous acceptez des dépôts de personnes autres que les pêcheurs ou de ceux qui participent à l'industrie de la pêche?

M. Holthe: Non, pas normalement. Les seuls autres membres qui sont acceptés sont les proches parents du pêcheur.

M. McQuaid: Est-ce que vous seriez libre de divulguer au Comité combien d'argent les pêcheurs ont déposé dans votre caisse, au cours de la dernière année, par exemple?

M. Holthe: Je ne pourrais pas vous le dire à pied levé. Si je le savais, je vous le dirais certainement.

M. McQuaid: Est-ce que ce serait plus d'un million de dollars?

M. Holthe: Je dirais que ce serait peut-être 15 millions car en plus des dépôts, il y a les retraits. Je pourrais vous dire notre position nette.

M. McQuaid: Vous dites qu'à eux seuls les pêcheurs de la région où vous exercez votre activité ont pu déposer de 10 à 15 millions de dollars en un an?

M. Holthe: Je dirais entre 10 et 15 millions de dollars.

M. McQuaid: Par conséquent, ils ont un bon crédit s'ils ont pu déposer une si forte somme.

M. Holthe: Certains ne le sont pas, mais certains sont très solvables.

M. McQuaid: Je voudrais qu'il en soit de même pour nos co-opératives de crédit de l'Est du Canada.

Quel taux d'intérêt, est-ce que vous facturerez présentement?

M. Holthe: A l'heure actuelle, nous facturons 10 p. 100 sur les premiers \$10,000, ce qui comprend l'assurance-vie de l'individu sur ce prêt, puis 9½ p. 100 sur les montants qui dépassent \$10,000. Autrement dit, nous avons besoin de 9½ p. 100 pour l'argent et 0.75 p. 100 pour les frais d'assurance.

M. McQuaid: Est-ce que cet argent est remboursé mensuellement?

[Texte]

Mr. Holthe: No. With our fishermen loans we usually have annual repayments.

Mr. McQuaid: They pay interest on what, the unpaid balance?

Mr. Holthe: Always the unpaid balance, yes.

Mr. McQuaid: I have just one other question, Mr. Holthe. You say at the bottom of page 7,

Also the loans should be on the basis that the fisherman will not be under any obligation to deliver his catch to any particular fish buyer or processor unless he is under contract so to do...

We heard some evidence here this morning to the effect that this situation does not exist to any great extent in British Columbia—that is, if a fisherman borrows from a packer or a fish buyer he does not necessarily have to sell his catch to that particular buyer. What have you to say to that?

Mr. Holthe: I do not know. The ones I have had contact with have always had to deliver their fish to the one that has done the financing. I know one or two cases where they did not. They came into the credit union and tried to obtain financing and I think one or two were successful in paying off the companies—otherwise they were going to take his boat.

Mr. McQuaid: Do you know why they wanted to break away? Were they not getting equally as good a price?

Mr. Holthe: In the case that comes to mind, this was the case, yes. They were giving him a price that was not in line with what some of the other fishermen who were not financed were getting.

Mr. McQuaid: Would you be knowledgeable enough on the subject to suggest that this might be general practice throughout the province?

Mr. Holthe: I would not like to say it was general, no, but I know of two specific cases.

Mr. McQuaid: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Mr. Crouse.

Mr. Crouse: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Most of the questions I had in mind have been asked. However I have one or two that I would like to put to Mr. Holthe.

[Interprétation]

M. Holthe: Non, généralement, le remboursement se fait une fois par an pour les pêcheurs.

M. McQuaid: Est-ce qu'ils paient des intérêts seulement sur le solde impayé?

M. Holthe: Oui, toujours sur le solde impayé.

M. McQuaid: Une dernière question, monsieur Holthe. Vous dites, au bas de la page 7,

les prêts consentis à un pêcheur devraient être tels que ce dernier ne soit pas dans l'obligation de livrer sa prise à un acheteur ou une conserverie en particulier à moins d'avoir un contrat à cet effet.

Des témoins nous ont dit ce matin que cette situation ne se produit pas très souvent en Colombie-Britannique, savoir que si un homme emprunte d'une conserverie ou d'un acheteur de poisson, il n'a pas nécessairement à livrer sa prise à cette conserverie. Qu'est-ce que vous avez à dire?

M. Holthe: Je n'en sais rien, mais ceux avec qui j'avais des contrats devaient toujours livrer leur prise à la société qui leur avait accordé un prêt. Je connais un ou deux cas où ils ne l'ont pas fait. Ils se sont adressés à nous pour obtenir des prêts et je crois qu'ils ont pu rembourser la société; autrement ils auraient perdu leurs bateaux.

M. McQuaid: Savez-vous pourquoi ils voulaient se soustraire? Est-ce parce qu'ils n'obtenaient pas un prêt à d'aussi bonnes conditions?

M. Holthe: Dans le cas que je connais, oui. On lui donnait un prix qui ne concordait pas à ce que les pêcheurs non-financés par la société obtenaient.

M. McQuaid: En savez-vous assez long sur cette question pour dire que c'est une pratique général dans la province?

M. Holthe: Je ne voudrais pas dire qu'elle est générale, mais je connais deux cas particuliers.

M. McQuaid: Merci, monsieur le président.

Le président: Monsieur Crouse.

M. Crouse: La plupart des questions auxquelles je songeais ont déjà été posées. Il m'en reste cependant quelques-unes que j'aimerais adresser à M. Holthe.

[Text]

Is it correct to assume, as you have stated, that no loans were made under the Fisheries Improvement Loans Act since 1960?

Mr. Holthe: January 1, 1960, that is right.

Mr. Crouse: Why is this so?

Mr. Holthe: Since that time the cost of money to the credit union has been greater than 6 per cent and we were not able to make loans under the Act. Only recently was it changed, I believe, to 7½ per cent. Prior to last Fall I believe it was 5 per cent.

Mr. Crouse: In 27 years, as I read your introductory statement, you have loaned out something like \$23,700,000 to its members. Is it correct that you originally secured this money from the fishermen—they deposited it with your credit union?

Mr. Holthe: Primarily this is where the bulk of the money comes from, yes.

Mr. Crouse: Of the amount you lost, \$21,500 in bad debts, was part of this written off under the federal government assistance program or was this a loss to your credit union?

Mr. Holthe: This is a loss to the credit union. None of it was written off under the Fisheries Improvement Loans Act?

Mr. Crouse: You also state that certain proposed amendments to the Act are required in respect of refinancing fishermen who hold salmon licences because company financing may become difficult for them. Why would company financing become difficult to these fishermen now?

Mr. Holthe: As I mentioned before, I would think possibly that they are not may be as efficient fishermen as the companies think they should be. They might be only in the average producer category. They hold a licence. The company perhaps have a considerable amount of money invested in the boat and they would like to see this boat in the hands of a highliner—a better producer. So, they will make it difficult for this man to continue to operate with them. They will require him to dispose of this boat.

Mr. Crouse: In suggesting certain proposed amendments to the Act you say that under part 2 that there should be an increase in the size of the loan. What amount do you suggest should be recommended to the federal government?

[Interpretation]

Aie-je raison de supposer, comme vous l'avez dit, qu'aucun prêt n'a été consenti en vertu de la Loi sur les prêts aidant aux opérations de pêches depuis 1960.

M. Holthe: Depuis le 1^{er} janvier 1960, oui.

M. Crouse: Pourquoi?

M. Holthe: Depuis que le coût de l'argent aux co-opératives de crédit est de plus de 6 p. 100. Nous n'avons pas pu faire de prêts aux termes de cette Loi. Ce n'est que récemment que le coût est passé à 7½ p. 100 avant c'était 5 p. 100.

M. Crouse: En 27 années, si j'ai bien compris votre déclaration préliminaire, vous avez prêté environ \$23,700,000 à vos membres. Est-il vrai qu'à l'origine vous avez obtenu ces fonds des pêcheurs? Il s'agissait de dépôts à votre co-opérative de crédit?

M. Holthe: Oui, en majeure partie.

M. Crouse: Est-ce qu'une partie de vos pertes, des dettes irrécouvrables de 21,500 dollars, en vertu du programme d'aide du gouvernement fédéral ou est-ce que votre coopérative a assumé cette perte?

M. Holthe: C'était une perte. Aucune de cette dettes n'a été remboursée aux termes de la Loi sur les prêts aidant aux opérations de pêche.

M. Crouse: Vous dites aussi que certains amendements proposés à la Loi s'imposent pour le financement de pêcheurs qui ont des permis de pêche aux saumons car il se peut qu'il devienne de plus en plus difficile d'obtenir le financement des sociétés. Pourquoi les pêcheurs auraient-ils maintenant plus de difficulté à obtenir des prêts des sociétés?

M. Holthe: Comme je l'ai mentionné auparavant, ils ne sont peut-être pas des pêcheurs assez compétents au gré des sociétés. Ils sont peut-être des pêcheurs moyens, mais ils ont un permis. La société, par contre, a peut-être investi beaucoup d'argent dans le bateau et elle voudrait qu'il soit exploité par un pêcheur dont la prise serait plus considérable. Ils vont alors faire en sorte que le pêcheur en cause ait peine à continuer sa production. Ils vont exiger qu'il se débarrasse de son bateau.

M. Crouse: En suggérant certains amendements proposés à la Loi, vous dites, sous la partie 2, qu'il devrait y avoir une augmentation de l'ampleur du prêt. Quel montant devrait être recommandé au gouvernement fédéral à cette fin?

[Texte]

Mr. Holthe: I would say as a minimum \$25,000. I would like to see \$50,000, which would possibly cover more efficient-sized vessels. If you are speaking in terms of \$25,000, the only thing you will be able to involve yourself in is small trollers and small gillnetters. Large trollers now cost somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$40,000 or \$50,000, and perhaps even higher, but generally speaking a \$40,000 boat is not a large vessel. It is approximately a 40 to a 42-foot vessel.

Mr. Crouse: In your view is the generosity of the fishing companies in financing boats, which according to you already shows signs of drying up, because of the desire of the industry to control the entire salmon industry or is it because of the lack of profit in the industry for the processors who must sell their products in competitive world markets?

Mr. Holthe: This could very well be; it may be. I would not really like to say that it is this way or that way. It may be the fact that they also have to become more efficient.

Mr. Crouse: This is slightly contrary to your brief, is it not?

Mr. Holthe: I am not going to take anything away from them, outside of what I know to be the facts.

Mr. Crouse: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Lundrigan: Again, Mr. Chairman, most of the questions I had in mind have already been asked. However, I would like to ask two simple questions. What is the cost of money to your union right now? In other words, what interest do you pay your lender?

Mr. Holthe: At the present time we are borrowing money because we are getting to the end of the year, we are almost into the new fishing season. From the beginning of the year until June or July, when the fishermen's returns start coming in for the current year, we borrow money from the B.C. Central Credit Union and we pay a rate of 8 per cent.

Mr. Lundrigan: What rate do the fishermen pay who invest with your union?

Mr. Holthe: I would say that it would now average around 7 per cent. Some rates are at

[Interprétation]

M. Holthe: Je dirais un minimum de 25,000. J'aimerais encore mieux voir \$50,000, ce qui couvrirait sans doute des navires plus efficaces. S'il s'agit d'un chiffre de \$25,000, tout ce que vous pourrez faire, dans ce cas, vous ne pourrez avoir que des petites embarcations de pêche à la ligne traînante et au filet maillant. Les grosses embarcations de pêche à la ligne traînante coûte maintenant entre \$40,000 et \$50,000, et peut-être un peu plus, mais, en général, un bateau de \$40,000 n'est pas un gros bâtiment. Il a de 40 à 42 pieds de longueur environ.

M. Crouse: D'après vous, est-ce que la générosité des compagnies de pêche pour le financement des bateaux de pêche, qui, à votre avis, semble déjà s'assécher, est le résultat du désir de l'industrie de contrôler toute l'industrie du saumon ou est-ce à cause du manque de profits dans l'industrie pour les conserveries qui doivent vendre leurs produits sur un marché mondial concurrentiel?

M. Holthe: C'est peut-être le cas. Je n'aime pas réellement établir une ligne de démarcation. C'est peut-être le fait qu'ils doivent aussi devenir plus compétents.

M. Crouse: Cela est un peu à l'encontre de ce que vous dites dans votre mémoire, n'est-ce pas?

M. Holthe: Je ne veux rien leur enlever, sauf ce que j'en sais.

M. Crouse: Merci, monsieur le président.

M. Lundrigan: Encore une fois, monsieur le président, la plupart des questions que je voulais poser ont été déjà posées. Il ne m'en reste que deux qui sont simples. Qu'est-ce qu'il en coûte en argent à votre co-opérative présentement? En d'autres termes, quel intérêt accordez-vous à vos prêteurs?

M. Holthe: Nous empruntons de l'argent à l'heure actuelle, parce que nous en sommes à la fin de l'année. Nous sommes presque à la veille de la nouvelle saison de pêche. Du début de l'année jusqu'au mois de juin ou juillet lorsque les recettes des pêcheurs commencent à entrer pour l'année courante, nous empruntons de l'argent de la Coopérative centrale de crédit de la Colombie-Britannique et nous payons 8 p. 100.

M. Lundrigan: Et quel taux accordez-vous aux pêcheurs qui investissent dans votre coopérative?

M. Holthe: Environ 7 p. 100, maintenant. Certains taux peuvent varier de 5 à 7, 5 à 6,

[Text]

5 per cent, some are at 6 per cent, some are at 7 per cent and some are at $7\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

Mr. Lundrigan: You say less than 7 per cent?

Mr. Holthe: I would say the cost of the money to them would be around 7 per cent.

Mr. Lundrigan: Yes. Therefore, what is the minimum interest rate at which you could loan money?

Mr. Holthe: I would like to clarify the cost of the money. When I say 7 per cent, this is about the average it costs us, but if we are going to loan it out we will cover it with insurance up to \$10,000, which I would like you to remember when you are considering this, which amounts to about $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1 per cent.

Mr. Lundrigan: That is the other side of the story. If I were to lend a fisherman money I could expect to make about 7 per cent.

Mr. Holthe: Around that.

Mr. Lundrigan: If I were to borrow from you, what is the minimum at which you could loan me the money in order to break even?

Mr. Holthe: I would say around 9 per cent.

Mr. Lundrigan: Therefore it costs about 2 per cent to administer that money, to insure it and to give all the fringe benefits, and so on.

Mr. Holthe: Around that, yes.

Mr. Lundrigan: I may be incorrect here, and if I am perhaps somebody will correct me, but it seems to me that the federal government indicated in evidence before our Fisheries Committee that if money is borrowed at about 6 per cent or 7 per cent, whatever the case might be, they need to charge at least $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent for administrative costs and other benefits, so again 2 per cent seems to be an exorbitant difference between their administrative costs and the costs of your administration. Is the union putting any part of that 2 per cent into reserves, which are set aside and which are being built up into great assets by the credit union?

Mr. Holthe: I would like to clarify one point, if I may. When I say 2 per cent I mean that we now need 2 per cent in order to operate. This 2 per cent is not necessarily to cover the cost of administration and insurance. We have made loans to our members over a period of time which are not call loans. We still have some mortgage loans on our books at 6 per cent and 7 per cent, and

[Interpretation]

7, $7\frac{3}{4}$, même.

M. Lundrigan: Vous dites moins de 7 p. 100?

M. Holthe: Je dirais qu'en moyenne, l'argent leur coûte à peu près 7 p. 100.

M. Lundrigan: Oui. Quel est alors le taux d'intérêt minimum auquel vous pouvez prêter l'argent?

M. Holthe: Je voudrais tout simplement donner une explication sur le coût de l'argent. Quand je dis 7 p. 100, c'est une moyenne de ce qu'il nous coûte, mais si nous allons prêter de l'argent, nous allons l'assurer jusqu'à \$10,000, ce que j'aimerais que vous vous souveniez lorsque vous considérerez cela, ce qui représente environ $\frac{3}{4}$ p. 100.

M. Lundrigan: C'est l'autre côté de la médaille. Si je prêtai de l'argent à un pêcheur, je pourrais m'attendre à faire environ 7 p. 100.

M. Holthe: A peu près.

M. Lundrigan: Si j'emprunte de vous, quel est le taux minimum auquel vous pouvez me prêter l'argent afin de ne rien perdre?

M. Holthe: Autour de 9 p. 100.

M. Lundrigan: Par conséquent, il coûte environ 2 p. 100 pour administrer cet argent, pour l'assurer et pour fournir tous les avantages requis, etc.

M. Holthe: A peu près, oui.

M. Lundrigan: Quelqu'un pourrait me rectifier si je me trompe, mais il me semble que le gouvernement fédéral a indiqué auprès du Comité des pêches que si de l'argent est prêté à 6 ou 7 p. 100, selon le cas, il faut demander au moins $\frac{1}{2}$ p. 100 pour les frais administratifs et les autres bénéfices, donc de nouveau, le 2 p. 100 semble être une différence exorbitante entre leurs frais administratifs et les frais de votre propre administration. Est-ce qu'une partie de ces 2 p. 100 est constituée en réserve par la coopérative de crédit pour accroître son actif?

M. Holthe: Une explication, si vous me le permettez. Quand je dis 2 p. 100, je veux dire que nous avons besoin de 2 p. 100 à l'heure actuelle pour fonctionner. Ce 2 p. 100 n'est pas nécessairement destiné à couvrir le coût de l'administration et de l'assurance. Nous avons accordé des prêts à nos membres pour une certaine période de temps qui ne sont pas des prêts remboursables sur demande. Nous

[Texte]

on up, so not all of our money changes immediately, if you know what I mean. We have had some loans for six or seven years and we are still receiving 6 per cent on some of our money, which cuts down on the amount that we can repay our members.

Mr. Lundrigan: The evidence you have given me is completely in order. I just wanted to get this on the record.

Mr. Borrie: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Lundrigan invited anyone to make a correction, and I think the percentage should be 1 per cent above the borrowing rather than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent.

Mr. Lundrigan: I will accept that correction.

The Chairman: Mr. Perrault.

Mr. Perrault: Mr. Chairman, I have listened with interest to this excellent brief from the Gulf and Fraser Fishermen's Credit Union. It seems to me the suggestion is made that the credit union movement is the only real barrier against what in your view seems to be a sinister and dangerous conspiracy on the part of the fishing industry to gain still more power for themselves. In the letter which is addressed to the Minister of Finance and throughout the brief there is constant reference to a monopoly and the weakened position of the fishermen, and this is an alarming suggestion. We have seen this paragraph repeated twice, and I would like you to comment on it. This is what appears on page 3:

As indicated in our brief, in the past because of the competition between companies for a supply of salmon they have been prepared to finance fishermen's boats on a very "generous" basis. Now that the companies are in a position to assure their supply by ownership of licenced vessels, the pressure of competition for supply will rapidly be a decreasing factor, and the "generosity" of the companies in financing already shows signs of drying up.

That has been repeated twice. Do you have any proof in terms of specific instances to present to this Committee to support that allegation? It suggests that if this is taking place the government should consider some form of action.

[Interprétation]

avons encore dans nos livres des prêts hypothécaires à 6 p. 100 et à 7 p. 100 et même plus, de sorte que tout notre argent ne se change pas immédiatement, si vous me comprenez. Nous avons eu des prêts de six ou sept ans et nous recevons encore 6 p. 100 pour une part de notre argent, ce qui réduit le montant que nous pouvons rembourser à nos membres.

M. Lundrigan: Je crois que vos observations sont tout à fait justes. Je voulais simplement les voir inscrites au procès-verbal.

M. Borrie: Monsieur le président, M. Lundrigan a invité n'importe qui à le corriger et je crois que le pourcentage devrait être de 1 p. 100 en plus de l'emprunt plutôt que de $\frac{1}{2}$ p. 100.

M. Lundrigan: J'accepte la correction.

Le président: Monsieur Perrault.

M. Perrault: Monsieur le président, j'étais très intéressé par ce texte de l'excellent mémoire de la *Gulf and Fraser Fishermen's Credit Union*. Il me semble qu'il y est suggéré que la coopérative de crédit est la seule barrière réelle contre ce qui, à votre avis, semble être une conspiration sinistre et dangereuse de la part de l'industrie de la pêche pour accroître leur propre contrôle. Dans la lettre qui est adressée au ministre des Finances et partout dans le mémoire, vous parlez constamment d'un monopole et de la position affaiblie des pêcheurs et c'est là une suggestion alarmante. Nous avons vu ce paragraphe répété à deux reprises et j'aimerais avoir vos commentaires. C'est ce qu'on trouve à la page 3:

comme nous l'avons indiqué dans notre mémoire, par le passé, en raison de la concurrence entre les compagnies pour un approvisionnement de saumon, elles ont été prêtes à financer les bateaux des pêcheurs de façon très «généreuse». Maintenant que les compagnies sont en mesure d'assurer leur approvisionnement en étant propriétaires des bateaux licenciés, les pressions concurrentielles pour l'approvisionnement deviendront rapidement un facteur décroissant, et la «générosité» des compagnies dans le financement semble déjà vouloir s'épuiser.

Vous l'avez répété deux fois. Avez-vous des preuves, des cas particuliers, à présenter au Comité pour appuyer cette allégation. Si c'est le cas, le gouvernement devrait sûrement songer à passer à l'action.

[Text]

Mr. Holthe: I know for a fact that certain individuals who wished to finance their vessels through the fishing companies were not able to do so. They were told directly, "We just do not have funds to put out for the purchase of vessels this year".

Mr. Perrault: In other words, it was the opinion of your informant that this was not a valid reason at all; the money was there but it was just not being made available as it had been in the past.

Mr. Holthe: This is the way it was explained to me. They said, "We do not have the funds which would enable us to help finance you".

Mr. Perrault: Have you canvassed the people in the fishing industry to find out whether or not this has been the experience of other people in relation to some of these large companies?

Mr. Holthe: Are you speaking of individual fishermen?

Mr. Perrault: You said twice in the brief that there are signs that the "generosity" of the companies in financing are drying up. You gave more than one example of this.

Mr. Holthe: Yes.

Mr. Perrault: As you correctly point out on page 2:

The Honourable Minister of Fisheries has announced a further change in the salmon licencing regulations which applies a two-boat ceiling on the acquisition of licences;

This is in response, I think, to those who feel that it is dangerous if the companies acquire too much power over the licences. Are you reassured at all by the action of the Minister and by his other assurances that if there is a move to acquire too many of these licences that he will get in touch with the companies to make sure this does not happen? If you are not reassured, what kind of action would you like the government to take in order to prevent the major companies from corraling effective control over the fishing fleet?

Mr. Holthe: It is certainly reassuring to know that he is thinking about it, anyway.

Mr. Perrault: You were pleased to see the action that was taken in connection with this two-boat ceiling.

[Interpretation]

M. Holthe: Je sais que certaines personnes qui voulaient financer leurs navires par l'entremise d'une compagnie de pêche n'ont pas pu le faire. On leur a répondu directement: «Nous n'avons simplement pas les fonds pour l'achat de navires cette année».

M. Perrault: Autrement dit, celui qui vous a informé pensait que ce n'était pas une raison valide; il y avait de l'argent mais cet argent n'était pas aussi disponible que par le passé.

M. Holthe: C'est l'explication qu'on m'a donnée. Ils ont dit: «Nous n'avons pas suffisamment de fonds pour nous permettre de vous aider à vous financer».

M. Perrault: Avez-vous discuté la chose avec les gens de l'industrie de la pêche pour voir si cela a été l'expérience d'autres personnes par rapport à certaines de ces grosses compagnies?

M. Holthe: Parlez-vous des pêcheurs individuels?

M. Perrault: Vous avez dit deux fois, dans le mémoire, qu'il y a des indices manifestant que la «générosité» des compagnies à l'égard du financement s'épuise. Vous avez donné plus d'un exemple de cela.

M. Holthe: Oui.

M. Perrault: Comme vous l'avez signalé correctement à la page 2:

Le ministre des Pêcheries a annoncé un autre changement aux règlements des permis pour la pêche au saumon, qui impose un maximum de deux bateaux pour l'obtention de licences;

C'est, je crois, répondre à ceux qui estiment qu'il serait dangereux que les compagnies obtiennent trop de pouvoirs sur les permis. Êtes-vous quelque peu rassuré par cette initiative du ministre et par ses autres assurances à savoir que si on acquiert un trop grand nombre de permis, il s'adressera aux compagnies pour assurer que cela ne se produise pas? Et si vous n'êtes pas rassuré, quel genre d'initiative voudriez-vous que le gouvernement prenne afin d'empêcher les grosses compagnies de s'emparer du contrôle effectif de la flotte de pêches?

M. Holthe: C'est sûrement rassurant de voir que le ministre y réfléchit.

M. Perrault: Vous avez été heureux de la mesure prise à l'égard de cette limite de deux bateaux.

[Texte]

Mr. Holthe: Although I work in the industry I am not a fisherman, and I at least thought it was better than what we had had previously?

Mr. Perrault: After the announcement by the Minister of Fisheries was there any further evidence of this drying up of company financing? Do you think that has served to slow down what you allege to be this trend on the part of the companies?

Mr. Holthe: I am afraid I could not answer that to date. I might know something more about it in a few weeks, but I do not want to—

Mr. Perrault: I repeat, are there any other measures that you think the government should take in order to guarantee that there will not be effective control over the fishing licences? Is there any measure which you think we should bring in the House of Commons in advance?

Mr. Holthe: From what I have read I think they have done a fair job with the introduction of this last amendment, and if it is followed through I think it will certainly do a good job. At the moment I could not offer any...

Mr. Perrault: You are satisfied with the ceiling which the Minister has imposed. You would like to see him police it fairly effectively?

Mr. Holthe: Yes, definitely.

Mr. Perrault: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Holthe: If I may comment with respect to your question about proof, if we had proof of this, I know of one or two instances which will indicate proof of what we are saying. In one particular case the company approved the construction of a vessel for a man and he brought the plans in and they told him to go ahead, they would look after the financing of it. So, he went ahead and he got as far as the bare framework of the boat and then, of course, he went to the company for money and they told him that because of changes in their policy they would not be able to finance him. This is one case that would lead me to believe that they are definitely taking a much more conservative point of view with respect to the financing of new vessels.

Mr. Perrault: Could any of this detail be made available on any basis to the Chairman of the Committee?

[Interprétation]

M. Holthe: Je ne suis pas pêcheur, mais je m'occupe de l'industrie de la pêche. Et il me semblait que c'était mieux que ce que nous avions eu dans le passé.

M. Perrault: Après l'annonce du ministre des Pêcheries, y a-t-il eu d'autres preuves de cet épuisement du financement par les compagnies? Est-ce que cela a servi à réduire ce qui, d'après vous, est tendance de la part des compagnies?

M. Holthe: Je regrette de ne pas pouvoir vous répondre en ce moment. Il se peut que dans quelques semaines j'aie plus de renseignements, mais je ne veux pas...

M. Perrault: Je répète y a-t-il d'autres mesures que, selon vous, le gouvernement devrait prendre pour garantir qu'il n'y ait pas de contrôle effectif par les compagnies de permis de pêche? Y a-t-il des mesures que nous devrions présenter à l'avance à la Chambre des communes?

M. Holthe: D'après ce que j'ai lu, je crois qu'on a fait un excellent travail, en introduisant ce dernier amendement, et sûrement si cet amendement est bien appliqué je crois que les résultats seront satisfaisants. En ce moment, je ne pourrais offrir aucune...

M. Perrault: Vous êtes satisfait du maximum que le ministre a imposé. Vous voudriez que cela soit appliqué strictement.

M. Holthe: Oui, définitivement.

M. Perrault: Merci, monsieur le président.

M. Holthe: Si vous me permettez de faire un commentaire, à la suite de votre question à savoir si nous avions des preuves, je connais un ou deux cas qui prouvent nos avancés. Dans un cas particulier, la compagnie avait approuvé la construction d'un navire pour un homme et il avait présenté des plans et ils lui avaient dit d'aller de l'avant, qu'ils s'occuperaient du financement. C'est ce que ce type a fait. Il avait la charpente du bateau d'entamée et il s'est adressé à la compagnie pour de l'argent, et ils lui ont dit qu'en raison des changements de leurs lignes de conduite ils ne pourraient pas financer son bateau. C'est donc là un cas qui me porte à croire que les compagnies adoptent un point de vue beaucoup plus modéré en ce qui a trait au financement de nouveaux navires.

M. Perrault: Est-ce que certain de ces détails pourraient être présentés d'une façon ou d'une autre, au président du Comité?

[Text]

Mr. Holthe: I would have to obtain the sanction of the person involved, if you know what I mean, but I would be pleased to do this.

Mr. Perrault: I think it would be useful to the Committee if the Chairman could be provided with this material. Thank you very much.

Mr. Holthe: Yes, I will try to make it available.

Mr. Hogarth: Witness, I take it the consensus of your evidence is that if the licences given to salmon fishermen are to be restricted, the vertical integration of the industry should be prohibited on the West Coast. Is that correct?

Mr. Holthe: I think any further steps to integrate it, should be restricted, yes.

Mr. Hogarth: But your point is that if salmon licensing is to be restricted, then the company should be prohibited from owning boats and it should be left to the individual fisherman to finance any boat that he might operate as he wishes. Is that correct?

Mr. Holthe: That is correct, yes.

Mr. Hogarth: How many members of your credit union are native Indians? Could you give me an approximate percentage?

Mr. Holthe: A very small percentage.

Mr. Hogarth: My recollection of any participation by myself involving the fishing industry is that a great many of the native people—far more than the other people—are involved with company-financed boats. Is that not so?

Mr. Holthe: My experience on the Indian Fisheries Loan Board would indicate that this is quite true.

Mr. Hogarth: And they never get out of debt to the company.

Mr. Holthe: No. I would say that is correct, yes.

Mr. Hogarth: And nobody has ever stopped—even the native himself—to try to figure out his equity in the boat because it is always in favour of the company. Is that not so?

Mr. Holthe: I think this has been the case. I think some of them are looking pretty closely at the situation now.

[Interpretation]

M. Holthe: Il faudrait que j'obtienne la permission de l'intéressé, si vous savez ce que je veux dire, mais ça me ferait un plaisir de le faire.

M. Perrault: Je crois que ce serait utile au Comité, monsieur le président, d'avoir cette documentation.

M. Holthe: Oui, j'essaierai de la faire mettre à votre disposition.

M. Hogarth: Monsieur le témoin, je crois comprendre que votre témoignage se résume ainsi: Si on restreint les permis sur la pêche au saumon, l'intégration verticale de l'industrie devrait être interdite le long de la côte de l'ouest. Est-ce exact?

M. Holthe: Oui, je crois que tout autre effort pour l'intégrer devrait être restreint.

M. Hogarth: Mais vous prétendez que si nous devons restreindre les permis de pêche au saumon, on devrait restreindre la compagnie d'être propriétaire de bateaux et les pêcheurs devraient eux-mêmes financer comme ils l'entendent leur bateaux. Est-ce exact?

M. Holthe: C'est exact, oui.

M. Hogarth: Combien de membres de votre coopérative de crédit sont des Indiens, des Indigènes canadiens?

Pouvez-vous me donner un pourcentage approximatif?

M. Holthe: Une très petite proportion.

M. Hogarth: Mes souvenirs de toute participation par moi-même concernant l'industrie de la pêche sont que beaucoup d'indigènes, beaucoup plus que d'autres gens, sont mêlés aux navires financés par les compagnies. N'est-ce pas vrai?

M. Holthe: Mon expérience comme membre du *Indian Fisheries Loan Board* indiquerait que c'est vrai.

M. Hogarth: Et ils ne cessent jamais d'être en dette avec la compagnie.

M. Holthe: Non. Je dirais que c'est exact, oui.

M. Hogarth: Et personne n'a essayé, même l'indigène lui-même, de déterminer sa part de propriété dans le bateau parce que c'est toujours en faveur de la compagnie.

M. Holthe: Je crois que cela a été le cas. Je crois que certains maintenant sont en train d'examiner cette situation de très près.

[Texte]

Mr. Hogarth: Apart from your participation in the G.A.F.F. Credit Union, which is obviously an extremely important one in the fishing industry, what do you suggest that we as a parliamentary committee might recommend to try to break up the company ownership of the native boats, because they do not ever seem to get out of debt to the company.

Mr. Holthe: I think this provision that is now available through the federal government which allows the financing of native fishermen to enable them to become more efficient is a step in the right direction, but again I think it should be made quite clear that refinancing should be allowed under that Act. As we say here, I think another recommendation that could be made which would enable them to become independent and not have to rely entirely on the company would be to have the guarantee apply to refinancing.

Mr. Hogarth: Then your recommendation across the board is that the fishermen in British Columbia become independent of the companies that market, process and sell the fish. Is that correct?

Mr. Holthe: Right. That is our recommendation.

Mr. Hogarth: Thank you.

Mr. Noble: Mr. Chairman, I would like to have one thing clarified. I understood the witness to say that \$15 million was deposited by the fishermen last year. Is this correct?

Mr. Holthe: I said approximately. I do not have the figure at hand but I would say it would be between \$10 million and \$15 million, yes.

Mr. Noble: This was all deposited in one year, or do you mean that you have it on deposit?

Mr. Holthe: No, it was deposited. We do not have it on deposit, no. I mentioned that this amount would have been deposited and subsequently a portion of it would be withdrawn throughout the year.

Mr. Noble: That answers my question.

Mr. Turner (London-East): Mr. Holthe, you said in your answer to Mr. Perrault that Mr. Davis' licensing idea was a step in the right

[Interprétation]

M. Hogarth: En plus de participer ou de vous occuper de la «*Gulf and Fraser Fishermen's Credit Union*», qui est une coopérative de crédit vraiment importante pour l'industrie de la pêche, que pourriez-vous suggérer que nous, en tant que Comité parlementaire, pourrions recommander pour essayer de morceler la propriété des compagnies sur les bateaux des indigènes, parce que ceux-ci ne semblent pas pouvoir se sortir de leur dette auprès de la compagnie.

M. Holthe: Je crois que la disposition qui existe maintenant, par l'entremise du gouvernement fédéral, laquelle autorise le financement des pêcheurs indigènes pour leur permettre d'être plus efficaces est un pas dans la bonne voie, mais de nouveau je crois qu'il devrait être très clair que le refinancement devrait être autorisé aux termes de cette Loi. Comme nous le disons ici, je crois qu'une autre recommandation pourrait être faite qui leur permettrait de devenir indépendants et de ne pas avoir à se fier entièrement sur la compagnie pour que la garantie s'applique au refinancement.

M. Hogarth: Par conséquent, vous recommandez en tout que les pêcheurs de la Colombie-Britannique deviennent indépendants des compagnies qui vendent et conditionnent le poisson. Est-ce exact?

M. Holthe: C'est exact. C'est notre recommandation.

M. Hogarth: Merci.

M. Noble: Monsieur le président, j'aimerais avoir une petite explication. J'ai cru entendre le témoin dire que la compagnie avait des dépôts de 15 millions de dollars de la part des pêcheurs. Est-ce vrai?

M. Holthe: J'ai dit environ. Je n'ai pas les chiffres en main, mais je dirais entre 10 et 15 millions de dollars, à peu près.

M. Noble: Cet argent a été déposé en une seule année ou voulez-vous dire que ce montant est en dépôt?

M. Holthe: Non, ces fonds ont été déposés. Ces dépôts ne sont pas en réserve, non. J'ai mentionné que ce montant aurait été déposé et par la suite une portion du dépôt aurait été retirée durant l'année.

M. Noble: Cela répond à ma question.

M. Turner (London-East): Monsieur Holthe, vous dites dans votre réponse à M. Perrault que l'idée des permis de M. Davis est un pas

[Text]

direction. What is the next step that you think Mr. Davis should take?

Mr. Holthe: As you can appreciate, we are not directly involved in the producing end of the industry, we are more involved in the financing end, and we have some people who have strong ideas in both directions. Some of them feel that certain things should be done to improve it and certain other groups of our members think that we should have other methods of handling it. I might say that the United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union and the fishing Vessel Owners' Association are members of our credit union, so we have groups of these people who are members of the credit union, but we have not formulated any definite policies so I would not like to say one way or another what we think would be the best way to handle it.

Mr. Turner (London-East): May I ask you to explain further that part of your brief on page 10 where you state that the federal government has not made deposits with the credit unions as they are now doing with the banks. Do you feel that if the federal government did place deposits with you that the credit unions could assist the fishermen more in financing boats than they are doing now?

Mr. Holthe: Quite definitely so. This is the whole reason that we are not involved to as great an extent as we would like to be. The cost of money has made it impossible for us to get into it. If we had funds that we could utilize or had some form of subsidy which would allow us to make these low-cost loans, we would be very pleased to do it.

Mr. Turner (London-East): Thank you, sir.

Mr. St. Pierre: I have one supplementary, Mr. Chairman, merely for clarification in relation to some of the questioning by our friends from the Maritimes who have suggested that our fishermen are doing very well indeed. Mr. Chairman, I do not know if the witness can answer this or not, but it is my impression that on the average the B.C. fisherman's annual income is pretty well on what in B.C. we call the poverty line. Do you have the answer to that? Do you know the statistics?

Mr. Holthe: We have some very successful fishermen and we have some very unsuccessful fishermen. We have almost every type of fishery.

[Interpretation]

dans la bonne voie. Quelle est, d'après vous, la prochaine étape que M. Davis devrait prendre?

M. Holthe: Comme vous le voyez, nous ne nous occupons pas directement de la production dans l'industrie, nous sommes plus mêlés au financement, et nous avons des gens qui ont des idées très fermes des deux côtés. Certains estiment que l'on devrait faire certaines choses pour améliorer les choses, d'autres pensent que nous devrions avoir d'autres méthodes de traitement. Je pourrais dire que la *United Fishermen and Allied Workers Union* et la *Fishing Vessel Owners Association* sont membres de notre coopérative de crédit, de sorte que nous avons des groupes de ces gens qui sont membres de la coopérative de crédit, mais nous n'avons pas adopté des lignes de conduite particulières, je ne voudrais donc pas me prononcer d'un côté ou de l'autre en ce qui concerne la meilleure ligne de conduite.

M. Turner (London-East): Pouvez-vous expliquer un peu plus à la page 10 du mémoire où vous dites que le gouvernement fédéral ne fait pas de dépôts auprès des coopératives de crédit comme il en fait dans les banques? Pensez-vous que si le gouvernement fédéral vous remettait des dépôts, que les coopératives de crédit pourraient aider les pêcheurs davantage à financer leurs bateaux qu'à l'heure actuelle?

M. Holthe: Définitivement. C'est toute la raison pour laquelle nous ne pouvons pas avoir plus d'activités que nous en avons en raison du coût de l'argent. Si nous avions des fonds que nous pourrions utiliser ou si nous avions une sorte de subside qui nous permettrait de faire que ces prêts ne coûtent pas cher, nous nous ferions un plaisir de le faire.

M. Turner (London-East): Merci, monsieur.

M. St-Pierre: Une question complémentaire, monsieur le président, en guise d'explications qui intéressent certaines des questions posées par nos amis des Maritimes qui ont dit que nos pêcheurs se tirent fort bien d'affaires. Monsieur le président, j'ignore si le témoin a la réponse à cette question, mais j'ai l'impression, qu'en moyenne, le revenu moyen annuel des pêcheurs de la Colombie-Britannique voisine la ligne de pauvreté. Avez-vous des réponses? Avez-vous des données spécifiques?

M. Holthe: Nous avons des pêcheurs évidemment qui font beaucoup d'argent et d'autres qui en font très peu. Nous avons presque tous les genres de pêche.

[Texte]

Mr. St. Pierre: I realize that. I was specifically aiming at the average figure.

Mr. Holthe: I could not honestly answer the question. I am sorry.

Mr. St. Pierre: Thank you.

The Chairman: Are there any further questions? Mr. Lundrigan, on a point of order.

Mr. Lundrigan: Some of the members who are present are from the Atlantic region and we are certainly interested in finding out about a number of the problems, and any indication that we are delighted with the success of the fishermen stems from the fact that a lot of us are interested in moving west.

The Chairman: I wish to personally thank the witnesses, but I believe Mr. Goode has a further few words to say at this time.

Mr. Goode: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. May I thank the Gulf and Fraser Fishermen's Credit Union for a well-prepared brief. May I also compliment you on your continuing activity in Ottawa to improve the fishermen's lot. I think we all appreciate your efforts.

Mr. Holthe: Thank you very much.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, the next brief is from the Fraser River District Council, United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union, and I will ask Mr. Arkko to come forward and introduce his colleagues.

Mr. Erik Arkko (Secretary, Fraser River District Council, United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union): Mr. Chairman and members of the Standing Committee on Fisheries and Forestry, first I would like to introduce the other members of our delegation. They are Harry Tangedal from North Delta, and Harold Wilcox, General Organizer of the United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union.

I have been informed that as our brief has been made available in advance, only a summary is to be presented at this hearing, so I will be as brief as possible.

The first problem that we would like to raise is the United States Point Roberts fishery. We feel that some agreement with the United States must be reached on this question. This is a case where we do all the conserving and they reap the benefits. An example of this is that in 1968, one fifth of their total catch of chums for all the Puget Sound area came from this small three-by-five-mile zone. These fish, I might add, are mainly of Fraser River origin.

[Interprétation]

M. St-Pierre: Je me rends compte de cela. Je m'intéressais au revenu moyen.

M. Holthe: Je regrette, je n'ai pas les chiffres pour répondre à votre question.

M. St-Pierre: Merci.

Le président: Y a-t-il d'autres questions? Un rappel au Règlement, monsieur Lundrigan.

M. Lundrigan: Il y a certains des membres qui sont de la région de l'Atlantique et nous aimerions sûrement connaître tous les problèmes. Nous nous réjouissons, évidemment, du succès des pêcheurs et beaucoup d'entre nous seraient peut-être intéressés ou non à déménager dans l'Ouest, selon le succès ou l'insuccès qu'ont les pêches de l'Ouest.

Le président: Je désire remercier personnellement les témoins, mais je crois que M. Goode a quelques autres mots à dire.

M. Goode: Merci monsieur le président. Je tiens à remercier la *Gulf and Fraser Fishermen's Credit Union* pour leur excellent mémoire. Continuez votre travail pour améliorer le sort des pêcheurs. Nous apprécions tous vos efforts.

M. Holthe: Merci beaucoup.

Le président: Merci, voici quel sera le prochain mémoire. Les pêcheurs unis du district du fleuve Fraser. J'aimerais que M. Arkko s'avance et présente les autres témoins.

M. Erik Arkko (Secrétaire, Fraser River District Council, United Fishermen and Allied Worker's Union): Monsieur le président, membres du Comité permanent des Pêches et Forêts, j'aimerais tout d'abord présenter les autres membres de notre délégation. A mon extrême droite, M. Harry Tangedal, délégué du Delta Nord M. Harold Wilcox, organisateur général du syndicat. On m'a fait savoir que notre mémoire avait été distribué sous forme de résumé seulement. En conséquence, je serai aussi bref que possible. Le premier problème que nous aimerions soulever est celui des pêcheries américaines à Point Roberts. Nous estimons qu'il faut en venir à une entente avec les Américains à ce sujet. En somme, nous faisons le travail de conservation et ce sont les Américains qui en récoltent les avantages. En 1968, le cinquième des prises de saumon-chien de Puget Sound est venu de cette petite région de cinq milles. Il s'agissait évidemment de saumon venant du fleuve Fraser.

[Text]

The next problem, and this we think should be acted on immediately, is a rescinding of a closure in Area 20 east of Sheringham Light. This closure was forced on us two years ago without any advance study of its merits. The regional Director, Mr. Hursten, recently said that some modification is under consideration. This is not good enough. We need these grounds this coming season. We are hoping that this Committee could use its influence so that this could be done.

Finally, concerning the native Indian food fishery, we would like this Committee to know that in no way do we want to interfere in any legitimate rights of the natives to conduct a fishery for their own food. We do, however, think that laws must be enacted and enforced to protect the salmon on its spawning migration from abuse of these rights by non-Indians and Indians alike.

I would like to thank the Committee for accepting our brief and we will do our best to answer any questions they would like to pose.

The Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Arkko. I have Mr. Lundrigan first on the list.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, may I ask the witness if representation has been made to the federal government specifically about the first point he raised regarding the American cropping of our resources. Has this ever been presented to the federal government before, and if so, with what results?

Mr. Arkko: I think it has been presented on a number of occasions, and as recently as March of this year I wrote to the Minister on this, that this is a continuous sore point with the Canadian fishermen, and that nothing has ever been done really to solve this problem. In his letter he intimated that the Americans have pulled back their fleet on occasion, but we are of the opinion that the only time they will ever pull their fleet back is when their own stocks are threatened, and not the Canadian stocks.

Mr. Lundrigan: How long have you recognized the problem?

Mr. Arkko: My own involvement in it, I would say, would go back at least 20 years. This has always been...

Mr. Lundrigan: What was the first time you brought it to federal attention?

[Interpretation]

L'autre problème, que l'on doit régler immédiatement, à notre avis, est le suivant: supprimer un secteur fermé, dans le secteur 20 du phare de Sheringham. Cette fermeture nous a été imposée alors qu'il n'y avait eu aucune étude de faite sur cela. Le directeur régional, M. Herston, a dit dernièrement qu'on envisageait certaines modifications. Ce n'est pas assez. Il nous faut ces pêcheries. Nous espérons que le Comité pourra faire jouer son influence pour qu'on prenne cette initiative.

Enfin, quant à la pêche pour l'alimentation des Indiens, nous aimerions que vous sachiez que nous ne voulons pas entraver les droits de pêche légitime des Indiens pour leur propre alimentation. D'autre part nous estimons qu'il faut que des lois édictées pour protéger le poisson en migration pour le frai. Ni les indigènes ni les Blancs ne doivent en abuser. Nous remercions le Comité d'avoir reçu notre mémoire et nous sommes prêts à répondre à toutes les questions qu'on veut poser.

Le président: Merci beaucoup, M. Arkko.

Monsieur Lundrigan est le premier sur la liste.

M. Lundrigan: Monsieur le président, puis-je demander au témoin si des représentations ont été faites auprès du gouvernement fédéral sur le premier point soulevé, à propos de l'empiètement des Américains sur nos ressources? A-t-on déjà fait des représentations auparavant?

Si cela a déjà été fait, quels ont été les résultats?

M. Arkko: Oui, on a fait des représentations à plusieurs reprises. Justement en mars dernier, j'ai écrit au ministre à ce sujet, lui disant que cette situation offusque les pêcheurs canadiens depuis longtemps et que rien n'a été fait pour résoudre ce problème. Dans sa lettre, le ministre a répondu que les Américains ont retiré leurs flottes à l'occasion, mais que la seule chose qui les pousse à retirer leurs flottes était lorsque leurs propres stocks de poissons ont été menacés, et non ceux du Canada.

M. Lundrigan: Depuis combien de temps le problème existait-il?

M. Arkko: Je m'intéresse à cela depuis au moins 20 ans.

M. Lundrigan: Quand avez-vous fait remarquer la chose au gouvernement fédéral pour la première fois?

[Texte]

Mr. Arkko: I have been the Secretary of the Council for five years and I know that in that five-year period we have raised it, not necessarily with the Minister, although I do recall raising it with the previous Minister, Mr. Robichaud. Every year we insist to the Department of Fisheries here that something has to be done.

Mr. Lundrigan: What has been the excuse given for no action being taken?

Mr. Arkko: As I said to the Minister, usually the answer that we get from the federal department here is, "There is nothing that we can do about it".

Mr. Lundrigan: It is an international problem.

The second question, Mr. Chairman, is the observation about the closing of Area 20. This is all new language to me, but I seem to detect a sort of conflict of interest between the commercial and the sports fishermen, which came out very prominently earlier on today. Is your attitude towards Area 20 a very general attitude among commercial fishermen in British Columbia, or of only the body you represent?

Mr. Arkko: No, as far as I recall even the cannerys were against this, and the vessel owners, not only the gillnetters. There was some support by a small group of trollers when this was originally proposed, but they in turn no longer support it. They would like to see this rescinded.

Mr. Lundrigan: Whose responsibility is it to have the regulations amended?

Mr. Arkko: The Minister of Fisheries.

Mr. Lundrigan: Thank you.

Mr. Perrault: I was interested in the statement about the Point Roberts situation, which certainly needs correction. Have you broached the subject with the Department of Fisheries about the disparity between the gillnets employed by the Americans and by Canadians in that area?

Mr. Arkko: No, but they are well aware of it. This is standard practice. It is their standard gear.

Mr. Perrault: Has there been any suggestion that negotiations proceed between Canada and the United States to standardize with respect to equipment in the interests of conservation.

Mr. Arkko: No, not in that light, because that is their standard gear all through Wash-

[Interprétation]

M. Arkko: Je suis secrétaire du Conseil depuis 5 ans, et nous avons soulevé cette question durant cette période. Nous n'avons pas fait observer le problème au ministre actuel, mais je me souviens qu'on avait fait remarquer la chose à l'ancien ministre, M. Robichaud. Chaque année nous insistons pour que le ministère des Pêches y fasse quelque chose.

M. Lundrigan: Quelle a été l'excuse donnée pour l'inaction?

M. Arkko: Comme je l'ai dit au ministre, le gouvernement fédéral répond toujours qu'il ne peut rien faire.

M. Lundrigan: C'est une question internationale.

Ma deuxième question, monsieur le président, est sur la fermeture du secteur 20. Tout cela est nouveau pour moi, mais je crois déceler un conflit d'intérêt entre les pêcheurs sportifs et les pêcheurs commerciaux, qui s'est révélé ouvertement plus tôt. Est-ce que votre attitude quant au secteur 20 est l'attitude générale des pêcheurs commerciaux de la Colombie-Britannique dans ce conflit, ou est l'attitude exclusive de votre organisme.

M. Arkko: Non, si je me souviens bien, les conserveries même s'y opposaient, et les propriétaires des vaisseaux, pas seulement les pêcheurs au filet maillant. Quelques pêcheurs au chalut les appuyaient, au début, mais ils ont abandonné. Ils voudraient qu'on l'abroge.

M. Lundrigan: Qui a l'autorité de changer ces règlements?

M. Arkko: Le ministre des Pêches.

M. Lundrigan: Merci.

M. Perrault: La question de Point Roberts et la situation qui y est décrite m'intéressent. Il faut certainement trouver une solution. Avez-vous parlé au ministère des Pêches de la différence entre les filets maillants des Canadiens et ceux des Américains, dans cette région?

M. Arkko: Non, mais il est au courant de la chose. C'est l'équipement habituel.

M. Perrault: Est-ce qu'il y aura des négociations entre le Canada et les États-Unis pour normaliser l'équipement, pour assurer la conservation?

M. Arkko: Non, pas en ce qui concerne cela, parce que c'est l'équipement utilisé dans

[Text]

ington State. I do not think there are quite the same regulations in Alaska, but in Washington State these are their regulations. We at one time did fish bigger gear; in Area 20 in particular we do fish a little larger size gear.

Mr. Perrault: There is no prohibition against Canadians employing the same type of gear, is there?

Mr. Arkko: Yes, there is. It is absolutely illegal. Inside the Gulf of Georgia you cannot have anything longer than 200 fathoms.

Mr. Perrault: It would seem logical in the interest of preserving an international resource of this kind that there should be attempts to standardize the equipment.

Mr. Arkko: If you are going to standardize, you would have to allow a sein fishery inside the Gulf, and I do not think anyone would really be in favour of that.

Mr. Perrault: No. What you would like to do, as you point out on page 2, is that you would like to have a no-fishing zone opposite Point Roberts.

Mr. Arkko: That is correct.

Mr. Perrault: There probably would be violent opposition from the American fishing industry.

Mr. Arkko: Perhaps you are aware that there is some talk of this little peninsula being made into an international park, and the only objection that I have heard so far is that there are American fishing interests there.

Mr. Perrault: Have the residents been asked yet whether they want this?

Mr. Arkko: I do not think there has been anything done on that question, although I have some Ladner clippings here about it.

The Chairman: Mr. Hogarth.

Mr. Hogarth: Are all the fish caught by the Americans off Point Roberts destined for the Fraser River run?

Mr. Arkko: Practically all, yes. The locality and the situation of that area—they are destined for Fraser River fish. The sockeye is moving in the other direction most of the time. It is coming from the American side this way. The stocks that we are mostly concerned with are the stocks that build up in the mouth of the Fraser River and go back over to the American side.

[Interpretation]

tout l'État du Washington. Je crois que les règlements sont différents en Alaska, mais dans le Washington, c'est la règle. Autrefois, on se servait de plus gros filets au Canada, et particulièrement dans le secteur 20, on le fait encore.

M. Perrault: Rien ne défend aux Canadiens d'employer le même équipement, donc?

M. Arkko: C'est illégal. A l'intérieur du golfe de Georgie, la limite de longueur est de 40 brasses.

M. Perrault: Il serait logique, pour préserver ces ressources internationales, d'essayer de normaliser les instruments de pêche.

M. Arkko: Si on les normalise, il faut permettre de pêcher à la seine dans le golfe, et personne ne permettrait cela.

M. Perrault: Non. Selon ce que vous dites à la page 2, vous voulez qu'on établisse une zone de pêche interdite au large de Point Roberts.

M. Arkko: C'est cela.

M. Perrault: Mais là vous allez probablement faire face à l'opposition des pêcheurs américains?

M. Arkko: Peut-être que vous êtes au courant, cette petite péninsule pourrait être transformée en parc international. La seule entrave, c'est que les Américains y font la pêche.

M. Perrault: Est-ce que les habitants ont été consultés?

M. Arkko: Je ne le crois pas, mais j'ai ici des coupures de journal de Ladner qui le mentionnent.

Le président: Monsieur Hogarth.

M. Hogarth: Est-ce que tout le poisson pêché à Point Roberts est destiné à remonter le Fraser?

M. Arkko: Oui, ils remontent presque tous le Fraser. Pour ce qui est du «sockeye», ces poissons se dirigent dans l'autre direction, dans la majorité des cas. Ils proviennent de la zone américaine. Ce qui nous intéresse le plus, c'est le poisson du Fraser qui se dirige du côté américain.

[Texte]

Mr. Hogarth: How is it possible to distinguish those from the legitimate American stock, if I may use that phrase.

Mr. Arkko: I think there has been tagging. That is an accepted practice in the industry, that they do tag and these fish will show up. You cannot tag every fish, but the fish do show up in these areas.

Mr. Hogarth: I appreciate that, but the gist of your brief leads me to believe that what you are objecting to in the main is that the American fishermen off Point Roberts are catching fish that are destined for the Fraser River and its tributaries to spawn. Is that correct?

Mr. Arkko: That is correct.

Mr. Hogarth: I take it from your brief also that the appearance of these fish off Point Roberts is a question of weather and tide. Is that correct?

Mr. Arkko: Yes, that is the main reason for the blowback situation. The migration of the sockeye and the pink is under an international agreement. We get 50 per cent; they get 50 per cent. We do not care how they catch them or where they catch them, but the Commission recognizes the fact that they could take more than their share or take fish that are needed for conservation purposes, and they close that area and they do not allow the Americans to fish there.

Mr. Hogarth: I see, thank you.

Mr. Crouse: My question deals with the legislation that was passed some time ago. And I want to ask the witness, will the implementation of the legislation passed in 1964, calling for the establishment of the territorial sea and the 12-mile fishing zone, have any effect whatever on this particular problem?

Mr. Arkko: No effect whatsoever.

Mr. Crouse: Will the establishment of the geographical co-ordinates and the drawing of baselines have any effect on this particular problem?

Mr. Arkko: No, because, you see, we have what they call surf lines here, lines drawn the whole length of the British Columbia coast that we cannot go over. In fact, it is commonly referred to as the tree line, so you can imagine how far up on the beach it is.

Mr. Crouse: It would appear then that the only real solution to this problem, which is an international one, is some discussion at the

[Interprétation]

M. Hogarth: Est-ce qu'il n'y a pas un moyen de déterminer qu'est-ce qui est américain de droit, si l'on peut dire?

M. Arkko: Oui, c'est la pratique dans l'industrie d'étiqueter des poissons. On ne peut pas étiqueter tous les poissons, mais on peut les retrouver dans ces parages.

M. Hogarth: Oui, je vois bien cela, mais votre mémoire, au fond, porte à croire que vous vous opposez surtout au fait que les Américains pêchent, au large de Point Roberts, du poisson qui se dirige vers le fleuve Fraser. Est-ce exact?

M. Arkko: C'est juste, oui.

M. Hogarth: D'après votre mémoire, je comprends également que l'apparition de ce poisson au large de Point Roberts dépend des marées et du temps, n'est-ce pas?

M. Arkko: Oui. C'est la raison du rejet par les vagues. Pour le « sockeye » et le saumon rose, des dispositions sont prévues dans l'accord international. Peu importe où et comment le poisson est pêché, nous partageons 50-50. La Commission admet que les Américains pourraient pêcher plus que leur part, plus qu'il n'est bon pour la conservation, et voilà pourquoi on ferme ce secteur.

M. Hogarth: Merci, monsieur le président.

M. Crouse: Ma question se rapporte à la loi adoptée il y a quelques temps. Est-ce que l'application de cette loi, adoptée en 1964, et exigeant l'établissement de la mer territoriale et de la limite de pêche de douze milles touche à cela?

M. Arkko: Pas du tout.

M. Crouse: Est-ce que l'établissement des coordonnées géographiques et le tracé de la ligne de base auront un effet?

M. Arkko: Non. Parce qu'il existe ce qu'on appelle la ligne de la marée en Colombie-Britannique, tout le long de la côte. Nous ne pouvons pas la dépasser. En fait, on l'appelle la ligne de la forêt, alors vous imaginez qu'elle remonte assez loin sur la plage!

M. Crouse: Par conséquent, il semble que la seule solution pour ce problème international serait des pourparlers internationaux entre

[Text]

federal level between Ottawa and Washington. Is this a correct assumption?

Mr. Arkko: Yes, I feel that this is the only way that it could be resolved.

Mr. Crouse: And your representations to date have brought no concrete assurance from the federal government that they will take action to alleviate this matter. Is this correct?

Mr. Arkko: No, not quite to that effect. Mr. Davis, the Minister, in his last correspondence on this, said that they would try to continue efforts to get the Americans to pull back their fleet from that area whenever there is a danger to our stocks. But it does not seem to happen. It is only in the fall that it seems to happen. We have a situation right now with the spring salmon where they go at it seven days a week. Not seven day a week, four days a week, rather.

Mr. Crouse: In your opinion this excessive fishing could well bring about a similar situation to the one brought about by our own native Canadians in excessively fishing the herring stocks. This could deplete the salmon runs in this area. Is this right?

Mr. Arkko: I would not say it could ever deplete the total salmon runs, but there might be a particular stock of some fish destined for some place that gets blown in there, and that could be wiped out.

Mr. Crouse: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): I wonder whether in discussing this geographically, the use of the Fisheries Department map at the back might help members to appreciate the areas that you are talking about.

Mr. Harold Wilcox (General Organizer, United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union): We are not allowed to go over the black line on the chart.

Mr. Harry Tangedal (Delegate, United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union): This is as far as we can go. The tree line goes from Cape Flattery to Bonilla Point and everything west of this is closed to netfishing, except in the fall when the fish go into this inlet. I have not fished there for 10 years and I do not think I will see it in a lifetime. We have been told there is no fish. So this is all closed to netfishing.

Mr. Crouse: It is closed to Canadians, is it?

Mr. Tangedal: Yes, to Canadians.

[Interpretation]

les gouvernements fédéraux de Washington et Ottawa? Ai-je raison?

M. Arkko: Oui. J'estime que c'est là la seule façon de le résoudre.

M. Crouse: Et vos demandes, jusqu'à maintenant, n'ont entraîné aucun résultat direct du gouvernement fédéral? Vous ne savez pas si le gouvernement fédéral prendra des mesures pour résoudre le problème?

M. Arkko: Non, ce n'est pas tout à fait ça. M. Davis, le ministre, dans sa dernière lettre à ce sujet, disait qu'il continuerait les efforts en vue de demander aux Américains de se retirer de cette zone de pêche chaque fois qu'il y a le danger que cette sorte de pêche diminue nos réserves. Cela ne se produit qu'à l'automne. Pour le moment, les Américains pêchent 4 jours par semaine.

M. Crouse: A votre sens, cette pêche excessive pourrait bien avoir les mêmes résultats que nous avons eu en pêchant le hareng en trop grande quantité, au Canada. Cela diminuerait les bancs de saumon.

M. Arkko: Je ne sais pas si on pourra jamais épuiser les bancs de saumon, mais il y a peut-être certaines espèces qui sont destinées à certains endroits, et qui y sont rejetées et qui pourraient être épuisées.

M. Crouse: Merci, monsieur le président.

M. Howard (Skeena): Je me demande, du point de vue géographique, si l'utilisation de la carte du ministère des Pêches pourrait vous aider?

M. Harold Wilcox (Organisateur général, United Fishermen and Allied Worker's Union): Nous ne pouvons pas franchir la ligne noire sur la carte.

M. Harry Tangedal (Délégué, United Fishermen and Allied Worker's Union): C'est notre limite. Cette ligne part du cap Flattery et se rend à la pointe Bonilla; tout ce qui est à l'ouest nous est interdit, sauf à l'automne quand le poisson entre dans la baie. Je n'y ai pas fait la pêche depuis dix ans, et je ne la ferai probablement jamais plus. On nous dit qu'il n'y a plus de poisson, alors, on ferme cette baie aux chalutiers.

M. Crouse: C'est fermé aux Canadiens?

M. Tangedal: Oui, aux Canadiens.

[Texte]

Mr. Arkko: Excuse me, if I may clarify that. That is salmon netfishing. You can go out there with other nets, but in salmon netfishing you cannot go beyond that line.

Mr. Crouse: And yet the Americans can fish both sides of that line with trollers. Is that correct?

Mr. Arkko: No, they have a similar line in Washington State, and Oregon and California. In Alaska, I think, it is stretched out a little further than with the other states.

The Chairman: Is that all, Mr. Crouse? I have Mr. Goode next on the list.

Mr. Goode: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. In your brief you stated that you fear the new fish-licensing program will create larger boats, or more improved boats, and that the capacity of the fishing fleet will increase rather than decrease. Would you agree that the government should promote a program of purchasing some of the Class A licensed boats in order to cut down the number in the fleet? Would you agree that this was a good thing?

Mr. Arkko: Any reduction in the fleet would be a good thing as far as I am concerned. There is just too much gear in the water. I think we recognize it, and I think the Minister recognizes it. Definitely there are too many boats, and that might be a way of resolving the problem, by buying those licences.

Mr. Goods: You do not oppose, then, the upgrading of the boats; you oppose the increased productivity of each boat when the fleet itself is not decreased.

Mr. Arkko: That is right. Take an old boat out of the Fraser River that has probably never fished anywhere else but in the Fraser River and is not capable of going out. When you put a \$20,000 to \$30,000 gillnet in its place, it has to go out there. There is no doubt about it; you have to go out where there is fish.

Mr. Goode: So the only solution to the problem, as you see it, would be the government stepping in and purchasing some of these older boats that could indeed be made over to have more capacity than they have now.

Mr. Arkko: Yes.

Mr. Goode: You mentioned fishlegging, which I understand means the native people selling their catch to persons who are not natives. I think this is what you call fishlegging.

[Interprétation]

M. Arkko: C'est la pêche du saumon au filet, si je puis préciser. On peut pêcher autrement, mais pas au filet, plus loin que cette ligne.

M. Crouse: Et pourtant, les Américains peuvent pêcher des deux côtés au chalut?

M. Arkko: Non, ce n'est pas vrai. Ils ont aussi une ligne, dans l'État de Washington, ainsi que de l'Orégon et de la Californie. En Alaska, on la pousse plus loin.

Le président: Monsieur Goode.

M. Goode: Merci, monsieur le président. Dans votre mémoire vous dites que vous craignez que le nouveau programme de permis n'entraîne de plus gros bateaux, de meilleurs bateaux, et que la capacité de pêche de la flotte augmentera au lieu de diminuer. Est-ce que vous pensez que le gouvernement devrait acheter certains bateaux de classe «A» pour diminuer le volume de la flotte? Est-ce que ce serait une bonne chose?

M. Arkko: Toute diminution de la flotte serait une bonne chose, quant à moi. Il y a tout simplement trop de navires sur l'eau. Le ministre le reconnaît, et vous aussi. Il y a trop de bateaux, et ce serait une façon de résoudre le problème: acheter les permis.

M. Goode: Vous ne vous opposez donc pas à l'amélioration des bateaux, mais vous vous opposez au rendement accru de chaque bateau quand la flotte n'est pas diminuée.

M. Arkko: Oui, c'est exact. Prenez un vieux bateau du fleuve Fraser qui n'a jamais pêché ailleurs que dans le Fraser et qui ne peut le remonter quand on y met des instruments de \$20,000 à \$30,000 dollars, il faut que le bateau remonte là où il y a du poisson. Il n'y a pas de doute là-dessus. Il faut qu'il aille où il y a du poisson.

M. Goode: La seule solution au problème, à votre avis, ce serait que le gouvernement s'en mêle et achète certains de ces vieux bateaux dont on pourrait augmenter le tonnage.

M. Arkko: Oui.

M. Goode: Vous avez parlé du «fishlegging», ce qui veut dire, je pense, que les aborigènes vendent leur prise à des étrangers. Je crois que c'est ce que vous appelez «fishlegging»?

[Text]

Mr. Arkko: Yes, it is similar to bootlegging.

Mr. Goode: Yes, that is right. Would you suggest, other than having more inspectors, that an increased fine be placed on persons caught buying fish from the native people?

Mr. Arkko: Yes, that is absolutely correct. I think that stiffer penalties must be imposed on people who are caught doing this. And this is why one of the recommendations reads:

3. Severe penalties be imposed on persons found assisting or abetting in the Indian Food Fisheries.

It should be amended there to read "for commercial purposes" after "Indian Food Fisheries".

Mr. Goode: Do you happen to know what the fine is right now?

Mr. Arkko: That depends on the judge.

Mr. Goode: I see, but is there any limit that you happen to know of?

Mr. Wilcox: It has gone up to \$1,000, but it could be \$50 too. It depends. This is why we have made the suggestion that they appoint a person to deal with all these cases and get acquainted with them, because a judge from Abbotts probably does not know one end of the fish from the other and he just uses his own discretion on many of these cases, and they can be very serious.

Mr. Goode: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Mr. Rose.

Mr. Rose: Mr. Chairman, I want to have the witness enlarge on this problem of fishlegging. How does the price of fresh salmon sold by a native Indian compare with that available through the normal channels, from a fishmarketing company?

Mr. Arkko: I think the general going price is \$1 a fish in the interior.

Mr. Rose: What do you charge?

Mr. Arkko: Twenty-five cents to one dollar for sockeye, for example.

Mr. Rose: Ten to twelve pounds?

Mr. Wilcox: No, six or seven pounds.

Mr. Rose: So it is about one third.

[Interpretation]

M. Arkko: Oui, c'est semblable au bootlegging, c'est une vente clandestine du poisson.

M. Goode: Oui, assurément. Proposeriez-vous en plus d'embaucher un plus grand nombre d'inspecteurs, d'augmenter l'amende pour les personnes surprises à acheter du poisson des autochtones?

M. Arkko: Oui cela serait plus juste. On devrait imposer des amendes plus sévères aux braconniers. Voilà pourquoi on propose que:

3. L'on prévoit des sanctions plus sévères à l'égard des personnes qui aident ou qui incitent les Indiens à pêcher.

On devrait ajouter «à des fins commerciales» à la fin de la phrase.

M. Goode: Est-ce que vous sauriez par hasard quelles sont les sanctions présentement?

M. Arkko: Ça dépend du juge.

M. Goode: Je vois, mais connaissez-vous la limite?

M. Wilcox: Elle peut aller maintenant jusqu'à \$1,000. Mais l'amende est le plus souvent de \$50. Cela dépend. Et c'est pourquoi nous préconisons qu'on désigne une personne qui s'occupe de tous ces cas et apprenne le règlement, car souvent un juge d'Abbotts ne peut différencier un poisson et un autre. Et il se sert simplement de son jugement de juge et l'applique sans pouvoir discrétionnaire. Cela peut devenir grave.

M. Goode: Merci beaucoup, monsieur le président.

Le président: Monsieur Rose.

M. Rose: Monsieur le président, je voudrais que le témoin revienne sur cette question de braconnage. Comment le prix du saumon frais vendu par un Indien de la région se compare-t-il à son prix commercial d'une poissonnerie?

M. Arkko: Généralement, c'est \$1 par poisson.

M. Rose: Que chargez-vous?

M. Arkko: Vingt-cinq cents à un dollar pour le «sockeye», par exemple.

M. Rose: De dix à douze livres?

M. Arkko: Non, de six à sept livres.

M. Rose: Donc, c'est environ le tiers du prix?

[Texte]

There is no commercial fishing above the Mission bridge as I understand it. Is the problem far greater in areas above the Mission bridge than below it?

Mr. Wilcox: Fishlegging? Oh, yes.

Mr. Rose: It is in the interior, Williams Lake, Chilkoot, and that area?

Mr. Arkko: That is right.

Mr. Rose: That is the problem. Are fresh salmon not available any other way to the residents of that area? Has your industry ever thought of putting up a sales agency to look after this demand in that area?

Mr. Wilcox: Well, there are trucks going out there that do deliver fish right in there. I think there is one person on Campbell Avenue that has three trucks that go up there steady. They are selling fish up there but it is from one of the small companies on Campbell Avenue. The fish are available but not at the price they want to pay. If there happens to be lots of fish they get it for two bits but if it becomes scarce they may have to pay \$2 for a fish. It just depends on the availability and the price.

Mr. Arkko: This problem has cropped up before. I think the main objection is that the fish spawn right up in the country where these people live and yet they cannot touch them. They are closed off beyond Mission.

Mr. Rose: The problem is more than just a matter of illegality. A problem of economics for the native fishermen in that area has forced them into this situation.

Thirty years ago there was a stream just west of Mission called Silver Creek which was a very proficient spawning ground. Are the other tributaries of the lower Fraser still productive or have they been destroyed as possible spawning grounds for Fraser fish?

Mr. Wilcox: It depends on the kind of fish. There are various species of fish. There are very few sockeye other than Pitt Lake that spawn below Mission bridge. One species goes into Pitt Lake. The ones we are talking about are the majority that go up to the upper Fraser. You do have chum salmon and pink salmon that spawn below the Mission bridge. It is pretty hard to define because they do spawn all over.

Mr. Rose: You stated a concern about transportation and shipping because of the possible problem resulting from the creation of the Roberts Bank port and the fishing cor-

[Interprétation]

Je crois savoir qu'il n'y a pas de pêche commerciale passé le pont Mission. Est-ce que le problème est plus aigu en aval qu'en amont?

M. Wilcox: Le braconnage? Ah oui.

M. Rose: Est-ce qu'on le pratique à l'intérieur, au lac Williams, à Chilkoot et dans cette région?

M. Arkko: Oui.

M. Rose: Voilà le problème. Est-ce que les habitants de la région ne peuvent pas obtenir du saumon frais d'autres façons?

M. Wilcox: Non. Il y a des camions qui vont livrer du poisson dans ces régions. Je crois que sur l'avenue Campbell, une personne a trois camions et il fait régulièrement de la livraison. Ils vendent du poisson, mais il provient d'une petite entreprise de l'avenue Campbell. On peut se procurer le poisson, mais pas au prix qu'ils veulent payer. S'il y a beaucoup de poisson, ils l'obtiennent pour deux bouchées de pain, mais s'il est rare, ils peuvent être obligés de payer jusqu'à \$2 par poisson. Cela est soumis au prix et à l'offre.

M. Arkko: Ce problème s'est déjà présenté. L'objection principale, c'est que le poisson va dans la région pour frayer et pourtant les gens ne peuvent pas y toucher. Ils sont retirés au-delà de Mission.

M. Rose: C'est plus qu'un problème d'illégalité. C'est un problème d'économie qui a poussé les pêcheurs autochtones de la région dans cette situation.

Il y a trente ans, il y avait un cours d'eau, appelé Silver Creek, où il y avait d'excellentes frayères à l'ouest de Mission. Est-ce que les autres tributaires du bas Fraser sont encore producteurs ou elles ont été détruites comme des frayères possibles du Fraser?

M. Wilcox: Ça dépend du genre de poisson. Il y a différentes espèces de poisson. Il y a très peu de sockeye ailleurs que dans le lac Pitt qui fraye en aval du pont Mission. Une espèce va dans le lac Pitt, ceux dont nous parlons représentent ceux du Fraser. Il y a le saumon-chien et le saumon-rose qui frayent en aval du pont. Il est très difficile de le préciser, parce qu'ils frayent partout.

M. Rose: Vous avez exprimé votre inquiétude à propos du transport et de l'expédition à cause du problème résultant de la création du port de Roberts Bank et du corridor de

[Text]

ridor. I would like you to enlarge on your concern. Perhaps you did not mean Roberts Bank.

[Interpretation]

pêche. J'aimerais que vous précisiez. Vous n'avez peut-être pas pensé à Roberts Bank.

Mr. Arkko: No, I do not believe I mentioned Roberts Bank.

M. Arkko: Je ne crois pas avoir mentionné Roberts Bank.

Mr. Rose: The Strait of Juan de Fuca?

M. Rose: Le détroit de Juan de Fuca?

Mr. Arkko: Yes, the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

M. Arkko: Oui.

Mr. Rose: Would you mind enlarging on that, sir.

M. Rose: Pourriez-vous préciser?

Mr. Arkko: I gathered from talking to the Area Director, Mr. Hurst, that they were thinking of only taking a mile or so from the beach, excluding us from that particular area and letting us have the outer part of the straits where the sports fishermen do not normally fish anyway because you are fairly far off shore in some of those places.

M. Arkko: Lors d'un entretien avec monsieur Hurst, le directeur régional, j'ai cru comprendre qu'ils pensaient prendre environ un mille de la plage, ce qui nous sépare de la région et qui nous laisse de l'autre côté du détroit, là où les pêcheurs ne pêchent généralement pas parce que vous êtes passablement éloigné dans quelques endroits.

Mr. Rose: My final question concerns licencing? Do you feel that there is going to be a greater investment in here because of the new licence regulations?

M. Rose: Une question finale à propos des permis. Vous croyez qu'il y aura plus de mise de fonds maintenant à cause du nouveau règlement concernant les permis?

Mr. Arkko: Yes.

M. Arkko: Oui.

Mr. Rose: Therefore productivity would actually fall then when you consider the investment related to the return.

M. Rose: Par conséquent, une baisse de la productivité s'ensuivrait si l'on tient compte des investissements par rapport aux recettes.

Mr. Arkko: Yes. You can expand to a certain extent or increase your productivity, but I think there must be an end to it.

M. Arkko: Oui. On peut s'étendre dans une certaine mesure ou augmenter sa productivité, mais ça ne peut pas aller indéfiniment.

Mr. Rose: No, but if you continue to invest and your catch is roughly the same your productivity is going to fall by definition, is that not so?

M. Rose: Non, mais si vous continuez à investir et que votre prise est à peu près la même, votre productivité va diminuer par définition, n'est-ce pas?

Mr. Arkko: Perhaps, but I do not quite catch the point.

M. Arkko: Peut-être, mais je ne comprends pas très bien ce que vous voulez dire.

Mr. Rose: If you spend \$50,000 to catch "x" number of fish compared to say spending \$100,000 on outfitting a boat for the same number of fish, then your productivity is going to fall.

M. Rose: Si vous dépensez \$50,000 pour pêcher un nombre «x» de poissons, de consacrer \$100,000 à équiper le bâtiment de pêche pour un même nombre de poissons, votre productivité s'abaissera.

Mr. Arkko: Yes, but I do not think I would invest another \$50,000 if I could not see myself able to increase my productivity.

M. Arkko: Oui, mais je n'investirai pas un autre \$50,000 si je ne vois pas les moyens d'augmenter la production.

Mr. Rose: You would be forced to this to maintain your licence.

M. Rose: Vous y serez forcé pour conserver votre permis?

Mr. Arkko: I think in that case, yes. To maintain your licence and to make a living in the industry you might have to invest more without even increasing your productivity just to stay on the same level.

M. Arkko: Dans ce cas, je crois que pour conserver le permis et pour gagner sa vie en investissant plus, il faudra peut-être augmenter les investissements pour rester au même niveau.

[Texte]

Mr. Rose: You see then a fewer number of higher priced boats operating in the industry in the future.

Mr. Arkko: Yes, I could see that, but I am not too much of an expert in this field of licencing.

Mr. Rose: Thank you.

The Chairman: Mr. Howard.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask Mr. Arkko and the other gentlemen if they are familiar with the situation that exists on Vancouver Island in the summertime whereby tourists with campers, trucks, cookers and small home-style canning operations...

Mr. Arkko: Around Campbell River?

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Yes, around Campbell River and Qualicum River. Ostensibly these are sports fishermen but in fact they are small scale commercial operators who catch and transport the catch in canned form back across to the States for a variety of purposes. Are you aware of the number of fish that might be involved? Do you know of any study that has been made in that connection?

Mr. Arkko: No, I have not. Do you have anything on that, Mr. Wilcox?

Mr. Wilcox: No, but I do know that it goes on to a great extent. I know of one individual who stayed there all summer and canned up almost a small trailer load. When we started to investigate it eased off a little, but it is continually going on all over the province actually.

Mr. Crouse: I have a supplementary question, Mr. Chairman. What efforts are made by the provincial people to investigate the sanitary methods under which this canning operation is conducted?

Mr. Wilcox: I am really not sure of that.

Mr. Crouse: Would this not be a provincial responsibility?

Mr. Arkko: The canning part comes under provincial jurisdiction, yes. I think some places are licenced by the provincial government as sports fish canneries. But this home cooked trailer stuff is not; that is strictly done by individuals.

Mr. Crouse: Would you say then, Mr. chairman, that this salmon is canned, not

[Interprétation]

M. Rose: De sorte qu'il y aura un nombre moins grand de bateaux plus chers, dans cette industrie à l'avenir.

M. Arkko: Oui, éventuellement, mais je ne suis pas expert dans le domaine des permis.

M. Rose: Merci.

Le président: Monsieur Howard.

M. Howard (Skeena): Monsieur le président, j'aimerais demander aux témoins s'ils ne sont pas au courant de la situation dans l'île de Vancouver, en été, où les touristes, avec caravanes, des camions, des poêles et de petites exploitations artisanales de mise en conserves...

M. Arkko: Près de Campbell River?

M. Howard (Skeena): Oui, près de Campbell River et de Qualicum River. Il est évident que, en fait, ce sont des pêcheurs sportifs, mais ce sont des pêcheurs de métier de petite échelle qui prennent des poissons et les transportent dans des conserves aux États-Unis pour diverses fins. Connaissez-vous le nombre de poissons qui pourraient y entrer? Connaissez-vous des études à ce sujet?

M. Arkko: Non. Avez-vous quelque chose là-dessus monsieur Wilcox.

M. Wilcox: Non mais je sais que ceci se fait dans une grande mesure. Je connais un individu qui y est resté tout l'été et qui avait des boîtes de conserve d'une petite remorque de cette façon-là. Quand on a commencé à examiner les affaires, cela a un peu diminué, mais cela continue dans toute la province.

M. Crouse: Une question complémentaire, monsieur le président. Quels efforts sont faits par les autorités provinciales en matière d'examen des conditions hygiéniques dans lesquelles l'opération est faite.

M. Wilcox: Je n'en suis pas certain.

M. Crouse: Est-ce que cela ne relèverait pas de la province?

M. Arkko: La mise en conserve de ce poisson relève de la province. Certains endroits sont autorisés par le gouvernement provincial, comme les conserveries de poisson, mais le poisson cuit artisanalement dans une remorque, relève d'un particulier.

M. Crouse: Diriez-vous alors que ce saumon est mis en conserve, non étiqueté, transporté

[Text]

labelled and then transported to the U.S. and sold under any label that may be obtained there?

Mr. Arkko: I do not think it is sold. I think most of that is for their own use and for their friends. I do not think it is ever labelled. It is not that type of an operation.

Mr. Crouse: Yet it is large enough to warrant sometimes a whole trailer load being canned and transported.

Mr. Arkko: That is only my idea.

Mr. Crouse: Might I suggest that this matter should be investigated by the provincial authorities, since under the Food and Drugs Act they would be canning it illegally if it is not properly canned under sanitary methods. This is a provincial responsibility.

Mr. Arkko: Yes.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Mr. Chairman, I am going to try to answer this by indirection, if I could. I doubt very much if the provincial government would be involved in it any more than they would be involved in looking into my home to see if we are canning fish in a sanitary or an unsanitary way—if it is for home consumption. I think we have gone around and around on this before in trying to deal with it and the reason that the provincial government has given for not becoming involved in this is that it is the individual's own activity.

Do you know if anybody on Vancouver Island, say the locals over there, have taken a more formal look at the situation to get a more definite indication of what is happening, other than just the general knowledge that it goes on fairly extensively but no number is attached to the amount of fish being lost?

Mr. Arkko: The only time that I recall anything to that effect was when it became a hot subject on one of the hot line shows here for two or three days a year ago. I have no idea of the number of fish involved.

The Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Howard. Mr. Perrault.

Mr. Perrault: I was going to ask the very same question as was asked by Mr. Howard. I was involved in that particular study and controversy at the time of that hot line show and I talked to the Minister of Recreation and Conservation in Victoria and to the Minister of Fisheries there. They both admit that a problem exists. I think, Mr. Chairman, that it

[Interpretation]

et vendu aux États-Unis avec une étiquette américaine?

M. Arkko: Je ne pense pas que ce soit vendu. C'est surtout pour leur propre utilisation et pour leurs amis. Je ne pense pas qu'ils soient étiquetés. Ce n'est pas ce genre d'exploitation.

M. Crouse: Et pourtant c'est assez grand pour remplir toute une remorque.

M. Arkko: C'est mon idée.

M. Crouse: Pourrais-je vous demander que cette question soit examinée par les compétences provinciales, étant donné qu'en vertu de la Loi sur les aliments et drogues, ils seraient dans l'illégalité, s'ils ne font pas la mise en conserve appropriée, dans des conditions sanitaires. Cela relève de la province.

M. Arkko: Oui.

M. Howard (Skeena): Monsieur le président, je vais essayer d'y répondre indirectement. Je doute que le gouvernement provincial s'en occupe plus qu'il ne s'occuperait de venir dans ma maison pour voir si nous mettons en conserve du poisson dans des conditions sanitaires ou non et destiné à la consommation personnelle. C'est une question à propos de laquelle nous avons tourné en rond pendant longtemps et la raison pour laquelle les autorités provinciales ne s'en occupent pas, c'est qu'il s'agit d'une activité personnelle.

Savez-vous si d'autres personnes de l'île de Vancouver ont examiné la situation d'un peu plus près pour mieux savoir ce qui se passe et non pas avoir une connaissance générale que ça se fait sur une échelle assez grande, mais on ne connaît pas le nombre de poissons qui sont perdus.

M. Arkko: La seule chose dont je me souviens, c'est que la question était assez brûlante lors d'une émission il y a deux ou trois ans. Je n'ai aucune idée du nombre de poissons impliqués.

Le président: Merci, monsieur Howard. monsieur Perrault.

M. Perrault: J'allais poser la même question. Je me suis occupé de cette étude au moment de cette émission, j'ai parlé avec le ministre des Loisirs et de la Conservation et au ministre des Pêches à Victoria. Ils ont tous deux admis que le problème existait. Monsieur le président, je crois qu'on a le sentiment que l'industrie touristique est très

[Texte]

really comes down to this—that there is a feeling that the tourism industry is very important, it earns a great many dollars for British Columbia and there is an attitude that we should not be too hasty about suggesting that we crack down on these fishleggers or fishing predators.

Has any attempt been made to measure the extent of the loss sustained by the industry each year because of these activities? It seems to me that if there are abuses and these abuses are continuing or even increasing then we should be prepared to take action, and if that means having more inspectors, more fisheries protection officers then there should be provincial-federal co-operation to make sure that this resource is not exploited.

Mr. Arkko: I will try to give you my feelings on it. I think the enforcement of it has been pretty severe. They have done a good job in the last couple of years. I think, there has been a cry that the pressure is too much on some of these individuals and they want laws passed or legislation enacted.

Mr. Perrault: You are not concerned about this then. It is not a major issue, as far as you are concerned?

Mr. Wilcox: I could answer it, Mr. Perrault, this way. A few years ago we did get a program under way which has started to work in the last two years. However, at the moment it is beginning to weaken. We hear all kinds of rumours of ways that it is weakening. One of the reasons is that one of the MLA's from Victoria has won another case as far as the Indians are concerned—that it is against the law to trespass on an Indian reserve. A lot of the inspectors are worried that if it is going to be law that they will not be able to go around these reserves and that these people will be free to participate more in this type of thing.

Mr. Perrault: You are talking about the Indian food fisheries aspect of this?

Mr. Wilcox: That is right.

Mr. Perrault: There are two aspects of this fishlegging which concerns me. There is a suggestion that the Indian people are guilty of selling to those who wish to distribute fish or fish products. I rather think it would have been a stronger position in this brief had there been proof produced and instances cited where this has occurred. I think it is unfair to the Indian people to make a blanket accusation without some pretty strong supporting evidence. I attended a meeting of Indian

[Interprétation]

importante, rapporte beaucoup de dollars à la province, et ils ont le sentiment qu'il ne faudrait pas se hâter de mettre fin à cette contrebande ou ce braconnage.

Est-ce qu'on a pris des mesures pour évaluer l'ampleur de ces pertes soutenues par l'industrie chaque année, parce qu'il me semble y avoir des abus qui continuent ou même augmentent. Nous devrions être prêts à prendre des mesures, et s'il faut plus d'inspecteurs, d'agents de la protection des pêches, il devrait alors y avoir une collaboration fédérale-provinciale qui s'assurerait que cette ressource n'est pas exploitée.

M. Arkko: Je vais essayer de vous dire ce que j'en pense. Je crois que sa mise en application a été assez grave. Ils ont fait un excellent travail ces dernières années. Je crois qu'il y a eu un cri à l'effet que la pression est trop forte sur certains individus et ils veulent que des mesures législatives soient adoptées ou mises en vigueur.

M. Perrault: Cette question ne vous inquiète pas beaucoup. Ce n'est pas une question très importante pour vous.

M. Wilcox: Je pourrais répondre de cette façon. Il y a quelques années nous avons lancé un programme qui a commencé à donner des résultats au cours des deux dernières années. Mais pour le moment, le tout commence à diminuer. Nous entendons toutes sortes de rumeurs à ce sujet. L'une des raisons vient du fait qu'un des députés provinciaux de Victoria a gagné une autre cause pour les Indiens à l'effet qu'il est illégal de traverser une réserve indienne. Un grand nombre d'inspecteurs ont peur que si la loi est mise en vigueur, ils ne pourront pas traverser les réserves, et qu'ils auront toute la liberté voulue pour prendre part à ce genre de choses.

M. Perrault: Vous parlez de la pêche de subsistance des Indiens?

M. Wilcox: C'est juste.

M. Perrault: Il y a deux aspects du braconnage qui m'intéresse. On a l'air de dire que les Indiens sont coupables de vendre aux personnes qui veulent distribuer du poisson et des dérivés du poisson. Je pense que si vous aviez apporté des preuves de ce que vous avancez, votre mémoire aurait beaucoup plus de poids. Il me semble injuste vis-à-vis des Indiens que vous énonciez une accusation globale sans de bonnes preuves. J'ai assisté à une réunion des chefs indiens

[Text]

chiefs up in the Fraser valley a few months ago and there is resentment on their part. Many of them think, and I think probably they have a good case, that they have been unfairly accused of activities with respect to this resource and they may not be necessarily the guilty parties at all.

Mr. Arkko: Well, there are a good many cases on record where the fish had come from. The natives are the only ones that can fish up there with nets, so that is the primary source from which these other people are getting the fish.

The Chairman: Mr. Hogarth on a supplementary.

Mr. Hogarth: On page 3 of your brief recommendation No. 3 reads,

3. Severe penalties be imposed on persons found assisting or abetting in the Indian Food Fisheries.

Would you not also extend that to the natives themselves, if they were abusing their privileges?

Mr. Wilcox: As I stated when I commenced, that should be amended because "for commercial purposes" should be added to the end of that paragraph.

Mr. Hogarth: Any persons, native or otherwise. If the natives abuse their privileges or persons assist or abet you are suggesting they should be severely penalized.

Mr. Wilcox: That is right.

Mr. Perrault: The sentence that I rather question is this:

...we do want to bring to your attention that some Native people are using this privilege for their own personal gain under the disguise of Indian food fisheries.

If proof exists with respect to this allegation then it should be provided to the Chairman of this Committee. I think that many Indian people would resent a blanket accusation of this kind without full supporting evidence. That is all I have to say.

The Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Perrault. Mr. Whelan.

Mr. Whelan: Mr. Chairman, I just wanted to ask one or two questions, the first one about sports fishermen. Do you think the

[Interpretation]

dans la vallée du Fraser, il y a quelques mois, et ils sont animés de ressentiment. Plusieurs d'entre eux pensent, et je crois qu'ils ont bien raison, qu'on les a accusés injustement d'activités relatives à l'exploitation de cette ressource et il se peut qu'ils ne soient pas du tout coupables.

M. Arkko: Il y a eu plusieurs cas sur le poisson. Seuls les Indiens peuvent y pêcher avec des filets, et ils constituent donc la seule source.

Le président: Une question complémentaire, monsieur Hogarth?

M. Hogarth: A la page 3 de votre mémoire, la recommandation n° 3 indique que: des peines sévères seront imposées aux personnes qui sont complices ou coupables dans les réserves indiennes.

Est-ce que cela serait appliqué aux indigènes s'ils abusaient de leurs privilèges?

M. Wilcox: J'ai dit au début qu'on devrait y apporter une modification, «à des fins commerciales» et l'ajouter à la fin de ce paragraphe.

M. Hogarth: Toutes les personnes, indiennes, ou autres. Si les indigènes abusent des privilèges, ou aident ou sont complices de personnes, vous prétendez qu'ils devraient faire l'objet de sanctions sévères.

M. Wilcox: C'est cela.

M. Perrault: Je mets en doute le fait que «nous voulons vous signaler que des indigènes profitent de ces privilèges à leurs fins personnelles sous le masque des pêches indiennes.» Si on arrive à prouver cette allégation, on devrait la fournir au président du comité, je crois que bon nombre d'Indiens répugneront à une accusation globale sans preuves suffisantes. C'est tout.

Le président: Merci, monsieur Perrault. Monsieur Whelan.

M. Whelan: Monsieur le président, je voudrais simplement poser quelques questions dont la première question s'adresse aux

[Texte]

sports fishermen should be licenced and, if so, what fee should they pay?

Mr. Arkko: As far as a sports fishing licence is concerned; yes, I think they should be licenced in tidal water. A fee perhaps of \$2 to \$5 would suffice.

Mr. Whelan: On page 2 of your brief you say that the new licencing program too will have an effect on this fishery. Do you feel that this result in a demand for new fishing boats?

Mr. Arkko: No, I would not say the demand is for new fishing boats, but the new fishing boats that were built this year are going to go to that area and boats partially under construction are going to be rushed through to have them ready for this coming year, and the biggest part of that fleet will show up in Area 20.

Mr. Whelan: Do you think that they knew we were going to licence the craft?

Mr. Arkko: No, I am not implying that, but once the announcement was made boats that were half finished or partially finished were completed.

Mr. Whelan: You say:

There will be a large increase in fleet size due to the building of replacement "A" category boats and the overall increase in new boats.

Mr. Arkko: Yes. A part of that is attributed to the fact that we had a relatively good salmon season last year.

Mr. Whelan: But that really has nothing to do with the licencing. You intimate that licencing is going to result in a demand for new boats. I would think it would be the other way around.

Mr. Arkko: I do not know, maybe I did not word it right. I know that fishermen who never fished there before have built new boats. They are all acquiring the type of gear to fish that particular area and the boats were designed for that purpose.

The Chairman: Mr. Borrie.

Mr. Borrie: Mr. Chairman, I would like to go back to Area 20. On the second page there is a notation that the Americans are in the process of developing a major fishing opera-

[Interprétation]

pêcheurs sportifs. Pensez-vous que les pêcheurs sportifs devraient être assujettis à des permis et alors combien devraient-ils payer?

M. Arkko: Oui, je crois que les pêcheurs sportifs devraient être assujettis à des permis de \$2 à \$5.

M. Whelan: A la page 2 de votre mémoire, vous dites que le nouveau programme de délivrance des permis aura un effet sur les pêches. Pensez-vous que cela créera une demande de nouveaux bateaux de pêche?

M. Arkko: Non. Je ne dirais pas qu'on demande de nouveaux bateaux de pêche, mais ceux qui ont été construits cette année vont aller dans ce secteur et les bateaux qui sont en voie de construction sont prévus pour la fin de l'année. La plus grande partie de ces bâtiments de pêche se trouvent dans la zone 20.

M. Whelan: Croyez-vous qu'ils savaient qu'on allait imposer des permis aux bateaux?

M. Arkko: Non, une fois qu'on en ait fait la déclaration, les navires qui étaient partiellement ou presque complètement construits ont été terminés.

M. Whelan: Vous dites qu'il y aura:

une augmentation considérable de l'envergure de la flotte en raison de la construction pour remplacer les bateaux de la catégorie «t» et de l'augmentation globale des nouveaux bateaux.

M. Arkko: Oui. Cela tient en partie du fait que nous avons eu une excellente saison de pêche au saumon l'an dernier.

M. Whelan: Mais cela n'a rien à voir avec la délivrance de permis. Vous dites que cela va créer une demande de nouveaux bateaux. J'ai l'impression que ce serait le contraire.

M. Arkko: Je ne sais pas. Je ne me suis peut-être pas bien exprimé. Je sais que des pêcheurs qui n'y avaient jamais fait de pêche auparavant ont construit des nouveaux bateaux. Ils se procurent tous les gréments nécessaires dans cette région et les navires sont conçus à cette fin.

Le président: Monsieur Borrie.

M. Borrie: Monsieur le président, j'aimerais revenir à la question de la zone 20. A la deuxième page, on fait remarquer que les Américains sont en train de mettre au point

[Text]

tion opposite this closed area. I wonder if you could point that out on the map for us.

Mr. Arkko: Yes. The boundary now is here. It is closed off here and this is the area that we can no longer fish. We pointed out, when they excluded us from this area, that we were leaving it open to the Americans. Large American operations have started right now in this area here opposite the closed area. This is partly because of the traffic pattern of steamships through the lines. Not only that, it gives them a good area to fish and the fish are free to move out of this area. They have a tendency to come this way and come back out here. When this fleet is not here it is naturally obvious that they are going to fish in that one and then you open the door for somebody to set up a Fishery right there.

Mr. Borrie: What would you expect to take out of that area if it were opened again to commercial fishermen? Would it be such an appreciable amount as to warrant reopening?

Mr. Arkko: It would because the migrating patterns of the fish are such that they come fairly close in on that particular stretch. When they took that away from us they might as well have taken the other half of the strait because that other half is a dead area. The fish are on the other side of the line, on the American side, and then they do come back over to the Canadian side.

Mr. Borrie: This area was closed purposely for sports fishing.

Mr. Arkko: That is correct. And not particularly for the salmon that we catch there, although we do catch the same stocks late in the year, but it was mostly coho fishery that the sports fishermen were concerned about. It is only for maybe three months of the year at the most that we do fish up in that strait there.

Mr. Borrie: It is not a conservation movement?

Mr. Arkko: No, it is in no way at all a conservation.

Mr. Borrie: On page 3 at the top, you mention here:

Any benefits gained by sports fishermen from the closure are far out-weighted by the harmful effects it has on the major commercial fishery in the area.

Do you mean the loss of revenue by the commercial fishermen?

[Interpretation]

une pêche importante près de cette région fermée. Pourriez-vous nous indiquer où est cette région sur la carte?

M. Arkko: Oui. La frontière est ici. C'est fermé en ce point et c'est la zone où la pêche est interdite dorénavant. Lorsqu'on nous a chassé de ce territoire, nous avons déclaré qu'ils en laissaient l'accès aux Américains. Ces derniers ont inauguré d'importantes exploitations près de cette zone fermée. Cela provient en partie du parcours des navires à vapeur dans cette ligne. En outre, cela leur donne un bon territoire pour pêcher et les poissons sont libres de sortir de cette zone. Ils ont tendance de venir de cette direction et de revenir ici. Quand la flotte n'est pas là, c'est qu'on est naturellement parti pêcher dans cette région, et ensuite vous laissez à quelqu'un l'occasion de pêcher en cet endroit.

M. Borrie: Que pensez-vous tirer de ce territoire s'il était ouvert de nouveau, aux pêcheurs commerciaux? Y en aurait-il un nombre suffisant pour en garantir la réouverture?

M. Arkko: Oui, parce que le trajet de migration du poisson passe tout près de cette zone. Lorsqu'on nous a retiré de cette zone, ils auraient aussi bien pu prendre l'autre moitié du détroit parce qu'une moitié est une région morte. Les poissons se trouvent de l'autre côté de la ligne sur le côté américain et ils reviennent ensuite sur le côté canadien.

M. Borrie: Cette région était interdite volontairement à la pêche sportive.

M. Arkko: C'est exact. Ceci ne s'applique pas particulièrement aux saumons que nous y prenons même si nous ne pêchons pas les mêmes poissons à la fin de l'année, mais, cela s'applique aux saumons argentés qui intéressent les pêcheurs. Nous n'y faisons la pêche que trois mois par année, et surtout dans ce détroit.

M. Borrie: Ce n'est pas du tout une question de conservation.

M. Arkko: Non, il n'est pas du tout question de conservation.

M. Borrie: Au début de la page 3 vous dites:

Tous les bénéfices retirés de la pêche sportive à cause de la fermeture sont réduits à cause des effets nocifs sur les principales pêches commerciales.

Parlez-vous de la perte de la pêche commerciale?

[Texte]

Mr. Arkko: Basically, yes. Mainly that is it.

Mr. Borrie: What would you figure the loss would be?

Mr. Arkko: I could not really answer it but I would estimate it would be as high as a quarter of our total.

Mr. Borrie: Of your total annual revenue?

Mr. Arkko: Yes, from that particular area 20.

Mr. Borrie: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Mr. Lundrigan?

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I could ask the witness first of all if he is a fisherman himself?

Mr. Arkko: Yes, I am.

Mr. Lundrigan: This question is not perhaps quite in order to the point that you would be able to reflect on it in depth. I am sticking right to the brief on this point. I think a lot of us have tended to stray a little bit. Do you think that we have been aggressive enough in our relations with the United States so far as the policy on conservation and so on is concerned, or do you think that may be a good bit of our policy is a reflection or an echo of an American policy?

Mr. Arkko: I do not quite know how to answer you. Could you repeat that question again, please?

Mr. Lundrigan: Yes. Do you think that we have been aggressive enough in our relations with the United States in having a Canadian fishing policy established, or have we allowed much of our interests to be dictated by strong American interests?

You have mentioned a point here, and basically the point you have raised is one which is of great interest to me because I feel in our region of Canada where we are prosecuting a fishery, the tariff relationships and the total international relationship with the United States has been a reflection of American policy. I sometimes thought that we have not been aggressive enough in trying to get agreement from the United States because there are other very strong industrial reasons why we should not push fishing interests to the point that I think we should.

Mr. Arkko: Yes, I agree with you there. I do not think that our policy is nearly aggressive enough when it comes to fisheries regulations. It seems to me that we get the dirty

[Interprétation]

M. Arkko: En fait, oui. C'est cela.

M. Borrie: Quelles seraient, d'après vous, les pertes?

M. Arkko: Je ne peux donner un chiffre précis mais j'ai l'impression que cela représentera environ le quart de notre total.

M. Borrie: Du revenu annuel total?

M. Arkko: Oui, pour le secteur 20.

M. Borrie: Merci beaucoup, monsieur le président.

Le président: M. Lundrigan?

M. Lundrigan: Monsieur le président, je me demande si je puis demander au témoin tout d'abord s'il est lui-même pêcheur?

M. Arkko: Oui, je le suis.

M. Lundrigan: Cette question ne touche pas peut-être les observations pour pouvoir les étudier en profondeur. Je m'en tiens au mémoire en ce moment. Je crois que nous avons eu tendance à nous en éloigner. Pensez-vous que notre politique avec les États-Unis a été assez militante en ce qui concerne la conservation ou croyez-vous que dans ce domaine, nous imitons un peu les Américains?

M. Arkko: Je ne sais pas comment vous répondre. Voulez-vous répéter la question, s'il vous plaît?

M. Lundrigan: Oui. Pensez-vous que notre politique a été assez militante avec les États-Unis pour fixer une politique canadienne de la pêche au nous avons-nous beaucoup laissé influencer par les Américains?

Vous avez soulevé une question qui m'intéresse beaucoup car j'estime que dans la région du Canada dont nous étudions la pêche, la question des rapports tarifaires, des relations avec les États-Unis du point de vue international est un simple reflet de la politique américaine. J'ai parfois l'impression que nous n'avons pas été tellement militants pour essayer de conclure un accord avec les États-Unis, parce qu'il y a bien d'autres raisons industrielles, pour lesquelles nous ne devrions pas considérer la pêche comme une chose aussi importante.

M. Arkko: Oui, je suis d'accord avec vous sur ce point. Je crois que notre politique n'a pas été assez militante, en ce qui concerne les règlements de pêche. Il me semble que nous

[Text]

end of the stick on any kind of fishing regulations or treaties with the United States.

Mr. Lundrigan: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: A supplementary Mr. Smith?

Mr. Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi): You complain about the Americans catching our fish, but is there not another side to the coin too? Do not Canadian fishermen catch some fish that are destined for American rivers?

Mr. Arkko: Yes, perhaps we do get a small amount but nothing in the relationship of what they take from us.

Mr. Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi): Is that so.

An hon. Member: How many do you get from Alaska?

Mr. Arkko: No, we do not get any of the Alaska fish, or very little.

The Chairman: Any further questions? Mr. Noble.

Mr. Noble: Mr. Chairman, from a conservation point of view I would like to ask the witness if, in his opinion, the dollar value of West Coast fisheries has fluctuated to any great extent during the past five years?

Mr. Arkko: Offhand I would say no, not really. We have had good years and bad years. Some years the conditions are such that the runs are coming. One year we might get a good run from natural reasons. It is not so much because of regulations or other factors that you have the good years and the bad years.

Mr. Noble: In your view then the fisheries here is holding its own? We are not using up a resource; we are not depleting it? It is continuing to hold its own?

Mr. Arkko: I would not know really if we are depleting it. I do not think we are depleting it. I think we might barely be holding our own.

Mr. Noble: Mr. Chairman, there was a press release made from the Department of Fisheries in Ottawa on April 17, and it states:

The federal fisheries department reports salmon fishermen in British Columbia landed a record 33,500,000 salmon during 1968 worth \$44,500,000, an improvement of \$6,000,000 over the 1967 catch. The total value of all fish landed in B.C., was

[Interpretation]

avons le mauvais mot dans tous les règlements et les traités que nous signons avec les États-Unis sur la pêche.

M. Lundrigan: Merci, monsieur le président.

Le président: Une question supplémentaire, monsieur Smith.

M. Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi): Vous vous plaignez du fait que les Américains viennent prendre nos poissons, mais y a-t-il un envers à la médaille? Les pêcheurs canadiens ne prennent-ils pas de poisson qui vont dans les fleuves américains?

M. Arkko: Oui, nous en capturons une faible quantité, mais rien qui ne soit comparable à ce que les Américains prennent chez nous.

M. Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi): Est-ce vrai?

Une voix: Combien en prenez-vous en Alaska?

M. Arkko: Nous n'en prenons pas ou très peu en Alaska.

Le président: Une question supplémentaire, monsieur Noble?

M. Noble: Monsieur le président, à propos de la conservation, j'aimerais demander au témoin si, à son avis, la valeur du dollar des pêcheries de la côte ouest a beaucoup fluctué au cours des cinq dernières années.

M. Arkko: De prime abord, je répondrais non pas vraiment. Nous avons eu des années grasses et des années maigres. A certains moments, il y a des montées. Une année, il peut y avoir une bonne montée à cause de raisons naturelles. Ce n'est pas à cause de règlement ou d'autres facteurs qu'il y a de bonnes ou de mauvaises années.

M. Noble: Alors, à votre avis, la pêche, cette année, est excellente? Nous n'épuisons pas une ressource; n'en abusons-nous pas? Est-elle toujours aussi bonne?

M. Arkko: J'ignore si nous sommes en train de l'épuiser. Je ne pense pas que nous sommes en train de l'épuiser. Je pense que nous y arrivons à peine.

M. Noble: Monsieur le président, le 17 avril, le ministère des Pêcheries d'Ottawa a émis un communiqué de presse qui disait:

Le ministère des Pêches et Forêts rapporte que les pêcheurs du saumon de la Colombie-Britannique ont pris 33,500,000 saumons en 1968, soit une valeur de \$44,500,000, une augmentation de \$6,000,000 par rapport à 1967. La valeur totale

[Texte]

\$56,000,000 nearly \$7,000,000 more than in the preceding year.

This would indicate that you are catching more fish now than you did before.

Mr. Arkko: In this particular year I think you can attribute the biggest increase to something that the department did not do. It was a natural occurrence. We had the biggest sockeye salmon fishing, I think, in history in one particular area of this coast. It was the River Smith Inlet area, and that makes the big difference there. However, there was nothing there that the fisheries did to help it along; I assure you of that.

Mr. Noble: Could you give any indication of why you had this big catch this particular year?

Mr. Arkko: There are pros and cons to it, but some of them attribute it to the strike that we had back in 1963. These were five-year fish resulting from that strike.

Mr. Noble: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Are there any others who wish to present questions? Mr. Crouse.

Mr. Crouse: I have just one question I would like to ask the witness. In his presentation to the Committee he has stated on page 3:

Another problem that has been growing with this "fish-legging" is the setting of nets and leaving them unattended for long periods, allowing the fish to die and become unusable.

Is it your considered opinion that this situation could be alleviated if it were possible to have fisheries guardians on this river at certain times of the year?

Mr. Arkko: There is no doubt that this happens when they are allowed to have set nets. If the situation is so that they can get rid of those fish they may pick them up, but if it is not they are left there. The fish consequently die and are of no use to anyone. The fisheries inspectors tell me that it is quite an occurrence to have these nets set and then never picked up again for weeks at a time. The fish that go into those nets just die off and rot. They are no good to anybody.

Mr. Crouse: Coming from the East Coast where salmon are a bit of a rarity I find it almost impossible to understand the thinking of anyone who would set a net where it could possibly become filled or half filled with

[Interprétation]

des pêcheries en Colombie-Britannique pour 1967 fut de \$56,000,000, soit près de \$7,000,000 de plus que l'année précédente.

Ceci indique que vous prenez plus de poissons cette année qu'auparavant.

M. Arkko: Je crois que cette année, on peut attribuer cette considérable augmentation à quelque chose que le Ministère n'a pas fait. Elle est due à un facteur naturel. Nous avons pris, à mon avis, les plus gros saumons sockeye de l'histoire dans une région particulière de la côte; la région de l'Inlet Smith a occasionné toute cette différence. Toutefois, le ministère des Pêches et Forêts n'a rien fait du tout pour améliorer la situation.

M. Noble: Pouvez-vous nous dire pourquoi il y a eu une prise si considérable cette année?

M. Arkko: Il y a des pour et des contre. Mais certains croient que cela est dû à la grève qu'il y a eu en 1963. Ce sont des poissons de cinq ans résultant de cette grève.

M. Noble: Merci, monsieur le président.

Le président: Y a-t-il quelqu'un d'autre qui désire poser des questions? Monsieur Crouse.

M. Crouse: Je voudrais simplement poser une question au témoin. Il a cité au Comité un passage de la page 3:

Un autre problème qui devient de plus en plus important est la course aux poissons qui consiste à placer des filets et à ne pas les surveiller pendant une longue période de sorte que les poissons meurent et deviennent inutilisables.

Pensez-vous qu'il serait possible de remédier à cette situation si des gardes-pêche surveillaient la rivière à certains moments de l'année?

M. Arkko: Cela se produit sans doute lorsque les pêcheurs peuvent placer leurs filets. S'ils peuvent se débarrasser des poissons, ils les ramasseront peut-être, sinon ils les laisseront là. Alors les poissons meurent et ne sont plus utiles à personne. Les inspecteurs me disent que cela se produit très souvent et que les pêcheurs ne retirent pas leurs filets durant des semaines. Les poissons qui s'y aventurent, y meurent et pourrissent. Ils sont alors inutilisables.

M. Crouse: Venant de la côte est où les saumons sont plutôt rares, j'ai peine à croire que quelqu'un puisse poser un filet qui puisse se remplir à moitié ou en entier de saumons et que personne ne se donne pas la peine

[Text]

salmon and then not go and pick it up or at least take the catch. This is an amazing statement to me coming from Nova Scotia.

Mr. Arkko: I think the fisheries inspectors here can verify it. I have seen it myself and I have heard a lot about it. In fact, they have even put a hook on the front of their bows so that they can pick these nets that are set. They are sunken nets. They are allowed to do that. They can set a net, and as long as they can identify it they can pick it up whenever they like.

Mr. Crouse: Mr. chairman, may I make a comment?

The Chairman: Yes.

Mr. Crouse: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. You could never catch a lobster by leaving the lobster trap in the water while it was filled with lobster. I was relating the one with the other.

Mr. Arkko: Yes, I quite see that, but it is a little different case. With a drift net you could not do that because it naturally would drift out to sea or become tangled up. However, with a set net you could leave it. You could come back to it. Fish could go into it in a fair amount.

Mr. Crouse: Thank you.

Mr. Tangedal: I just want to make one comment because I am a fisherman and I make my livelihood on the West Coast. I was on the committee when we talked to the Department of Fisheries about why they wanted to close this area. They closed off roughly 15 miles.

In the peak season there can be 500 gillnetters out there compared to the 2 or 3 dozen Americans. We have a problem of overcrowding. We cannot go west because the patrol boat is there. We have fog and a lot of difficulties. If we go over the line we are arrested and brought to court. There is always some innocent guy who gets caught with the ones who take advantage of this.

They took 15 miles off the east end of Sheringham. I was, in my opinion, led to believe they would not close this off. Half the fishermen are spread all over the coast. Then I heard they took it anyway. The main excuse at that time was that the sports fishermen complained that they had to put the gear down to 40 fathoms to catch a coho. My net only goes down 4 or 5 fathoms, and at that on Thursday I am high-tailing it home because it is closed. So you have Friday, Saturday and

[Interpretation]

d'aller recueillir sa prise. Pour un Canadian de la Nouvelle-Écosse, c'est une déclaration renversante.

M. Arkko: Je crois que les inspecteurs de la pêche pourraient témoigner de la véracité de cette assertion. J'en ai moi-même vu et j'en ai beaucoup entendu parler. De fait, ils ont même placé un crochet devant la proue pour retirer les filets qu'ils ont tendus. Ce sont des filets submergés. Ils ont la permission de faire cela. Ils peuvent tendre un filet en autant qu'ils peuvent le reconnaître. Ils peuvent les recueillir au moment où ils le désirent.

M. Crouse: Monsieur le président, puis-je faire un commentaire?

Le président: Oui.

M. Crouse: Merci, monsieur le président. Vous ne pouvez jamais capturer un homard en laissant dans l'eau les casiers lorsqu'ils sont remplis de homards. Je compare le homard au saumon.

M. Arkko: Je comprends très bien mais, c'est un cas un peu différent. Vous ne pouvez faire cela avec un filet traînant car il flotterait à dérive ou s'emmèlerait. Toutefois, vous pouvez laisser un filet fixe. Les poissons peuvent s'y prendre en grand nombre.

M. Crouse: Merci.

M. Tangedal: Je voudrais faire un commentaire car je suis un pêcheur et durant mon enfance, j'ai vécu sur la côte ouest. Je fais partie du comité qui s'est adressé au ministère des Pêches et Forêts au sujet de la fermeture de cette zone. On en a fermé environ 15 milles.

En saison, il y a 500 pêcheurs à l'araignée par rapport à une trentaine d'Américains. Il y a un problème de surpeuplement. Nous ne pouvons aller dans l'ouest car le bateau patrouilleur y est. Il y a de la brume et nous avons beaucoup de problèmes. Si nous dépassons la limite, on nous arrête et on nous accuse. Il y a toujours un innocent qui se laisse prendre et d'autres qui en profitent. Ils ont réduit de 15 milles la limite est de Sheringham. J'étais porté à croire qu'ils fermentaient cette région à la pêche. La moitié des pêcheurs habitent la côte. J'ai entendu dire qu'il l'avait pris de toute façon. La principale excuse à ce moment-là était que les fervents de la pêche sportive se plaignaient qu'il fallait tendre les filets à 45 brasses pour prendre le saumon argenté. Mon filet ne descend qu'à 4 ou 5 brasses et de plus, le jeudi je déguerpis parce que c'est fermé. Par conséquent, il

[Texte]

Sunday where there is not a commercial boat in sight.

What makes it bad now is that we cannot go any further west. The tide is always moving west. Those boats found good fishing there close to Sooke Harbour in the east end. Especially older fishermen with smaller boats could fish there. They are now being forced to go west, and the further west you go the rougher weather conditions you get and the competition gets unbearable.

Just imagine how it is when you come to the end of the line and you have to pull your net in, which is sometimes loaded with dogfish and fish which are a problem. Also, you might have salmon. If you do not get it in you are arrested and you have to go to court.

They took off 15 miles. They crowded an area already overcrowded. I speak personally for myself when I say I am looking for a ray of hope where they can open some areas or spread areas. I do not care what boat I have. I only get two days a week in one little area and you chop it off. You go out towards the middle of the strait and you have the American Coast Guard.

A friend of mine was arrested a couple of years ago in thick dense fog—he had no radar. I finally invested my savings on a radar, so I have not been pinched yet. Touch wood. He appealed it and it is still up, and in my opinion it was a very unfair deal. There was a little bit of dispute when the Canadian and American people got together. I will not go into detail.

To chop an area off is just like an old couple who were laying in bed. The blanket was too short, so the old man got an idea. He cut off the bottom end and he sewed it on the top end. However, the Department of Fisheries to please the sports fishermen who want to bring the coho up from 40 fathoms on a Sunday afternoon chopped the bottom end but did not sew it on the other end.

Personally, I would say it is more important to me to get some elbow room, because it is not a matter of experience or a good boat in this industry to help you. It is a matter of knowing. You have to go out and find a spot without cutting off your fellow fishermen. We have lost 15 miles of a good area where the sea is not so rough closer to the harbour, and they have not done nothing about it. At least

[Interprétation]

reste le vendredi, le samedi et le dimanche lorsqu'il n'y a pas de navires commerciaux en vue.

Ce qui nous embête maintenant, c'est que nous ne pouvons pas aller plus loin vers l'ouest. La marée se dirige toujours vers l'ouest. L'extrémité est de Sooke Harbour est un bon site pour la pêche. Les vieux pêcheurs avec de petites embarcations vont pêcher là-bas. Ils se voient maintenant forcés d'aller vers l'ouest, et, plus vous allez à l'ouest, plus le climat est dur—plus la concurrence devient insupportable.

Imaginez-vous les conditions lorsque vous arrivez à la limite et que vous devez retirer vos filets qui sont chargés de chiens de mer et de poissons qui nous donnent des problèmes. Vous pouvez aussi prendre des saumons. Si vous n'en prenez pas, vous pouvez être arrêtés et vous devez comparaître en jugement. Ils ont réduit la zone de 15 milles; ils ont surpeuplé une zone déjà surpeuplée. Je parle en mon nom personnel lorsque je dit que j'espère qu'ils exploitent ou qu'ils agrandissent certaines zones. Je ne me soucie pas de mon embarcation. Je n'ai que trois jours par semaine pour pêcher dans une petite zone que vous réduirez toujours. Vous allez vers le milieu du détroit et vous rencontrez les gardes-côtes américains.

Un de mes amis fut arrêté il y a environ deux ans lorsqu'il était dans une brume très épaisse—il n'avait pas de radar. Je me suis alors décidé à consacrer mes économies à l'achat d'un radar; je n'ai donc pas encore été pris, du moins pour le moment. Il a comparu en jugement et je crois que son affaire n'est pas réglée; ce fut un jugement non équitable. Il y a toujours de fortes discussions lorsque les Canadiens et les Américains se rencontrent. Je ne donnerai pas plus de détails là-dessus. Réduire une zone c'est comme ce qui se passe chez un vieux couple dans un lit. La couverture est trop petite alors le vieillard a une idée: il coupe le bout et le coud à la partie supérieure. Mais, le ministère des Pêches et Forêts pour plaire aux fervents de la pêche qui veulent faire monter les saumons argentés à 40 brasses le dimanche après-midi, réduit l'extrémité sans ajouter de partie supérieure.

A mon avis, il est plus important d'avoir une zone plus considérable parce qu'il n'est question d'expérience ou d'avoir une bonne embarcation pour vous aider dans cette industrie; c'est une question de connaissances. Vous devez chercher un endroit pour ne pas nuire au pêcheur voisin. Nous avons perdu 15 milles où les conditions étaient favorables et nous n'avons rien fait à ce sujet. Ils

[Text]

they could sew an end on the west end if they do not want to do it to the east end. They could please the sports fishermen and help the bona fide fisherman.

The Chairman: Mr. Lundrigan.

Mr. Lundrigan: I wonder if I could, at the risk of indecent exposure, cut a little bit out of the middle of the blanket and ask the two gentlemen how they would react to a suggestion that the interest rates on loans made available to fishermen should be pretty free, or do you think that there should be some obligation to have a fixed interest rate? I am asking this question realizing that it is not part of the brief but realizing too that we have three fishermen with us, and these are the people who will be effected by this kind of high cost of money.

Mr. Arkko: I do not like to comment too much on this. I was contemplating building a boat until Mr. Davis said, no, last year. You know how I feel about it. I did have an arrangement with a bank and it was at a pretty reasonable rate. However, I really do not know how it should be fixed, how it should be arrived at, and what rate of interest you should pay.

Mr. Whelan: May I ask a question, Mr. Chairman, of the three fishermen that are before the Committee now? They do not have to answer this if they do not want to. Do any one of you have a loan now and what interest rates are you paying?

Mr. Arkko: No, I have no loan right now. In fact, I am fishing for a co-op, and the only reason you can belong to it is that you cannot have any financial ties with a company, although they do advance us money for gear for the operation for that particular season.

Mr. Whelan: Do either of the other two members appearing have loans?

Mr. Tangedal: Yes, I was down there today and I owe them about \$4,500. That is gas coupons, nets, and so on. It is added on to it.

Mr. Whelan: What interest rate are you paying?

Mr. Tangedal: It is 8 per cent.

Mr. Whelan: 8 per cent.

The Chairman: Are there any further questions? Perhaps we could excuse these gentlemen, and I would like to thank them very much for the interesting brief and the forth-

[Interpretation]

pourraient au moins agrandir la zone du côté ouest si non celle du côté est. Ils pourraient plaire aux fervents de la pêche sportive et aider les pêcheurs de carrière.

Le président: Monsieur Lundrigan.

M. Lundrigan: Je me demande si l'on peut faire une incision au milieu de la couverture et demander à ces deux personnes quelles seraient leurs réactions si les taux d'intérêt des prêts aux pêcheurs devraient être libres ou croyez-vous qu'on devrait les obliger à avoir un taux d'intérêt fixe? Je pose cette question sachant que vous n'en parlez pas dans votre mémoire et sachant que nous avons trois pêcheurs avec nous qui seront touchés par le coût élevé de l'argent.

M. Arkko: Je n'aimerais pas faire de commentaires là-dessus. Je songeais à construire un navire jusqu'à ce que monsieur Davis m'ait dit non, l'an dernier. Vous savez ce que je pense à ce sujet. J'avais conclu un accord avec une banque et le taux d'intérêt était très raisonnable. Cependant, je ne sais pas vraiment comment pourrait-on les fixer et quel taux d'intérêt devrait-on payer.

M. Whelan: Puis-je poser une question, monsieur le président aux trois pêcheurs qui assistent à cette réunion du Comité? Ils n'ont pas à répondre s'il ne le veulent pas. Y en a-t-il un parmi vous, qui ayez contracté un emprunt et si oui, quel taux d'intérêt payez-vous?

M. Arkko: Non, je n'ai pas contracté de prêt à l'heure actuelle. En fait, je pêche pour une société; la seule condition d'appartenance à ce groupe est que n'ayez aucune relation financière avec une compagnie même s'ils nous prêtent l'argent pour acheter l'attirail et faire l'exploitation au cours de cette saison particulière.

M. Whelan: Est-ce que l'un des deux autres témoins a contracté un prêt?

M. Tangedal: Oui, je dois \$4,500 dollars. Il s'agit de bons pour l'essence, les filets, etc. C'est ajouté à cela.

M. Whelan: Quel taux d'intérêt payez-vous?

M. Tangedal: Je paie 8 p. 100.

M. Whelan: 8 p. 100.

Le président: Y a-t-il d'autres questions? Nous pouvons donc libérer nos témoins. Je tiens à les remercier pour leur mémoire très intéressant et pour leurs réponses spontanées.

[Texte]

right way in which you have answered the questions.

The next brief is by Balloon Transport Ltd. Balloon Transport Ltd. is represented by Mr. C. R. Matheson. Mr. Matheson.

Mr. C. R. Matheson (President, Balloon Transport Limited): I would like to read a two-page brief to the Committee.

Balloon Transport Ltd. is a Vancouver based company which is actively developing a new system of transportation.

The use of captive balloons to move materials and men over difficult terrain is a Canadian invention and development. It is the first major break-through in the transportation of logs since the nineteen-thirties, when the logging truck, the bulldozer, and the power saw were put to use in the industry.

More than 20 million acres of forest land in western North America are considered inaccessible by conventional harvesting methods. Much of this area will become accessible with the development of a new harvesting method—the balloon logging system—a quotation from *Production Analysis of Balloon Logging* by J. A. McIntosh of the *Forest Products Laboratory*, Vancouver, B.C. Canada.

Although the concept holds large economic advantages for Canada, and particularly British Columbia, none of the local forest industries nor related industries has contributed in any positive way to the development program. The Provincial Forest Service, which stands to gain more than any other single agency from the use of balloon logging, has contributed \$2,100 in reduced stumpage on a salvage logging area.

From 1961 to 1967, the entire cost of development of the concept was borne by private business men in Vancouver—an amount exceeding \$300,000. In 1967, the Department of Industry in Ottawa recognized the large potential advantages of the system and the need for quick action to help our small company to continue the development in face of what appeared to be overwhelming competition from the United States. Thus, in 1967, our company was successful in arranging a loan from the Department of Industry under its PAIT program (Program for the Advancement of Industrial Technology). Support was also obtained from the Federal Forest Products Laboratory, both in Ottawa and Vancouver. Under this program our company was able to design, build, and operate prototype components, which are so close to

[Interprétation]

Le mémoire suivant vient de la Balloon Transport Limited, qui est représentée par monsieur C. R. Matheson. Monsieur Matheson.

M. C. R. Matheson (Président de la Balloon Transport Limited): J'aimerais lire deux pages du mémoire présenté au Comité.

La société Balloon Transport Limited, dont le siège est à Vancouver, vise à mettre au point un nouveau mode de transport.

L'emploi de ballons fixes pour le transport de matériaux ou de la main-d'œuvre dans une région accidentée est une innovation d'origine canadienne. Il s'agit de la plus importante percée, en matière du transport des billes, depuis les années 30, alors que le camion à billes, le bulldozer et la scie mécanique firent leur apparition dans l'industrie.

«Dans l'Amérique du Nord occidentale, plus de 20 millions d'acres boisées sont dites inaccessibles, eu égard aux seules méthodes classiques d'exploitation. La majeure partie de ce territoire pourra être mise en valeur, grâce à une nouvelle technique, soit l'exploitation forestière au moyen de ballons». Ce passage est tiré d'un article intitulé: *Production Analysis of Balloon Logging*, par J. A. McIntosh, du Laboratoire des produits forestiers à Vancouver (C.-B.), au Canada.

Quoique cette méthode permette théoriquement d'entrevoir une foule d'avantages économiques pour le Canada, et surtout pour la Colombie-Britannique, aucune des industries forestières ou connexes de la région n'a concouru effectivement à sa mise au point. Pour sa part, la province, par l'entremise de ses services forestiers, qui bénéficieraient le plus d'une telle innovation, a contribué \$2,100 sous forme de réduction des droits de coupe dans un secteur de coupe accidentelle.

De 1961 à 1967, toutes les dépenses nécessaires à la concrétisation de ce principe innovateur, soit plus de \$300,000, ont été acquittées par des hommes d'affaires de Vancouver. Le ministère de l'Industrie, à Ottawa, s'est rendu compte, en 1967, des importants avantages que présentait pareille méthode d'exploitation, autant que de la nécessité d'agir rapidement afin de venir au secours d'une société modeste qui menaçait de sombrer sous le poids d'une vive concurrence américaine.

Nous avons donc réussi, cette année-là, à obtenir un prêt de la part du ministère susmentionné, au titre du programme pour l'avancement de la technologie (PAT). En outre, le personnel des laboratoires fédéraux des produits forestiers, à Ottawa et à Vancouver, nous a fourni son appui. En conséquence, nous avons pu concevoir, assembler et mettre

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commercial acceptance that our own company plans to operate one unit on a commercial operation close to Vancouver commencing next month.

We cannot speak highly enough of the excellent foresight, co-operation, patience, and capable business management of the PAIT program of the Department of Industry. It is estimated that by 1975, the balloon transport business in Canada could be turning over gross sales of \$50 million annually, and exporting saleable systems all over the world. Certainly, this is proof of money well spent on research and development.

Dr. O. M. Solandt, Chairman of the Science Council of Canada, in speaking at the University of British Columbia on Friday, March 14th, 1969, said, "It's fairly safe to say we're not doing enough industrial research in Canada. We're not carrying enough new ideas through to new products and new processes that are saleable. What Canada needs is more entrepreneurs willing to take a plunge with new ideas, and willing to maintain local ownership."

We feel that Balloon Transport Ltd. is doing all of these things mentioned by Dr. Solandt, but needs financial support to carry out the development. The Department of Industry, with its PAIT program, is the only agency in all Canada apparently capable of seeing the opportunity, and capable of backing up its interest with dollars at the right time. This should be encouraged on wider fronts.

The Financial Post of November 4th, 1967, explains why the U.S. economy is improving its performance and pulling ahead faster than Canada in this way. "The U.S. spends as much on research and development as it does on fixed capital. In Canada, capital outlays are ten times greater than research spending."

Certainly, no natural law exists to limit intelligence, ingenuity, and business acumen to an area south of the 49th Parallel. Then let us loyal Canadians, who have faith in our native ability and business capability, join hands with the best agencies to expand our economy. From our experience, the best agencies are our federal Departments of Industry and the Forestry Branch, Canada

[Interpretation]

en service des prototypes qui se rapprochent tellement des exigences de l'industrie que nous envisageons, le mois prochain, de faire commercialement usage d'un appareil dans un secteur situé près de Vancouver.

Nous ne pouvons tarir d'éloges à l'endroit des responsables du programme PAT, au ministère de l'Industrie, pour la clairvoyance, l'esprit de collaboration, la patience et l'aptitude aux affaires qu'ils ont si brillamment manifestés. En 1975, selon les estimations, l'industrie canadienne du transport par ballon atteindrait un chiffre brut de ventes de 50 millions de dollars l'an, outre qu'elle exporterait des appareils complets dans tous les coins de l'univers. En pareil cas, l'utilité des dépenses faites pour la recherche et le perfectionnement se révélerait incontestable.

Lors d'une allocution prononcée le 14 mars 1969, à l'Université de la Colombie-Britannique, le président du Conseil des Sciences du Canada, M. O. M. Solandt, a déclaré: «Peu de gens nieront qu'il ne se fait pas suffisamment de recherches industrielles au Canada. Trop peu souvent, les idées nouvelles se traduisent-elles en nouveaux produits ou procédés qu'il soit possible d'écouler. Ce qu'il nous faut, en ce moment, c'est des hommes à l'esprit à la fois inventif et aventurier, prêts à courir tous les risques et à promouvoir le commerce canadien local.»

La société Balloon Transport Limited remplit toutes ces conditions, à notre avis, mais elle a besoin d'un appui financier afin de pouvoir poursuivre son activité. Le ministère de l'Industrie, par l'entremise de son programme PAT, est le seul organisme au Canada, semble-t-il, qui veuille profiter d'une telle occasion et manifester son intérêt en lui fournissant des fonds en temps voulu. Il faudrait adopter la même démarche sur d'autres fronts importants.

Dans son numéro du 4 novembre 1967, le *Financial Post* a fait voir pourquoi l'économie américaine progresse et distance tellement celle du Canada. «Les États-Unis», dit-il, «dépensent autant pour la recherche et le perfectionnement que pour les immobilisations, tandis qu'au Canada, les investissements sont dix fois plus élevés que les sommes affectées à la recherche.»

L'intelligence, l'esprit d'invention et le sens des affaires ne sont pas l'apanage exclusif, certes, de nos voisins au sud du 49° parallèle. Alors, nous, loyaux Canadiens, qui avons confiance en nos talents et aptitudes naturels, concertons-nous avec les meilleurs organismes pour donner de l'expansion à notre économie. Pour nous, les meilleurs organismes sont, au gouvernement fédéral, le ministère de l'In-

[Texte]

Department of Fisheries and Forestry—particularly the Forest Management Institute and the Vancouver Forest Products Laboratory.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Thank you. Mr. Matheson, did you want to make any further comments?

Mr. Matheson: Having listened to some of the furore of the fisheries sessions here, I think you might be interested in what this balloon transport system will do. I list six things.

The system enables inaccessible timber to be logged. This will result in increased stumpage to the provincial government and an increase to the overall economy of Canada.

Secondly, it will reduce breakage of logs to practically zero.

Thirdly—and when I use the word “will”, we have already made provision for starting a will do so in the course of the next two weeks—it will eliminate the slash in streams, cutting out pollution entirely.

Fourthly, it enables one pass clean logging which will eliminate the slash burning problem.

Fifthly, it attracts the best loggers, because they are using half-inch chokers and they can rag the work.

Sixthly, it applies to other industries. The mining exploration industry has been in contact with us. We have been approached by a Montreal company which wants to unload ships in the Arctic, where these sit offshore half a mile and may have to wait for two or three weeks for the ice to go.

With balloon transport you can pick up a six-ton load, barrel it through the air at 40 miles per hour, and take it up a mile and a half in elevation—no problem at all. The system has tremendous potential, but it is very hard, in Canada, to develop new ideas.

Mr. McQuaid: Would it take the place of Prince Edward Island hog raising?

The Chairman: Before we proceed with the questioning I would like to welcome to the hearing Mr. Ron Basford, the Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs.

[Interprétation]

dustrie, la Direction des forêts du ministère des Pêches et Forêts et, en particulier, l'Institut de gestion sylvicole et le Laboratoire des produits forestiers, à Vancouver. Merci, monsieur le président.

Le président: Merci. Monsieur Matheson, avez-vous quelque chose à ajouter?

M. Matheson: Après avoir écouté certaines grandes manifestations d'enthousiasme au cours des séances sur les pêches, peut-être cela vous intéresserait-il de savoir ce qui fera ce système de transport par ballon. J'ai six choses à nommer.

Ce système permet de transporter le bois inaccessible. Cela aura pour résultat un accroissement du tronçonnage pour le gouvernement provincial et une augmentation pour l'ensemble de l'économie canadienne.

Deuxièmement, cela supprimera presque complètement la casse des billes.

Troisièmement—j'emploie le futur, mais en fait, nous avons déjà prévu de commencer ce genre de transport, et nous allons le faire dans les deux semaines à venir—cela éliminera les déchets d'abattage dans les cours d'eau, et supprimera ainsi complètement la pollution.

Quatrièmement, cela permet de tronçonner les billes proprement, et élimine ainsi le problème du boulage des déchets.

Cinquièmement, cela attire les meilleurs scieurs, car ils utilisent des nœuds coulants en câble métallique et ils peuvent accélérer le travail.

Sixièmement, cela s'applique à d'autres industries. L'industrie d'exploration minière s'est mise en rapport avec nous. Une entreprise de Montréal a fait appel à nous: elle veut décharger des navires dans l'Arctique, où ils doivent jeter l'ancre à un demi-mille du rivage et attendre parfois deux ou trois semaines que la glace disparaisse.

Avec le transport par ballon, on peut ramasser une cargaison de six tonnes, la transporter par air à 40 milles à l'heure, et la soulever à un mille et demi d'altitude sans aucune difficulté. Ce système offre des possibilités magnifiques, mais il est très difficile au Canada de faire accepter des idées nouvelles.

M. McQuaid: Est-ce que cela supplanterait l'élevage de porcs de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard?

Le président: Avant que nous ne passions aux questions, j'aimerais accueillir parmi nous M. Ronald Basford, ministre de la Consommation et des Corporations. J'ai sur ma

[Text]

I have the names of Mr. Whelan, Mr. Howard, Mr. St. Pierre, Mr. Rose, Mr. Hogarth, Mr. Crouse.

Mr. Whelan?

Mr. Whelan: My main question is: what was the interest rate which you paid on the loan from the Department?

Mr. Matheson: That has not as yet been established. We still have to arrange the repayment program. We are still, officially, in the midst of the program.

Mr. Whelan: You say it is very hard to create interest in new ideas and research. Is your idea not developed now, or do you feel there is a long way to go yet? It is here now, is it not?

Mr. Matheson: This is it. On the other hand, you cannot stand still in the face of the United States' snowing us under with dollar bills, you might say. In other words, the minute Britain developed the jet aeroplane, who took it and profited from its invention? It was not Great Britain; it was the United States.

Mr. Whelan: Having viewed, a few weeks ago, some of the operations at logging camps—particularly on Vancouver Island—I can see the great potential of this ballooning, though. There must be a tremendous saving. Is this not recognized by the logging industry and similar concerns?

Mr. Matheson: No, it is not, and that is why I said that nothing has been done. In other words, there is always a great time lag. If you own a 1917 white truck with hard tires, have no money to buy a brand new one, and must move two cords of wood somewhere, you are going to persevere with the old 1917 truck. This is the general attitude of the industry. I do not feel it is correct, but this is the situation.

Mr. Whelan: We have heard complaints from the fishermen that the spawning beds are frequently ruined by lumber interests, which take the gravel out of the beds and use them for the roadways. Are the trucking interests so great, do they have so much control, that your development would not go ahead?

Mr. Matheson: I do not think I would agree with that because I do not think there is any

[Interpretation]

liste les noms de M. Whelan, de M. Howard, de M. St-Pierre, de M. Rose, de M. Hogarth et de M. Crouse. Monsieur Whelan?

M. Whelan: Voici ma question principale: quel taux d'intérêt avez-vous payé sur le prêt que vous a accordé le Ministère?

M. Matheson: Ce taux n'a pas encore été fixé. Il nous faut encore organiser le programme de remboursement. Officiellement, nous en sommes toujours au milieu du programme.

M. Whelan: Vous dites qu'il est très difficile de soulever l'intérêt pour les idées nouvelles et les travaux de recherches. Estimez-vous que votre idée n'est pas encore au point et qu'il vous reste beaucoup à faire? Tout est déjà prévu, n'est-ce pas?

M. Matheson: Oui. D'autre part, on ne peut rester immobile et, se laisser inonder de dollars par les États-Unis. Autrement dit, la Grande-Bretagne, ce petit pays, a mis au point les avions à réaction. Mais qui a profité de l'invention? Pas la Grande-Bretagne, les États-Unis.

M. Whelan: Ayant observé, il y a quelques semaines, le travail qui se fait dans les camps de bûcherons—en particulier dans l'île de Vancouver—je me rends compte des grandes possibilités qu'offre le transport par ballon, toutefois. Cela doit permettre des économies considérables. Est-ce que l'industrie forestière et les autres industries intéressées ne s'en rendent pas compte?

M. Matheson: Non, c'est pourquoi j'ai dit que rien n'avait encore été fait. Autrement dit, il y a toujours un grand intervalle de temps. Si vous possédez un camion blanc de 1967 avec des pneus durs, que vous n'avez pas d'argent pour en acheter un nouveau et que vous deviez transporter deux cordées de bois quelque part, vous continuez à utiliser votre vieux camion de 1917. C'est l'attitude générale de l'industrie. J'estime que ces gens ont tort, mais telle est la situation.

M. Whelan: Nous avons entendu les pêcheurs se plaindre de ce que bien souvent les frayères étaient détruites par les entreprises forestières, qui enlèvent le gravier du lit des rivières et s'en servent sur les routes. Est-ce que les entreprises de camionnage sont si puissantes que vous ne pourriez pas donner suite à votre idée?

M. Matheson: Je ne dirais pas cela car je ne pense pas qu'il y ait de grande conspira-

[Texte]

great conspiracy. After all, you might say there was a conspiracy to keep the buggies going when Henry Ford invented the Model T.

Mr. Whelan: I can see the one terrific advantage of balloon transport. It would eliminate the necessity of building all these roads. Do you feel that this would be so?

Mr. Matheson: Absolutely. I just handed some additional information, written five years ago, to the Chairman. It was, in fact headed in that way. I said, "Why build expensive spur roads?" Our operations have been within the watershed of the greater Vancouver water district, where they insist on reducing their road program to a minimum. Furthermore they want us to get back as quickly as possible, relog areas that have already been logged, and reduce the slash so that it does not require to be burned.

Mr. Whelan: The main advantage of the proposed system that I can see is that it would leave our spawning beds intact. It would remove from the trucking companies the temptation of taking out of the streams the gravel from the spawning beds. We know of instances where our fishery officials have warned trucking companies to refrain from taking the gravel out of a stream bed, only to discover that the practice continued when the fishery officials disappeared. I can see, therefore, that balloon transport would have a tremendous advantage over the existing system.

One other question. Was the new scheme devised by the Thinkers Club, or something similar, out here?

Mr. Matheson: I think they accuse me of being a member. I have never attended a meeting. I think some of them are fine fellows. After all, we should all encourage anybody who is using his head.

On the other hand, we can all have terrific ideas, but if we do not implement them... That is why I said that this is a Canadian development. I went ahead on my own and I found out afterwards that it had been begun in Sweden, but what has been done there? Sweden spent a great deal of government money and then dropped the whole project. They said, "Oh, it does not work." This is reminiscent of the story told of Marconi. Someone once asked him, "How did you invent the wireless?" "Oh," he said, "I did not invent the wireless; but while everybody else was worrying about the things that

[Interprétation]

tion. Après tout, on pourrait dire qu'il y a eu une conspiration pour maintenir les charrettes au moment où Henry Ford a inventé sa première voiture.

M. Whelan: Je me rends compte de l'avantage énorme du transport par ballon. Cela éliminerait la nécessité de construire toutes ces routes. Estimez-vous qu'il en serait ainsi?

M. Matheson: Bien sûr. Je viens de donner au président des renseignements supplémentaires, préparés il y a cinq ans. Le document était en fait intitulé ainsi; je disais: «Pourquoi construire des routes d'embranchement coûteuses?» Notre activité s'est limitée au bassin des eaux territoriales du grand Vancouver, où l'on veut réduire le programme routier à un minimum. De plus, on veut que nous y retournions aussi vite que possible, que nous fassions une deuxième coupe dans les zones qui ont déjà été exploitées, et que nous réduisions les déchets afin qu'ils n'y aient pas à être brûlés.

M. Whelan: Le plus gros avantage que je vois au système proposé, c'est qu'il laisserait nos frayères intactes. Les entreprises de camionnage ne seraient plus tentées de retirer le gravier des cours d'eau dans les frayères. Il y a eu des cas où nos représentants du ministère des Pêches ont averti les entreprises de camionnage qu'elles ne devaient plus retirer le gravier du lit des cours d'eau, et ont découvert ensuite que la chose recommençait dès qu'ils avaient disparu. Je me rends bien compte, donc, que le transport par ballon présenterait un énorme avantages par rapport au système actuel.

Encore une question. Est-ce que le nouveau projet a été mis au point par le Club des penseurs, ou quelque chose du même genre ici?

M. Matheson: Je crois que l'on m'accuse d'en être membre. Je n'ai jamais assisté à une réunion. Je pense qu'il y a là des gens très bien. Après tout, nous devrions tous encourager quiconque se sert de son intelligence.

Par ailleurs, nous pouvons tous avoir d'excellentes idées, mais si nous ne les mettons pas en pratique... C'est pourquoi j'ai dit que c'était là une idée canadienne. Je me suis lancé de mon propre chef, et j'ai découvert par la suite que l'on avait commencé cela en Suède; mais qu'est-ce qu'on a fait là-bas? La Suède a dépensé beaucoup d'argent du gouvernement, puis a abandonné toute l'entreprise en disant que ça ne marchait pas. Cela me fait penser à l'anecdote que l'on raconte au sujet de Marconi. Quelqu'un lui avait demandé un jour: «Comment avez-vous inventé la télégraphie sans fil?» Il avait

[Text]

would not work, I was working with the components that would work."

Mr. Whelan: Just one further question. What do you want this Committee to do?

Mr. Matheson: All I want the Committee to do is to ensure that the livewire, far-sighted people in Ottawa continue to support research and development. It is criminal that a province which earns 50 cents on the dollar does no research in logging. You cannot compete against the United States, which is spending probably 200 times as much as we are on such research. It is like living next door to E. P. Taylor. I mean, how could I get ready to do my garden as well as he does when even the manure he gets from the horses would be better than what I could go out and buy.

Mr. Whelan: He feeds them better oats. This is a comment again on the Thinkers Club. One of the things that they stated was that they were going to drain Lake Erie and that was supposed to be new. I heard that when I was a little boy and that was quite a few years ago.

Mr. Matheson: Well let us face it, the balloon is 200 years old.

An hon. Member: Almost.

Mr. Matheson: That is right, 1783. Because your father and my father, you and I, spent several billions of dollars developing the fixed wing aeroplane, it does not prove that you cannot lift logs by balloon just as well as by automobile, wagon, barge, helicopter, hovercraft, or fixed wing aircraft. A balloon will lift them too—and there is the proof.

Mr. Whelan: I say once again that I think it has a tremendous potential.

The Chairman: Do you have any further questions? Well then, Mr. Howard.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): I think Mr. Whelan covered the point in which I was initially interested. Do you have a spare copy of this Production Analysis of Balloon Logging by McIntosh?

Mr. Matheson: I would be delighted. I have all kinds of them.

[Interpretation]

répondu: «Oh, je n'ai pas inventé la télégraphie sans fil, mais pendant que tous les autres s'inquiétaient de ce qui ne marcherait pas, je travaillais avec les éléments qui marcheraient.»

Mr. Whelan: Plus qu'une question. Que voulez-vous que ce Comité fasse?

Mr. Matheson: Tout ce que je veux que le Comité fasse, c'est s'assurer que les gens actifs et prévoyants à Ottawa continuent à appuyer la recherche et le développement. Il est criminel qu'une province qui gagne 50 cents sur chaque dollar ne se livre pas à des recherches sur l'industrie forestière. On ne peut soutenir la concurrence des États-Unis, qui dépensent sans doute 200 fois plus que nous pour la recherche. C'est comme si je vivais dans la maison voisine de celle de E.P. Taylor. Comment pourrais-je essayer d'avoir un jardin aussi beau que le sien, alors que même le fumier qu'il obtient de ses chevaux est meilleur que celui que je pourrais acheter.

M. Whelan: Il les nourrit avec de l'avoine de meilleure qualité. C'est là de nouveau une observation qui vise le Club des penseurs. Ils avaient déclaré, entre autres, qu'ils allaient assécher le Lac Érié, et c'était censé être quelque chose de nouveau. J'ai entendu dire cela quand j'étais petit, et il y a pas mal d'années de cela.

M. Matheson: Ne l'oublions pas, le ballon date de 200 ans.

Une voix: Presque.

M. Matheson: En effet, 1783. Ce n'est pas parce que votre père et le mien, et vous et moi, avons dépensé des milliards de dollars pour mettre au point l'avion à ailes fixes que l'on ne peut pas transporter des billes par ballon tout aussi bien que par automobile, par wagon, par barque, par hélicoptère, par aéroglisseur ou par avion à ailes fixes. Un ballon peut tout aussi bien les transporter et vous en avez la preuve.

M. Whelan: Je le répète, j'estime qu'il y a là des possibilités extraordinaires.

Le président: Avez-vous d'autres questions? Dans ce cas, à vous, monsieur Howard.

M. Howard (Skeena): Je crois que M. Whelan a déjà dit tout ce qu'il y avait à dire sur la question qui m'intéressait le plus. Avez-vous un autre exemplaire de cette Analyse de production du transport des billes par ballon faite par McIntosh?

M. Matheson: Avec plaisir. J'en ai tout un tas.

[Texte]

Mr. Howard (Skeena): As a former logger I would be interested—and I am sure other members of the Committee would—to learn whether or not you have arranged the loan with the Department.

Mr. Matheson: We have arranged it. It is just a matter...

Mr. Howard (Skeena):...of getting the money.

Mr. Matheson: In fact, they are seriously asking us if we cannot take a further step. In other words, they feel that we have done a tremendous job with what we already have.

There are other considerations—if the Committee will bear with me. I do not want to bore you, but only the first step has been taken—and can you imagine what this will do to the industry? Now the benefits are not going to be realised overnight, and this where we could spend money to good advantage. Much timberland in British Columbia and Alaska starts here at the salt water; and the rising terrain consists of rock, muskeg, rock, muskeg, rock, muskeg, rock, muskeg.

In consequence, the timber is not good quality either, and you cannot economically build a road through it. With a balloon, like the one you see on the wall there, we can reach out one mile, but with this system we could reach two to five miles with three men. We would get a larger balloon lifting a self-propelled carriage. I do not know about you fishermen, but we loggers shun the word electronics because I feel we have to have a man ride this car. Maybe the American Space Administration can finance an electronics that works, but we cannot. A self-propelled carriage lifted by a balloon raises the logs and pulls itself along a cable. This is ideal to cross the terrain. With three men then, from two to five miles can be covered. Neither a yarder nor a loader, nor a truck, nor a saw, nor any road is required. The logs can be picked up and deposited in the salt water—in all the inlets along British Columbia, Alaska, and Newfoundland, for that matter.

I hope that this answers your question, sir.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Virtually. I was wondering about this loan—that is where I started. You have arranged it, but you do not have the details the terms or anything of this nature?

[Interprétation]

M. Howard (Skeena): En tant qu'ancien exploitant forestier, j'aimerais savoir, de même, j'en suis certain, que les autres membres du Comité, si oui ou non vous avez obtenu le prêt du ministère.

M. Matheson: Oui, nous l'avons obtenu. Il ne reste plus qu'à...

M. Howard (Skeena): ...obtenir l'argent.

M Matheson: En fait, on nous demande sérieusement si nous ne pourrions pas aller jusqu'à l'étape suivante. Autrement dit, on estime que nous avons extrêmement bien réussi dans ce qui nous avons déjà fait. Il y a d'autres choses qui entrent en ligne de compte, si le Comité veut bien être patient avec moi. Je ne veux pas vous ennuyer, mais nous n'en sommes encore qu'à la première étape, et pouvez-vous imaginer les répercussions que cela va avoir sur l'industrie? Les bénéfices ne vont pas se faire du jour au lendemain, et c'est là que nous pourrions dépenser de l'argent à profit. Une grande partie des terres boisées de la Colombie-Britannique et de l'Alaska commence ici, à l'eau salée; et le terrain en élévation consiste de roche, de marécage, de roche, de marécage, de roche, de marécage.

En conséquence, le bois n'est pas de très bonne qualité, et il n'est pas rentable de construire une route qui traverse la région. Avec un ballon semblable à celui que vous voyez sur le mur, 1 mille, mais avec ce système, on peut atteindre entre 2 et 5 milles avec trois hommes. Il faudrait un plus gros ballon pour lever un wagon auto-propulseur. Je ne sais pas ce qu'en pensent les pêcheurs, mais les porteurs de bois évitent le terme électronique, parce que, je crois, nous devons avoir un homme pour conduire. Il est possible que l'*American Space Administration* puisse financer un appareil électronique qui fonctionne, mais nous ne le faisons pas. Un wagon auto-propulsé levé par un ballon élève des billots et s'achemine sur le câble. C'est un moyen idéal pour traverser le terrain avec trois hommes car on peut avancer de 2 à 5 milles. On n'a pas besoin de manœuvres, de camions, de routes, de scie ou de chargeur. Les billots sont saisis et déposés dans l'eau salée, dans toutes les anses le long de la Colombie-Britannique, Alaska et Terre-Neuve.

J'espère que cela répond à votre question, monsieur.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Éventuellement. A propos de l'emprunt qui m'a servi de point de départ, vous avez pris des dispositions, mais vous n'avez aucun détail aucune modalité ou autre chose de ce genre.

[Text]

Mr. Matheson: Oh, yes.

I am sorry I did not bring it. It is just a case of determining the actual terms of payment—whether we are going to make these over a period of five years, eight years, or two years. This will depend upon what our next step will be. Mr. Cuff of the Department of Industry is actually in town today, and we are working on that paper. As of this moment, though, we have not come to grips with the exact timing.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Or the amount?

Mr. Matheson: Oh, the amount. It is quite definite. We have \$134,560, but we had already previously raised \$150,000, and before that we spent another \$150,000 to take the risk out of it.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): So the time over which the loan will extend is not settled?

Mr. Matheson: Not settled.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Nor the interest rate?

Mr. Matheson: Nor the interest rate. There again, though, I think it will be normal bank rates—7½ per cent, or whatever the Bank of Canada says shall be paid.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Thank you.

The Chairman: Mr. Perrault.

Mr. Perrault: Mr. Chairman, I feel, at least in some measure, that my constituency is the Kitty Hawk of balloon logging in the world. By reason of explanation, Lynn Valley certainly was the site of some of your early experiments in this area, was it not?

Mr. Matheson: Seymour Valley.

Mr. Perrault: Seymout Valley—that is what I meant. It comprises a great part of my constituency.

I am interested in some of the statements in your brief, which I enjoyed very much, because it has such an optimistic and positive quality to it. I think it is commendable to listen to presentations of this kind. You make the statement:

...none of the local forest industries nor related industries has contributed in any positive way to the development program.

and you said later that it is criminal that no research in logging has taken place in British Columbia. Let me ask you. Did you go to the forest industries in B.C. and ask for their

[Interpretation]

M. Matheson: Oui. Je regrette de ne pas les avoir apporté. Il s'agit seulement de déterminer les modalités de paiement pour une période de 5, 8 ou 2 ans. Cela dépendra de notre prochaine décision. Monsieur Cuff du ministère de l'Industrie est en ville aujourd'hui, et nous étudions ce document. Pour l'instant, nous n'avons pas réussi à saisir le bon moment.

M. Howard (Skeena): Ou le montant?

M. Matheson: Oh! le montant est très défini. Nous avons \$134,560 mais nous avions recueilli \$150,000 auparavant et avant, nous avons déjà dépensé \$150,000 pour éloigner de tout risque.

M. Howard (Skeena): Donc, la durée de l'emprunt n'est pas encore déterminée?

M. Matheson: Non.

M. Howard (Skeena): Ni le taux d'intérêt?

M. Matheson: Non plus, même si je crois que ce sera le taux bancaire courant, soit 7 ½ p. 100 ou celui que le Banque du Canada fixera.

M. Howard (Skeena): Merci.

Le président: Monsieur Perrault.

M. Perrault: Monsieur le président, je pense que, dans une certaine mesure, ma circonscription est vraiment le centre des exploitations par ballon fixe au monde. A titre d'explication, Lynn Valley a naturellement été le siège des premières expériences dans ce domaine, n'est-ce pas?

M. Matheson: Seymour Valley.

M. Perrault: C'est ce que je voulais dire! Cela comprend une grande partie de ma circonscription. Je suis intéressé par quelques-unes des déclarations que vous faites dans votre mémoire, que j'ai eu beaucoup de plaisir à lire car on y trouve tellement d'optimisme. C'est magnifique de lire qu'aucune entreprise forestière locale ni entreprise connexe n'a contribué de façon positive au programme d'expansion et qui est criminel de ne faire aucune recherche sur l'exploitation forestière en Colombie-britannique. Puis-je poser cette question? Est-ce que vous avez demandé aux entreprises forestières de la Colombie-Britannique d'appuyer votre projet? Êtes-vous entré en contact avec eux?

[Texte]

support in the project? Did you make any direct approach to them?

Mr. Matheson: Oh, goodness, Mr. Perrault, I approached every one. I started on this in 1961 and I was scared to death...

Mr. Perrault: Were they skeptical of this development?

Mr. Matheson: Absolutely. They are still skeptical.

Mr. Perrault: They would not put any money in it at all?

Mr. Matheson: One company put some money into it against our advice, because we had taken the 1917 Model T with the hard tires into Seymour in 1963, at the expense of \$150,000, and proved that the system worked—just as the group of us here would have done if, in 1917, we had had to prove that you can move a load of fish on a wheeled vehicle. But you do not do that in 1963—particularly when you are competing against the United States.

In 1963 the United States forest service had a man at Okanagan Helicopters Ltd. whose sole job was to set up a laboratory in Seattle and find out how to log in Alaska as we were logging. He was told of what we were doing, looked at the operation for ten minutes, went into the nearest phone, phoned Washington direct, and said, "Look, stop the helicopter program. We have to adopt balloon logging." \$250,000 was immediately advanced—and this is why I say it is tough to be a Canadian.

Mr. Perrault: You are not too impressed with the spirit of adventure which motivates our forest industry in this country then?

Mr. Matheson: I am not. I think that it is, as I say, "criminal" that in this province, which earns 50c on the dollar, there is not even a research department.

Mr. Perrault: Well, we intend to ask the forest industry some questions about their theory in this tomorrow, I can assure you.

Mr. Matheson: Jolly good. I am all for it.

Mr. Perrault: Did you make this statement as well that the Provincial Forest Service has contributed only \$2,100 in reduced stumpage on a salvage logging area? That is a disgraceful figure. Is that a correct figure?

Mr. Matheson: That is a correct figure.

[Interprétation]

M. Matheson: Je les ai tous rencontrés. J'ai commencé en 1961 et j'avais peur ..

M. Perrault: Étaient-ils sceptiques?

M. Matheson: Naturellement. Ils le sont encore.

M. Perrault: Ils ne voudraient pas y investir de l'argent?

M. Matheson: Une compagnie a investi de l'argent malgré nos conseils, parce que nous avions amené le modèle T de 1917 avec des pneus durs dans Seymour en 1963, au coût de \$150,000 et nous avons prouvé que le système fonctionnait tout comme si en 1917 on avait dû prouver qu'il est possible de transporter une charge de poisson sur un véhicule à roues. Mais en 1963, cela ne se fait pas, en particulier lorsque vous faites concurrence aux États-Unis. En 1963, le service forestier américain avait envoyé un homme à *Okanagan Helicopters Ltd* dont l'unique travail était de créer un laboratoire à Seattle et de voir comment procéder à l'exploitation forestière en Alaska, comme nous le faisons. Il avait entendu parler de ce que nous faisons, il a examiné notre projet pendant 10 minutes, a téléphoné immédiatement Washington en disant «Arrêtez le programme d'hélicoptère, il faut adopter l'exploitation forestière ballon fixe». On m'a alors avancé \$250,000. Voilà pourquoi je dis qu'il est difficile d'être canadien.

M. Perrault: Vous n'êtes pas frappé par l'esprit d'aventure de notre industrie forestière?

M. Matheson: Non, j'ai utilisé le mot «criminel» parce que, dans cette province qui a 50% de revenus, il n'y a même pas de département de la recherche.

M. Perrault: Nous avons l'intention de poser quelques questions à l'industrie forestière sur leur théorie, demain. Je vous le promets.

M. Matheson: Très bien. Je suis tout à fait d'accord.

M. Perrault: Avez-vous dit aussi que le service forestier de la province n'a donné que \$2,100 pour réduire les déchets dans une région d'abattage? C'est honteux. Le chiffre est-il exact?

M. Matheson: Oui.

[Text]

Mr. Perrault: \$2,100.

Mr. Matheson: Yes. When I was up in a goat pasture on Seymour that no other system can rob, we took people over from the industry and they did not even know what they were looking at. They did not believe that it is a mile from the road up to the top of that ridge. They never had to walk it. It takes me two hours to do it, but I am out of shape. This is the sort of ignorance that exists.

Mr. Perrault: Do you feel again there is a lack of foresight there? Did somebody make a decision without even troubling to look at the operation?

Mr. Matheson: Absolutely. We are paying people in The Vancouver Club and the Panama City Club who will tell you that balloon logging will never work, but they did not even have the courage to get in their own automobile and drive up and look at it.

Mr. Perrault: Let me ask you this: as far as the reduced stumpage is concerned and this alarming statistic, did you seek a hearing before the legislative committee on forestry during the past session?

Mr. Matheson: No, I am sorry, I did not Mr. Perrault.

Mr. Perrault: I would suggest to you that this should be brought to the attention of the provincial legislature.

Mr. Matheson: I dare say that after you have tried a dozen times, you finally give up.

Mr. Perrault: You have kind words for the Department of Industry. However, I notice that on page 2 in one paragraph you say:

We feel that Balloon Transport Ltd. is doing all of these things mentioned by Dr. Solandt but needs financial support to carry out the development.

You are seeking further financial support then presumably?

Mr. Matheson: I think anybody who is trying to develop anything is always looking for more money.

Mr. Perrault: Have you made a specific request to the federal government for additional funds?

Mr. Matheson: We are doing that now, sir.

[Interpretation]

M. Perrault: \$2,100.

M. Matheson: Oui, j'étais dans un pâturage de chèvre à Seymour qu'aucun autre système ne peut voler. Nous avons pris des gens de l'industrie et ils ne savaient même pas ce qu'ils voyaient. Il ne croyaient pas qu'ils étaient à un mille de la route. Ils n'avaient jamais marché jusque là. Cela me prend 2 heures pour le faire, mais je ne suis pas en forme. C'est le genre d'ignorance crasse.

M. Perrault: Estimez-vous qu'il y a un manque de prévisions? Quelqu'un a-t-il pris une décision sans se donner la peine d'en examiner le fonctionnement?

M. Matheson: Oui. Nous payons des gens du *Vancouver Club* et du *Panama City Club* qui vous diront que l'exploitation à ballon fixe ne marchera jamais, mais ils n'ont même pas eu le courage d'aller sur les lieux pour voir ce qui se passait.

M. Perrault: Au sujet des souches et des chiffres alarmants que vous me donnez, est-ce que vous avez cherché à obtenir une audience auprès du comité des forêts au cours de la session?

M. Matheson: Non, monsieur Perrault.

M. Perrault: Ceci devrait être présenté à l'assemblée législative provinciale.

M. Matheson: Oui, je sais, mais après avoir frappé à la porte une demi-douzaine de fois sans réponse, on abandonne.

M. Perrault: Vous avez des mots gentils à l'endroit du ministère de l'Industrie. Toutefois, j'ai noté que dans un paragraphe, à la page 2, vous dites:

«La société *Balloon Transport Limited* remplit toutes ces conditions, à notre avis, mais elle a besoin d'un appui financier afin de pouvoir poursuivre son activité»

Vous cherchez plus de subventions, je suppose?

M. Matheson: J'estime que quiconque qui cherche à mettre au point quelque chose a toujours besoin de plus d'argent.

M. Perrault: Avez-vous demandé des fonds supplémentaires au gouvernement fédéral?

M. Matheson: C'est ce que nous faisons maintenant.

[Texte]

Mr. Perrault: You have already received in excess of \$100,000?

Mr. Matheson: Yes, \$134,560.

Mr. Perrault: How much more would you require, do you think, to carry out your final phase of research?

Mr. Matheson: In my spare time, after another meeting tonight, I may get around to that and I might know the figure tomorrow.

Mr. Perrault: Is there interest being expressed in the United States with respect to adapting this procedure in Oregon and Washington?

Mr. Matheson: Very much so. As I say, that happened in 1963. The U.S. Forest Service came and took very deliberate action. They raised the money to set up a whole establishment in Seattle in conjunction with the University of Washington and used their wind tunnel. They asked our permission. I had this patented, personally, in 19 countries throughout the free world. There again I speak of we Canadians who have faith in our ability. In other words, I knew that if I did not have enough faith to spend the last few dollars that was in the bank on the patents, I certainly could not go to Vancouver businessmen and ask them to put money into my company.

Mr. Perrault: You put your money where your faith was.

The Chairman: Mr. Perrault, your time has expired.

Mr. Perrault: Yes, I know, Mr. Chairman. I have just one final brief question requiring only a one-word answer.

The Chairman: Very well.

Mr. Perrault: You say that your company plans to operate one unit on a commercial operation close to Vancouver commencing next month. Where will that be?

Mr. Matheson: That will be at exactly the same place.

Mr. Perrault: At Seymour. Excellent. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Mr. St. Pierre.

Mr. St. Pierre: Mr. Chairman, I find that after three questioners I am still a little confused on some things. You have received \$134,000. The amount of interest you are to pay you do not know, or you have not received it?

[Interprétation]

M. Perrault: Et vous avez déjà reçu plus de \$100,000?

M. Matheson: Oui, nous avons déjà reçu \$134,560.

M. Perrault: Combien de plus vous faudrait-il?

M. Matheson: Dans mon temps libre, après une autre réunion ce soir, je pourrais trouver ce chiffre, pour demain.

M. Perrault: Est-ce que les États-Unis s'intéressent à l'adaptation de ce moyen de transport pour l'Oregon et le Washington?

M. Matheson: En effet. En 1963, le service des forêts américain a pris des mesures. On a accumulé des fonds pour établir un centre de recherches à Seattle, en collaboration avec l'Université de Washington, faisant usage de leur tunnel à air. On a demandé notre autorisation. J'ai fait breveter cette invention dans dix-huit pays du monde libre. Je parle de nous, des Canadiens qui ont foi dans leurs aptitudes. Autrement dit, si j'avais assez de confiance pour dépenser mon dernier cent pour l'obtention d'un brevet, je pouvais aller proposer aux hommes d'affaires de Vancouver d'investir dans ma compagnie.

M. Perrault: Vous avez investi dans votre confiance.

Le président: Monsieur Perrault, vous avez épuisé votre temps de parole.

M. Perrault: Je sais, mais une dernière question, monsieur le président, très courte. Elle n'exige qu'une réponse d'un seul mot.

Le président: Allez-y.

M. Perrault: Nous dites que votre compagnie doit faire fonctionner un ballon le mois prochain, près de Vancouver. Où est-ce?

M. Matheson: Au même endroit.

M. Perrault: A Seymour. Très bien. Merci beaucoup, monsieur le président.

Le président: Monsieur Saint-Pierre.

M. St. Pierre: Monsieur le président, je trouve qu'après trois séries de questions je suis encore confus. Vous avez reçu \$134,000. Le montant d'intérêt que vous devrez payer est-il inconnu, ou peut-être ne l'avez-vous pas reçu?

[Text]

Mr. Matheson: I think, sir, that the terms of repayment and the interest rate will have to be established when that phase of it comes about.

Mr. St. Pierre: You have received \$134,000?

Mr. Matheson: That is correct.

Mr. St. Pierre: Did the federal government not tell you how much they wanted in payment?

Mr. Matheson: I think at that time it was 6 per cent, but I do not think they would be pleased with that now. The bank rate has gone up. We are quite pleased to pay whatever the going bank rate is or whatever the Department suggests.

Mr. St. Pierre: That is a rather extraordinary way to get money. You do not have any idea of what you are going to have to pay in interest.

Mr. Hogarth: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order. I might be corrected, but I think a paid loan is made on the basis of research into a new idea or a new commodity, and that the government anticipates a repayment according to the success of the venture after that has been determined. Is that not so, witness?

Mr. Matheson: That is correct. In other words, if the venture proved no good, there was no payment whatsoever.

Mr. St. Pierre: The government is risking with you?

Mr. Matheson: The government is taking the risk.

Mr. St. Pierre: How much more money do you need?

Mr. Matheson: That is a tough one. It always comes back to the person who is doing it. I cannot answer that today; perhaps I could answer it tomorrow.

Mr. St. Pierre: Do you feel that the only logical source for this additional money is the federal government?

Mr. Matheson: I do not say it is the only logical source. I feel a province which earns 50 cents on the dollar from the forestry business should be actively in research and development. Whether we do it or who does it, I do not care, but I do feel that it should be being done. All I say is that I was not able to do it. I may be a poor salesman. A prophet is not without honour save in his own country. I

[Interpretation]

M. Matheson: Non. Les modalités de remboursement et le taux d'intérêt devront être fixés lorsque cette phase viendra.

M. St. Pierre: Mais vous avez reçu \$134,000?

M. Matheson: C'est juste.

M. St. Pierre: Est-ce que le gouvernement fédéral ne vous a pas dit combien serait le remboursement?

M. Matheson: Je crois qu'à ce moment-là c'était 6 p. 100, mais je ne pense pas qu'on serait satisfaits de cela maintenant. Le taux d'intérêt a augmenté. Nous sommes tout à fait satisfaits de payer le taux bancaire ou quel que soit le taux fixé par le ministère.

M. St. Pierre: C'est une façon assez extraordinaire d'obtenir des fonds. Vous ne savez pas quel sera l'intérêt.

M. Hogarth: Monsieur le président, j'invoque le Règlement. Je crois que les emprunts sont faits en fonction des recherches, sur une nouvelle idée ou un nouveau produit. Le gouvernement s'attend au remboursement conformément aux résultats de l'entreprise. Est-ce bien cela?

M. Matheson: Oui. Autrement dit, si cela ne réussit pas, nous n'avons rien à rembourser.

M. St. Pierre: Au fond le gouvernement court le risque avec vous?

M. Matheson: Oui.

M. St. Pierre: De combien d'argent de plus avez-vous besoin?

M. Matheson: C'est difficile à dire. Je ne peux pas répondre à cela aujourd'hui. Je pourrai répondre demain, peut-être.

M. St. Pierre: Vous pensez que la seule source logique de fonds additionnels est le gouvernement fédéral?

M. Matheson: Je ne dis pas que ce soit la seule source logique. Je dis que la province qui obtient 50 p. 100 de ses revenus de l'exploitation forestière devrait s'intéresser à la recherche. Que ce soit nous qui fassions cette recherche, ou d'autres, peu m'importe. Tout ce que je peux dire, c'est que je n'ai pas pu obtenir ces fonds. Je ne réussis peut-être pas à enthousiasmer mes compatriotes, mais le Con-

[Texte]

think the Council of Forest Industries should be doing something. In other words, in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, Abitibi Power & Paper Company Ltd., Canadian International Paper Company, Domtar Pulp & Paper Ltd., there is a group of...

Mr. St. Pierre: Yes, if I may interrupt, this leads directly into my next question which deals with your criticism of the B.C. forest industry. I think you agreed with Mr. Perrault that it lacks a spirit of adventure.

I would like to take your mind back to the development of water bombing in B.C. Are you familiar with the history of that?

Mr. Matheson: Yes, I am.

Mr. St. Pierre: This was done by a consortium of B.C. forest industries?

Mr. Matheson: Yes.

Mr. St. Pierre: With no government assistance, I believe.

Mr. Matheson: Yes, but was that not a matter of live or die? In other words, they had to come up with something.

Mr. St. Pierre: Was it not a pioneering effort on this continent?

Mr. Matheson: I do not know. I really do not know.

Mr. St. Pierre: It was carried out entirely by the B.C. forest industries?

Mr. Matheson: Yes.

Mr. St. Pierre: This was a very costly thing also; considerably more costly I believe than the figures you are dealing with here.

Mr. Matheson: This is the point.

Mr. St. Pierre: Why do you suppose they risked money there but are unanimously opposed to risking money in your operation?

Mr. Matheson: I have no way of knowing and I would think if you asked each one individually you would get that many different answers and probably none of them would be the real answer.

Mr. St. Pierre: Finally, how far are the Americans advanced? Is this now in commercial operation in the states?

Mr. Matheson: It is not in commercial operation in the states. They must have spent \$2 billion.

[Interprétation]

seil de l'industrie forestière devrait faire quelque chose. Autrement dit, dans l'Ontario et dans le Québec, dans l'Abitibi, les grosses entreprises forestières...

M. St. Pierre: Ceci nous amène à ma question suivante, qui se rapporte à votre critique de l'industrie forestière de Colombie-Britannique; elle manque d'esprit d'initiative, selon vous et comme disait M. Perrault. Vous souvenez-vous des bombardements d'eau, en Colombie-Britannique.

M. Matheson: Oui.

M. St. Pierre: Ceci a été mis au point par l'industrie forestière?

M. Matheson: Oui.

M. St. Pierre: Sans d'aide du gouvernement, je crois.

M. Matheson: Oui, mais c'était une question de vie ou de mort, il fallait trouver une solution.

M. St. Pierre: Est-ce que ce n'était pas une nouvelle initiative sur le continent?

M. Matheson: Je ne sais pas.

M. St. Pierre: Ceci a été réalisé entièrement par l'industrie forestière de Colombie-Britannique.

M. Matheson: Oui.

M. St. Pierre: C'était très cher, beaucoup plus cher que les chiffres que nous examinons maintenant.

M. Matheson: C'est ce qui en ressort.

M. St. Pierre: Pourquoi pensez-vous que l'industrie risque ces fonds pour cela et qu'elle s'est opposée à risquer des fonds dans votre entreprise?

M. Matheson: Je n'ai aucun moyen de la savoir, et je pense que si vous posez ces questions à chaque entreprise en particulier, vous obtiendrez des réponses différentes chaque fois.

M. St. Pierre: Est-ce que ceci est exploité commercialement aux États-Unis? Où en est-on dans ce pays?

M. Matheson: Ce n'est pas en exploitation commerciale aux États-Unis. On y a mis 2 milliards de dollars.

[Text]

Mr. St. Pierre: Without getting into a commercial operation?

Mr. Matheson: Without getting into a commercial operation.

Mr. St. Pierre: Do you think we might run into \$2 billion before we get a commercial operation?

Mr. Matheson: Not a chance. We are ready to go next week. The reason is that they had the wrong balloons, and this shows how we have to be very careful about big government and big business because the Goodyear Rubber Company just happen to have a Vee-Balloon. I went to see the Goodyear Rubber Company because I did not know they built balloons in England, and the Goodyear Rubber Company management said to the sales department, "The Vee-Balloon shall be the logging balloon".

If you can imagine taking two of your sailing boats that you have been talking about which are capable of going eight knots under full power, you bring them together at the noses, put a spar across the sterns and lash them so they are 45 degrees, and go ahead full bore on both motors, I will defy you to go eight knots. That is what they tried to do down there. They ended up with winches of 700 and 800 horsepower and they could not pull the balloon through the air. Just everything went wrong.

Mr. St. Pierre: Your operation is prepared to go into commercial operation immediately?

Mr. Matheson: That is correct.

Mr. St. Pierre: Why do you need more money?

Mr. Matheson: We need money because I would say that if we do not do the things as a Canadian company, we will be once again overwhelmed by the General Motors...

Mr. St. Pierre: What things, witness? The Americans have spent \$2 billion and have not been successful. What things must you do?

Mr. Matheson: We must do this thing, for instance. In other words, the research that has to go into that self-propelled carriage would be tremendous for Canada. For one thing, it would use the gas turbine engine which is built south of Montreal. There again nobody has put a gas turbine in the automobile that you and I drive yet and made it economically and commercially acceptable. So, in order to make this thing commercially

[Interpretation]

M. St. Pierre: Sans se lancer dans l'exploitation commerciale.

M. Matheson: Tout à fait.

M. St. Pierre: Aurons-nous à dépenser deux milliards avant de commencer l'exploitation commerciale?

M. Matheson: Non, pas du tout. Nous sommes prêts. En fait, les américains avaient le mauvais ballon. Voilà pourquoi il faut être très prudent à l'égard des gros gouvernements et des grandes entreprises. La *Goodyear Rubber Company* avait un ballon en «V». J'ai consulté la *Goodyear*, car je ne savais pas qu'elle fabriquait des ballons en Angleterre, et la direction de cette entreprise a décidé que le ballon en «V» serait celui dont l'industrie forestière se servirait. Ce ballon n'est tout simplement pas adapté à cet usage, car il consiste à réunir deux ballons, ce qui exige des treuils très puissants. Tout a fait défaut.

M. St. Pierre: Vous êtes disposé à vous lancer dans les exploitations commerciales immédiatement?

M. Matheson: Oui.

M. St. Pierre: Pourquoi avez-vous besoin de plus d'argent?

M. Matheson: Nous avons besoin davantage d'argent parce que si nous ne faisons pas les choses à titre de compagnie canadienne, une fois de plus nous serons submergés par la *General Motors*...

M. St. Pierre: Les Américains ont dépensé deux milliards et n'ont pas réussi. Qu'est-ce que vous devez faire?

M. Matheson: Les recherches à faire pour la mise au point de ce chariot à propulsion autonome seront onéreuses au Canada. Tout d'abord, on fera usage de la turbine à essence qu'on fabrique au sud de Montréal. Il n'existe encore aucune turbine à essence pour les voitures qui soit pratique et rentable. Il faut donc commencer tout de suite si nous voulons avoir des résultats d'ici quatre ans.

[Texte]

accessible three or four years from now, we should be doing it today.

Mr. St. Pierre: That completes my questioning, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Thank you, Mr. St. Pierre. Mr. Rose.

Mr. Rose: Mr. Chairman and Mr. Matheson, your testimony, sir, has an "they all laughed at Columbus" quality about it.

Mr. Matheson: I have been at something, sir, for eight years. Emerson said, "Nothing worthwhile was ever successful without enthusiasm".

Mr. Rose: Your appearance before this Committee is very interesting, but I have yet to find out, at least in my own mind, just what it is you want, besides perhaps exposing your idea and your research to a wider audience than you have perhaps been able to reach up to now.

Mr. Matheson: N, I would not say that, sir. Without any expenditure on our part we have had coverage in *Life* magazine and *Time* and we have been on the CBC. We have not sought any publicity whatsoever. The only thing that I want to get across is this one thing: From our experience the best agencies are branches of our federal Department of Industry and Forestry to develop new ideas in forestry. That is all I am saying.

Mr. Rose: You are really here to laud these particular departments for their support and interest in your new ideas?

Mr. Matheson: That is correct.

Mr. Rose: You mentioned also that you are ready to go. Do you actually have contracts for your type of operation? Do you have a market now?

Mr. Matheson: Yes, we do as a matter of fact, and we have markets from other parts of the world. In other words, tomorrow I will not be able to be here because there are American interests who are coming and they want to place orders for this for delivery in 1970.

Mr. Rose: You made quite a strong case, I felt, for the fact that we do very little research here, not only in forestry but in many other areas. Is it because a good number of our large industrial and primary products industries are controlled by American companies, and therefore, the research is done in the states rather than in Canada?

[Interprétation]

M. St. Pierre: Ceci met fin à mes questions, monsieur le président.

Le président: Monsieur Rose.

M. Rose: On a ri de Christophe Colomb.

M. Matheson: J'y ai travaillé pendant huit ans. Emerson disait que rien n'a jamais réussi sans enthousiasme.

M. Rose: Votre témoignage est très intéressant, mais je ne sais pas ce que vous voulez en plus d'avoir l'occasion d'afficher votre découverte devant un plus gros public.

M. Matheson: Je ne dirais pas cela. Sans que nous ayons déboursé un cent, on a parlé de nous dans des articles dans le *Life*, dans le *Time*; nous avons paru à Radio-Canada. Nous n'avons pas cherché la publicité. Je veux faire comprendre une chose, c'est que d'après notre expérience, nos meilleurs agents, ce sont le ministère de l'Industrie et le ministère des Forêts, en ce qui concerne la mise au point de nouvelles idées dans l'industrie forestière. C'est tout ce que j'ai à dire.

M. Rose: Par conséquent vous êtes ici pour louer ce ministère pour leur appui de votre initiative?

M. Matheson: C'est cela.

M. Rose: Et vous dites que vous êtes prêt à faire fonctionner votre invention. Est-ce que vous avez des contrats? Est-ce que vous avez un marché?

M. Matheson: Oui, nous avons des débouchés. Nous avons des débouchés dans d'autres parties du monde. Par exemple, demain je ne pourrai pas venir parce qu'un groupe d'Américains s'intéresse et voudrait la livraison d'un appareil en 1970.

M. Rose: Vous dites que nous faisons très peu de recherche non seulement dans l'industrie forestière, mais dans d'autres domaines. Est-ce que c'est parce qu'un grand nombre de nos grandes industries sont entre les mains d'entreprises américaines et que les recherches se font aux États-Unis plutôt qu'au Canada?

[Text]

Mr. Matheson: I do not know...

Mr. Rose: Sir, it takes large firms to indulge in this kind of investment and research, and most of the large firms that we have, certainly in the forest industries, and we learned this morning that this is true also of fishing and it is true of mining and oil... We can go right down the line. It appears to me that this is one of the inhibiting factors, and I wanted your comments on it.

Mr. Matheson: I do not know that I could honestly answer it. I have not done enough work in that field. However, I do feel that you cannot really call MacMillan and Bloedel a small company, or Crown Zellerbach Canada Ltd.—well, that is an American company. The only Canadian companies here are Canadian Forest Products and MacMillan Bloedel.

Mr. Rose: They are not doing the kind of research you think they should. What about safety? You mentioned five men involved in this operation. Has your technique through the balloon logging advanced to such an extent that you can ensure the safety of people operating these things?

Mr. Matheson: Let me answer in this way: This morning I met Robert Swanson who is the head of the commercial transport department in this province. I told him that I was appearing here and he said, "Well, one thing you can say is that the balloon transport system is approved by the Commercial Transport Department of the Province of British Columbia. All you have to do is read last night's paper and see that tugboats cannot even float after being built for several hundreds of years. I rode on your system and I will ride on it any day in the week".

Mr. Rose: Does this have any weather limitations?

Mr. Matheson: We have had no weather limitations other than heavy wet snow.

Mr. Rose: You can operate in all kinds of weather and wind conditions and all the rest of it?

Mr. Matheson: We logged in winds up to 65 miles an hour in north Vancouver and that is why our American cousins at the moment are dead in the water. They started out with this Vee-Balloon, they could not operate it in winds over 20 miles an hour, they swung the pendulum from the Vee-Balloon over to a great big sphere, and it cannot go in winds over 15 miles an hour. That is like saying, "I

[Interpretation]

M. Matheson: Je ne sais pas...

M. Rose: Il faut de grandes entreprises pour faire ce genre de recherche et d'investissement. Dans la plupart des grandes industries, dans le domaine du pétrole, des pêches, des mines, enfin partout, cela semble être le gros problème. Qu'en pensez-vous?

M. Matheson: Je ne sais pas si je peux répondre honnêtement. Je n'ai pas fait de travail dans ce domaine, mais j'estime qu'on ne peut pas dire que la *MacMillan Bloedel* est une petite entreprise. Au Canada, il n'y a que *MacMillan Bloedel* et *Canadian Forest Products*.

M. Rose: On ne fait pas la recherche selon vous, qu'on devrait faire. Et la sécurité? Vous avez parlé de cinq hommes. Est-ce que votre technique transport par ballon comporte certaines mesures qui puissent assurer tous les facteurs de sécurité aux usagers de ce dispositif?

M. Matheson: Ce matin, j'ai rencontré M. Robert Swanson, ministre des Transports commerciaux de la Colombie-Britannique. Je lui ai dit que je comparaisais ici et il m'a dit qu'une chose que je pourrais dire, c'est que le système de transport par ballon est approuvé par ce ministère. Suffit de lire le journal d'hier pour voir que les remorqueurs ne peuvent pas même flotter, après cent ans de mise au point. Le ministre a confiance en mon système.

M. Rose: Est-ce qu'il y a des limitations imposées par les intempéries?

M. Matheson: Seulement la neige mouillée, qui est lourde.

M. Rose: Vous pouvez faire fonctionner ces ballons dans toutes sortes de temps?

M. Matheson: Nous avons pu travailler malgré les vents de 60 milles à l'heure, à North Vancouver, voilà pourquoi les Américains sont battus à l'heure actuelle. Ils ont commencé avec un ballon en «V», ils ne pouvaient pas l'utiliser avec un vent de 20 milles; leur ballon sphérique ne peut pas résister à un vent de 15 milles à l'heure. C'est tout comme une auto qui ne peut servir les jours de pluie.

[Texte]

have a car that I cannot take out on rainy days".

Mr. Rose: My final question to the witness, Mr. Chairman, concerns the lift capacity of these balloons. Did you mention six tons?

Mr. Matheson: Yes. The balloons lift three tons statically; in other words, the straight lift of the gas.

Mr. Rose: I am sorry, I did not understand that.

Mr. Matheson: You then double it with the movement of the balloon through the air. If you will notice there, it is flying at about a 15 degree positive angle, so if you move it at speeds in excess of 30 miles an hour you pick up another three tons.

Mr. Rose: How does that relate in terms of number of logs?

The Chairman: Mr. Rose, your time is up.

Mr. Borrie: Mr. Chairman, would you permit a supplementary on the weather; just a short one?

The Chairman: A supplementary, Mr. Borrie.

Mr. Borrie: I wonder whether the witness would comment on storms and lightning? How does lightning affect your balloon operations?

Mr. Matheson: Lightning affects the balloon operations in this way: you get a lightning strike on Wednesday and your whole object is to get logs, so therefore you keep working until Saturday and Saturday you get a long ladder and you climb up on the balloon and you patch it. A real lightning strike that just lights the whole thing up like Granville Street puts a hole in the balloon about the size of a ballpoint pen. That is all. The gas does not leak out because it is not under pressure; it is just a big bag filled with helium.

Mr. Borrie: What about your guy wires?

Mr. Matheson: No problem.

Mr. Borrie: They are grounded?

Mr. Matheson: Yes.

The Chairman: I would just like to say that five members have indicated they want to question. We have one more brief to deal with today, so I would like to put the emphasis on brevity. Mr. Hogarth is next.

[Interprétation]

M. Rose: Ma dernière question au témoin, monsieur le président, se rapporte à la capacité de lever. Est-ce que vous avez mentionné 6 tonnes?

M. Matheson: Oui. Le ballon lève trois tonnes de façon statique.

M. Rose: Je n'ai pas compris cela.

M. Matheson: Puis on double la charge vu le déplacement du ballon dans l'air; il vole à un angle positif de 15 degrés, de sorte qu'il peut se charger de trois tonnes supplémentaires à plus de 15 milles à l'heure.

M. Rose: Et qu'est-ce que cela donne en ce qui concerne les billots?

Le président: Monsieur Rose, votre tour de parole est terminé.

M. Borrie: Monsieur le président, me permettez-vous de poser une question supplémentaire? Une question très courte d'ailleurs.

Le président: Allez-y, monsieur Borrie.

M. Borrie: Le témoin voudrait-il faire des commentaires sur les tempêtes et notamment sur les éclairs en ce qui concerne leur effet sur les ballons.

M. Matheson: L'éclair, si gros soit-il, ne peut faire qu'un trou de la grosseur d'une pointe stylo à bille dans le ballon, et ce n'est pas suffisant pour que tout le gaz s'échappe. Les réparations peuvent donc attendre quelques jours et l'exploitation n'est pas retardée.

M. Borrie: Et les câbles?

M. Matheson: Pas de problèmes.

M. Borrie: Il y a une mise à terre?

M. Matheson: Oui.

Le président: Cinq députés ont exprimé le désir de poser des questions. Il y a un autre mémoire qui va nous être présenté. J'aimerais donc mettre l'accent sur la brièveté. Monsieur Hogarth.

[Text]

Mr. Hogarth: Do you propose to have the Fraser Valley Indians fishing brief heard before we adjourn?

The Chairman: If there is time.

Mr. Hogarth: I see. Am I next in line?

The Chairman: That is right.

Mr. Hogarth: I will pass.

The Chairman: Mr. Crouse.

Mr. Crouse: Very briefly, Mr. Chairman, I am a bit confused but interested over the proposals. Are these balloons manned? And how are they operated?

Mr. Matheson: They are operated from a winch on the ground and really the basic part of the help from Ottawa was to develop this new winch. We had quite a struggle in order to get this winch developed. Man has been building winches for 50 years. What we needed was something entirely different. Logging, as you know, at the present is governed by sheer brute strength. You go out with heavy equipment and you grab onto this log and you drag it over everything by sheer strength; so you need heavy cable and a powerful, slow winch. We needed a racing car instead of a logging truck. There again was the inertia in industry. I am not being critical other than these are the facts of life, and if we in Canada cannot change and be ahead of these things we are going to be behind.

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, I have one other question. Are these balloons of any value in fighting a fire? I suppose they would be, but only in the area in which you are set up.

Mr. Matheson: That is correct. We have thought about it. For instance, below the lower black holes there, there is a water tank. In other words, there is a water tank two feet deep; the whole diameter of that thing. It has a hose on it, so if we had a fire anywhere in the area you would just hang the balloon at 600 feet and you would have all the pressure you could want and you would be there in two minutes.

Mr. Crouse: Have the logging companies indicated any interest in your company's product? Are they now using your service here in British Columbia?

Mr. Matheson: They have not used the service until right now when we said that we would contract for them. In other words, let us face it. Balloon transport was competing against the Caterpillar Tractor Company, Cummins Diesel of Canada Ltd. and Euclid.

[Interpretation]

M. Hogarth: Est-ce que vous comptez que nous entendions le mémoire sur la pêche des Indiens de la vallée du Fraser?

Le président: S'il y a le temps.

M. Hogarth: Je vois. C'est mon tour?

Le président: Oui.

M. Hogarth: Alors, je cède mon tour.

Le président: Monsieur Crouse.

M. Crouse: Je serai bref, monsieur le président. Je suis quelque peu confus mais je m'intéresse à ces propositions. Est-ce que ces ballons sont pilotés?

M. Matheson: Ils fonctionnent à partir d'un treuil, au sol. L'assistance que nous avons reçue d'Ottawa, c'est précisément de mettre au point ce nouveau treuil. Nous avons eu beaucoup de peine à faire cette mise au point. Ce qu'il nous fallait, c'était quelque chose de tout à fait différent. Comme vous le savez l'exploitation forestière, à l'heure actuelle, se fait simplement par la force. On se sert d'équipement très robuste, de la force de brute. Il faut de gros treuils, de gros câbles. Il nous fallait un treuil plus délicat. Je ne veux pas critiquer, mais le Canada doit progresser dans ce domaine.

M. Crouse: Une autre question, monsieur le président. Est-ce que ces ballons pourraient servir aussi à la lutte contre l'incendie? Je suppose que oui, mais seulement là où les ballons sont installés.

M. Matheson: Nous y avons songé. Avec un réservoir d'eau profond de deux pieds qui est muni d'un boyau, s'il y avait un feu dans la région, on n'aurait qu'à faire voler le ballon à 600 pieds, et on aurait toute la pression que l'on veut pour arroser l'incendie.

M. Crouse: Est-ce que les compagnies d'exploitation forestière sont intéressées à vos produits? Est-ce qu'ils utilisent vos services en Colombie-Britannique.

M. Matheson: On n'a pas utilisé nos services jusqu'à maintenant. Admettons-le, nous devons concurrencer avec la *Caterpillar Tractor*, la *Cummins Dieze* et la *Euclid*. Ces compagnies fabriquent l'équipement pour les entreprises d'exploitation forestière et il faut

[Texte]

They would build the machinery for our Canadian loggers and take them and say, "Would you like to try it once?"

Mr. Crouse: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Mr. Lundrigan.

Mr. Lundrigan: I just have one short question, Mr. Chairman. This one has been raised before but I want to get further reaction. The brief states:

We feel that Balloon Transport Ltd. is doing all of these things mentioned by Dr. Solandt but needs financial support to carry out the development.

I am all taken up with the enthusiasm of the witness. I like to see people with ideas and good concepts and finding new things and so on, but I find it a little amazing that you cannot put your finger on the kind of financial assistance you need because this is the kind of thing we have to have if we are going to make any recommendations in support of your concept. We want to know this and I am surprised that you do not have this kind of general information or cannot give us a "guesstimation" at least of what kind of assistance your company needs.

Mr. Matheson: I can give you all kinds of "Guesstimates". In fact, my life is "guesstimating." All I am saying is that perhaps you want something a little more accurate and I could give it in the next day or two because Mr. Cuff is here from Ottawa and this is our job.

Mr. Lundrigan: I would like to suggest that you get this sort of thing and submit it to the Department of Industry and see what reaction you get there. Then perhaps, there is the Committee as well.

The Chairman: Mr. Comeau.

Mr. Comeau: Mr. Chairman, I will be very brief. I have two questions. In your estimation what would be the cost to a company to operate such an operation?

Mr. Matheson: Do you mean the capital cost, sir, or the operating cost?

Mr. Comeau: The capital and operating cost as well.

Mr. Matheson: Let me put it this way: the brochure which I gave to the other gentleman there—regarding analysis made by the Federal Forest Products Laboratory—indicates that, with this system, you can log out 5,000 feet with the balloon equipment just as cheaply—as you could log out 600 feet with a

[Interprétation]

drait laisser à ces entreprises une occasion d'essayer le ballon.

Mr. Crouse: Merci, monsieur le président.

Le président: Monsieur Lundrigan.

Mr. Lundrigan: Une brève question. Elle a déjà été soulevée, mais je veux obtenir une petite explication. Le mémoire dit:

La société *Balloon Transport Limited* remplit toutes ces conditions, à notre avis, mais elle a besoin d'un appui financier afin de pouvoir poursuivre son activité.

Je suis tout à fait pris par l'enthousiasme du témoin. J'aime à voir des gens avec de bonnes idées, avec de nouveaux concepts, mais je trouve quelque peu étonnant qu'on ne puisse déterminer le genre d'assistance financière dont on a besoin, car c'est précisément ce qu'il nous faut si nous voulons formuler des recommandations pour appuyer vos idées. Je suis surpris que vous n'ayez pas ce genre d'information générale, que vous ne puissiez pas nous donner une vague idée de l'assistance dont votre compagnie a besoin.

Mr. Matheson: Je peux vous donner toutes sortes d'estimations. Tout ce que je dis, c'est que je suppose que vous voulez avoir quelque chose de précis. Je pourrais vous le transmettre dans une journée ou deux car M. Cuff d'Ottawa est à Vancouver et nous devons précisément en discuter.

Mr. Lundrigan: J'aimerais que vous présentiez ces données au ministère de l'Industrie, pour voir sa réaction, et puis au Comité également.

Le président: Monsieur Comeau.

Mr. Comeau: Monsieur le président, j'ai deux questions. Quel serait le coût, pour une compagnie, de l'exploitation d'un système de transport de ce genre?

Mr. Matheson: Vous voulez dire les immobilisations ou les frais de fonctionnement?

Mr. Comeau: Les deux.

Mr. Matheson: La brochure que j'ai donnée à l'autre personne, au sujet des analyses faites par le Laboratoire fédéral des produits forestiers indique que ce système de ballon permet d'assurer l'exploitation de 5,000 pieds carrés au même prix que 600 pieds carrés par un pylône d'acier. De plus, il n'est pas néces-

[Text]

steel spire. Moreover, you do not have to build the road.

Mr. Comeau: So it compares very well with other records in...

Mr. Matheson: Oh, very much so.

Mr. Comeau: ...and at the same time probably reaches inaccessible regions. I have another question. You mentioned that this system did not work in Sweden. Why did it not work there—why, nevertheless, are you so enthusiastic about it working here?

Mr. Matheson: It is like the little story which I told, about Marconi. The Swedes used a British barrage balloon which had drifted right over the North Sea from Britain during the war and landed in Sweden. I am accused of using very poor comparisons but the following illustration may help.

If you and I loaded some fish on a Model T Ford—sedan, for that matter—I do not think it would need much imagination on our part to realize that if the body were taken off and a big box put on it, we could take more fish. The addition of bigger tires, a bigger engine, and a bigger transmission would put us in the fish trucking business.

In Sweden, however, for some reason or other, they said: "Well, it did not work here because the balloon leaked helium".

Gentlemen, if, in the year 1969, we can send men to the moon, I am confident that we procure a balloon which we can put up in the air in February and never even look at until November.

Mr. Comeau: Why the lack of enthusiasm about this idea? This is apparently what happened, they gave it up for...

Mr. Matheson: I am sorry, I could not answer that, sir. Why does anyone start something and give up? I almost gave up this winter, but when the price of logs went from \$50 to \$150, and the phone started ringing, I could not be unenthusiastic.

The Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Comeau. Mr. McBride?

Mr. McBride: My questions were on weather. I will pass because they have been answered.

The Chairman: Mr. Beaudoin?

[Interpretation]

saire de construire une route.

M. Comeau: Par conséquent, cela se compare très bien à tout autre moyen d'exploitation...

M. Matheson: Oh oui, beaucoup.

M. Comeau: ...et rejoint aussi des régions inaccessibles. Vous nous avez dit que ce système n'avait pas donné de bons résultats en Suède. Pourquoi? Qu'est-ce qui n'allait pas en Suède, et pourquoi êtes-vous si enthousiastes ici.

M. Matheson: C'est comme l'histoire que j'ai racontée au sujet de Marconi. Les Suédois ont utilisé un ballon de barrage britannique, qui s'était envolé de Grande-Bretagne, au-dessus de la Mer du Nord, pendant la dernière guerre et qui avait abouti en Suède. On m'accuse de faire de piètres comparaisons. Mais voici un exemple pour aider à comprendre: si vous et moi nous chargions du poisson à bord d'une voiture Ford, modèle T ou sedan, je pense qu'il ne faut pas un grand effort d'imagination pour réaliser que, si vous enleviez la charpente et mettiez une grosse boîte, le chargement pourrait être beaucoup plus volumineux. Vous pourriez avoir des pneus plus larges, une transmission plus puissante et pourriez ainsi assurer le transport en gros du poisson. Mais en Suède, pour quelque raison, on a dit que cela n'a pas donné de bons résultats car de l'hélium s'échappait du ballon. En 1969, si nous pouvons envoyer des hommes à la lune, je suis sûr que nous pouvons avoir un ballon, que nous pourrions faire monter en février et ne pas avoir à nous en occuper avant novembre.

M. Comeau: Comment se fait-il qu'il n'y a pas eu beaucoup d'enthousiasme en Suède? On a abandonné le projet en raison de l'échappement de l'hélium.

M. Matheson: Je ne peux pas répondre à cette question. Pourquoi commence-t-on un projet et l'abandonne-t-on? J'ai presque abandonné le projet moi-même cet hiver, mais lorsque le prix des billes est passé de \$50 à \$150 et que le téléphone a commencé à sonner sans arrêt je n'ai pas pu me désintéresser de l'affaire.

Le président: Merci, monsieur Comeau. Monsieur McBride?

M. McBride: Mes questions se rapportaient au climat; je passe, je cède mon tour car on y a répondu.

Le président: Monsieur Beaudoin?

[Texte]

M. Beaudoin: Merci, monsieur le président. Je poserais juste...

M. Matheson: Je parle un peu, très peu.

M. Beaudoin: Merci. Juste une question au témoin. Combien coûte un équipement tel que celui que nous voyons sur le mur là, l'équipement complet?

Mr. Matheson: Somewhere between \$175,000 and \$200,000. In other words, not much more than a steel spire. A Washington track loader or a Skagit—what do they call it?—a grapple rider—cost \$175,000 to \$180,000.

M. Beaudoin: Et quel serait le coût d'opération à l'heure, le taux horaire?

Mr. Matheson: Operating cost per hour? Eight into 600—about \$70-odd dollars.

M. Beaudoin: Merci.

The Chairman: Are there any further questions?

Mr. Noble: I would just like to ask if the witness has any idea how many board-feet there would be in three tons? You say three tons would be a cargo?

Mr. Matheson: About 750 board-feet.

Mr. Noble: Seven-hundred and fifty?

Mr. Matheson: Yes. One thousand board-feet of British Columbia fir weighs about four tons. But, if you are interested, I have here pictures of logs that we have moved which are five feet on the bottom and 32 feet long. That was on a windy day.

Mr. Noble: You said something about "slash and fire." I do not understand what you meant by that.

Mr. Matheson: This system enables a choker to be put on a very small piece of wood. In other words, we are using only half-inch chokers, so that we can put them around these little pieces of wood. An inch and a quarter choker just will not bend around. Our system, however, enabled us to clean the thing right off—as clean as this floor.

Mr. Noble: You can take it right out of the woods?

Mr. Matheson: Correct, right through the air.

[Interprétation]

Mr. Beaudoin: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would just like to put—

Mr. Matheson: I speak a little, but very little.

Mr. Beaudoin: Thank you. I have a question which I would like to put to the witness. What would be the cost of the kind of equipment we see on that wall over there? What would be the cost of the complete equipment?

M. Matheson: Entre \$175,000 et \$200,000. Autrement dit, pas beaucoup plus qu'un pylone en acier. Un chargeur par camion, type Washington ou un «SKAGIT» coûte environ de \$175,000 à \$180,000.

Mr. Beaudoin: And what would be the operating cost per hour?

M. Matheson: Le coût d'opération à l'heure? Environ \$70.

Mr. Beaudoin: Thank you.

Le président: Est-ce que vous avez d'autres questions? Monsieur Noble?

M. Noble: Monsieur le président, j'aimerais demander au témoin s'il sait combien de pieds planches il y aurait dans trois tonnes? Vous dites que 3 tonnes constitueraient la cargaison.

M. Matheson: Environ 750 pieds planches.

M. Noble: 750?

M. Matheson: Oui, 1,000 pieds planches de conifères pèsent environ 4 tonnes. J'ai ici des photos de billes de 32 pieds de longueur que nous avons pu déplacer, et par une journée où il y avait beaucoup de vent.

M. Noble: Vous avez parlé de déchets, d'incendies, de feu: de quoi parliez-vous exactement? Je ne comprend pas bien ce que vous voulez dire par là.

M. Matheson: C'est que ce système nous permet de passer un nœud coulant autour d'une très petite pièce de bois, nous n'utilisons que des câbles d'un demi-pouce car si vous vous servez d'un câble d'un pouce et quart, on ne pourra pas l'ajuster autour de la bille. Par cette méthode nous pouvons nettoyer complètement la place, et évacuer tous les déchets de l'exploitation.

M. Noble: Vous pouvez tout sortir des bois?

M. Matheson: Oui, par la voie des airs.

[Text]

The Chairman: Are there any further questions? If not, we wish to thank Mr. Matheson for a very interesting presentation.

I will now call Mr. Benjamin Paul to the Chair to present the Fraser Valley Indians Fishing Brief. We will now hear the brief read by Mr. Benjamin Paul.

Mr. Benjamin Paul (Fraser Valley Indians):

At this time I wish to welcome the opportunity to speak to you gentlemen this afternoon. On my right I have the . . . Chief Albert Douglas. My name is Benjamin Paul, the executive director of the confederation. I would say that it is, indeed, welcome to have such a gathering here this afternoon to listen to our disputation as regards our Indian aboriginal rights. As the executive director, I wish to emphasize, on behalf of the Committee, that we are very concerned—concerned to the extent that we will do everything in our power—to protect our hereditary and aboriginal rights.

I would like to draw to your attention—to the ministers here present—that protection of aboriginal rights is part and parcel of unsurrendered title. For those of you who are not familiar with this, we, in British Columbia, consider ourselves in a unique position because at no time has there ever been any surrender of title. This is why I say that until such time as the federal government will recognize the Indians' title—their right become legal entities—we will continue to struggle in this regard.

I would also suggest that when those in authority can produce documented evidence to show that they have justly compensated the Indians of British Columbia, then we, the Indians of British Columbia, will be prepared to discuss with them any pertinent business with regard to the conservation of fish and game. Until such time as such evidence is produced, we will continue to hunt fish and game for food.

The issues state quite emphatically that the Indians of the Fraser Valley are in complete disagreement with the closures which are being imposed indiscriminately by the Department of Fisheries. These constitute an infringement of aboriginal hereditary rights to hunt and fish for food. We want our hereditary rights to be recognized, and not usurped by Orders in Council, either provincially or federally. To the Indians of British Columbia this type of procedure is dictatorial and discriminatory. We want our aboriginal rights to be recognized as legal entities in every court of law—not superseded by a list

[Interpretation]

Le président: Y a-t-il d'autres questions? Non? Dans ce cas je voudrais remercier M. Matheson pour son très intéressant exposé.

J'invite maintenant M. Benjamin Paul à prendre la parole et à nous présenter le mémoire des pêcheurs indiens de la vallée du Fraser. Maintenant, M. Benjamin Paul va nous donner lecture du mémoire.

M. Benjamin Paul (Fraser Valley Indians):

Pour l'instant je suis heureux de l'occasion qui m'est donnée de vous adresser la parole cet après-midi. A ma droite, je vous présente le chef Albert Douglas, de Rosedale; je m'appelle Benjamin Paul, directeur exécutif de la Confédération, nous sommes vraiment satisfaits de voir une assemblée aussi impressionnante prête à écouter nos instances au sujet de nos droits aborigènes. A titre de directeur exécutif, je tiens à vous faire remarquer que nous sommes vivement préoccupés et inquiets, nous sommes prêts à faire tout ce qui est en notre pouvoir pour protéger nos droits héréditaires et aborigènes.

J'aimerais attirer votre attention et celle des ministres ici présents sur le fait que la protection des droits aborigènes et héréditaires est partie intégrante de l'entente générale que nous avons conclue. En Colombie-Britannique, nous nous considérons dans une position unique car, en aucun moment, il n'y a eu de renoncement à nos droits. C'est pourquoi je dis que jusqu'à ce que le gouvernement fédéral reconnaisse le droit des Indiens, leur droit d'être reconnus juridiquement, nous continuerons de lutter.

Je voudrais dire aussi que lorsque ceux qui détiennent le pouvoir nous démontreront avec preuve à l'appui que les Indiens de la Colombie-Britannique ont été équitablement indemnisés, nous alors, Indiens de la Colombie-Britannique, nous serons toujours prêts à discuter de toutes les questions pertinentes intéressant la conservation du poisson et de la faune. Jusqu'à ce qu'on puisse produire ces preuves, nous continuerons à pêcher et à chasser pour nous nourrir. Le mémoire dit que les Indiens du Fleuve Fraser s'opposent tout à fait au règlement de la fermeture des zones qui ont été imposées par le ministère des Pêches et qui sont contraires à nos droits aborigènes de pêche et de chasse pour nous nourrir. Nous voulons que nos droits héréditaires soient reconnus et ne soient pas entravés par des règlements fédéraux ou provinciaux. Pour nous, ce genre de procédure est discriminatoire et dictatorial. Nous voulons que nos droits aborigènes soient reconnus comme des faits au point de vue juridique dans chaque tribunal et qu'ils ne soient pas ignorés ou

[Texte]

of regulations such as those imposed by the Department of Fisheries.

I would suggest that if the federal government is not willing to adhere to our demands—namely, to hunt and fish for food—then, it leaves us no alternative but to seek solutions elsewhere, perhaps outside Canada—within the United Nations, or in an International Court of Law.

All we want is an unbiased and unprejudiced adjudication. And it is hoped that this committee will once again give equitable and justifiable consideration.

At this time I would like to read the brief which was prepared by the Fraser Valley Indians.

Various representations have been made to the Federal Fisheries Department during the past two years by the Fraser Valley Indians regarding their aboriginal and hereditary fishing rights on the Fraser River, culminating in a meeting at Seabird Island with the Honorable Arthur Laing and Federal Fisheries representatives on March 25, 1968.

One of the complaints brought forward at that meeting was the unwarranted harassment by fisheries officers of the Indians of the Fraser Valley. The Fraser Valley Indians wish to convey to the Federal Fisheries that this complaint has been acted upon and undue harassment has ceased.

It was suggested by Mr. Hourston, Director of the Pacific Region, Federal Fisheries, that a liaison be established to hear requests of the Indians of the Fraser Valley and other areas as to the Indians fishing problems and this brief is in answer to an attempt at such a liaison.

The Indians of the Fraser Valley, and some nearby points in the Fraser Canyon, were interested in reading a recent newspaper article which stated that commercial salmon fishermen in 1968 caught 180 million pounds of salmon worth \$44.5 million, totalling some 33.5 million salmon landed. In answer to this article Chief Vincent Harris of Seabird Island Reserve queries the attitude of Federal Fisheries towards the Indian Fisheries in the Fraser Valley as follows:

Dear Sir:

Regards to Mr. Jack Davis, Federal Minister of Fisheries report, fish landed in British Columbia 1968, 180 million pounds, worth \$44.5 million.

There is no report of the non commercial fisherman, who were badly affected by a shortage, in July 1968, which caused closure

[Interprétation]

annulés par des règlements, comme ceux imposés par le ministère des Pêches.

Je suis d'avis que si le gouvernement fédéral ne veut accéder à nos demandes, notamment au sujet de la chasse et la pêche alors, il faudra peut-être trouver des solutions ailleurs, peut-être hors du Canada devant les Nations Unies ou devant des cours de justice internationales. Tout ce que nous voulons, c'est une décision impartiale et équitable. Nous espérons que le Comité, encore une fois, pourra accorder une considération impartiale à nos demandes. J'aimerais maintenant vous donner lecture du mémoire qui a été préparé par le groupe des pêcheurs Indiens du fleuve Fraser.

Diverses instances ont été présentées au ministère fédéral des pêcheries au cours des deux dernières années, par le groupe des Indiens pêcheurs de la vallée Fraser, au sujet de leurs droits héréditaires et aborigènes le long du fleuve Fraser. Ces instances ont donné lieu à une réunion à l'île Seabird, avec l'honorable Arthur Lang et des représentants du ministère fédéral des Pêcheries au printemps de 1968, le 25 mars 1968.

L'une des plaintes formulées à cette réunion c'était le harcèlement injustifié auquel on soumettait les Indiens de la Vallée du Fraser. Il semble qu'on ait donné suite à ce grief et que le harcèlement ait pris fin.

M. Hourston, directeur de la région du Pacifique des pêcheries fédérales a proposé qu'une forme de liaison soit instituée pour donner droit ou donner suite aux requêtes des Indiens. Et, justement, notre mémoire, constitue une tentative d'établissement de liaison de ce genre.

Les Indiens de la vallée du Fraser et des localités environnantes du canion Fraser ont appris avec intérêt dans un article de journal que les pêcheurs commerciaux de saumon en 1968 avaient pris 180 millions de livres de saumon d'une valeur de 44.5 millions, 33.5 millions de dollars de prises: En réponse à cet article le chef Vincent Harris de Seabird Island Réserve se demande quelles sont les attitudes du ministère des Pêches envers les pêcheries indiennes des réserves de la vallée du Fraser:

Monsieur, voici la lettre au sujet des prises de l'an dernier qui totalisaient 180 millions de livres et d'une valeur de 44 millions de dollars.

Il n'y a aucun rapport sur les pêcheurs non-commerciaux, qui ont été durement affectés par la pénurie de poissons en l'année

[Text]

to Indians in the Fraser river from the Mission bridge up the Fraser river east.

I would appreciate the Minister explaining where the shortage of salmon came in 1968, and where Indians were blamed for this shortage, and caused hardship.

The Indians have stated they have landed less than one percent of the salmon in comparison to salmon caught by commercial fishermen. In this regard the Indians should have some explanation to the above report, and also why Indians have been fined and put in the gaol for landing food for themselves.

As a chief I would appreciate the fisheries allowing the Indians of the Fraser river 45 million pounds or one quarter of the salmon caught by commercial fishermen, any time of the day.

Chief Vincent Harris.

In response to requests by Federal Fisheries for the problems of the Indians in the Fraser Valley and their needs, the following are listed in hopes for consideration:

1. Fraser Valley Indians wish the right to use drift nets again.

2. They ask for unrestricted days for fishing during winter months. At present the three days allowed them per week are not sufficient, as the fish usually do not start running until Sunday night. If this is not considered, then at least five days should be allowed with the Indians having some say as to the days.

3. There should be no restrictions on the length of a net in that 10 fathoms, or 60 feet is not sufficient.

4. Indian fishing permits should not be necessary as Indians should have the right to fish for food purposes by only producing their Indian identity cards.

5. There should be no restrictions as to area regarding Indian food fishing rights. Indians are fined if they fish in areas not designated on their fishing permits, and wish to be able to fish where they want to. Sports fishermen are not restricted as to area and Indians who fish for food should not be either.

6. Smoked salmon and dried salmon are Indian delicacies and the Indians of the Fraser Valley ask that they be allowed the right to sell such delicacies to a certain extent. A co-operative established in the Fraser Valley

[Interpretation]

1968, pénurie qui a donné lieu à la fermeture pour les Indiens de zones de pêche à partir du pont de Mission jusqu'à l'est de la rivière.

J'aimerais que le ministre nous fournisse des explications au sujet de cette pénurie en 1968.

Les Indiens ont déclaré qu'ils ont débarqué ou qu'ils ont eu des prises représentant moins de 1 p. 100 des prises totales du saumon pris par les pêcheurs commerciaux. Les Indiens devraient donc recevoir des explications sur le rapport ci-dessus et on devrait leur dire pourquoi ils ont dû payer une amende ou aller en prison et pour avoir pêché du poisson pour eux-mêmes.

A titre de chef j'aimerais que le ministère des Pêches permette aux Indiens de la vallée Fraser de prendre le quart, ou 45 millions de livres de ces prises commerciales.

Le Chef Vincent Harris.

En réponse aux requêtes présentées par le ministère fédéral des Pêches, concernant les problèmes des Indiens de la vallée du Fraser et leurs besoins, les points suivants sont énumérés en vue d'être considérés:

1. Les Indiens de la vallée du Fraser veulent avoir le droit d'utiliser des filets dérivants.

2. Ils demandent que le nombre de jours de pêche ne soit pas restreint pendant les mois d'hiver; les trois jours par semaine ne sont pas suffisants à l'heure actuelle, puisque le poisson ne commence pas sa montée avant le dimanche soir. On devrait accorder au moins cinq jours et les indiens devraient pouvoir choisir les journées qui leur conviennent.

3. Il ne devrait y avoir aucune restriction quant à la longueur d'un filet. Et les limites de 10 brasses ou 63 pieds sont insuffisantes.

4. Les permis de pêche ne devraient pas être nécessaires aux Indiens, car les Indiens ne devraient que montrer leur carte d'identité quand ils pêchent pour se nourrir.

5. Il ne devrait y avoir aucune restriction quant aux endroits où les Indiens pêchent pour se nourrir. Les Indiens payent une amende s'ils pêchent dans un endroit qui n'est pas mentionnée sur leur permis. Ils désirent pouvoir pêcher là où ils le veulent. Les pêcheurs sportifs ne sont pas restreints quant aux zones et les indiens ne devraient pas l'être.

6. Le saumon fumé et séché sont des mets recherchés pour les Indiens et les Indiens de la vallée du Fraser devraient pouvoir les vendre, dans une certaine mesure. Une coopérative pourrait être établie dans la vallée du

[Texte]

has been considered for this purpose and the Indians ask that they be allowed to sell salmon to a certain degree in order to supplement their seasonal incomes.

7. The Indians of the Fraser Valley ask that the Stuart Lake run closure in July be lifted.

8. Sports fishermen are not restricted by cutting snouts or dorsal fins on salmon and the Indians of the Fraser Valley request these restrictions be removed regarding their food fisheries.

To me, this is certainly very humiliating and very dehumanizing. To me, it is very discriminatory when they ask Indians to do this, because they do not ask anybody else to do so.

9. The Boston Bar and North Bend Reserve Indians have only one place to fish. Their fishing is done by dip net and the Indians have long distances to travel. They are not allowed to fish at 4.9 mile, where the best fishing is located. The CNR created the rock slide at Hells Gate, not the Indians, yet they are prevented from fishing in their hereditary fishing spots in this area. When the water goes down they have to have more than one place to fish, and this should be given Consideration.

10. We strongly recommend that a committee of Indian people be established by the Department of Fisheries to act as a liaison between the Indians of British Columbia and the Department of Fisheries, and we further recommend that this committee be on a salaried basis, if it is to become effective and meaningful.

At the same time, gentlemen, I wish to make a few observations in this regard. What has the Department of Fisheries done in the 12-mile limits? I believe we are exasperated with this type of manipulation—manoeuvring—by government officials. This is a fact, because what have they really done with regard to the 12-mile limits? If Peru, a small country, can protect their fishing rights, surely the federal government can do something with regard to the 12-mile limits.

What has the Department of Fisheries done with regard to pollution—with regard to pulp mills in British Columbia?

Another point: what has it done in regard to forestry in terms of destroying the spawning grounds? I think this is worthy of consideration. Why does it always attack the line of least resistance—that is, the poor Indian people of British Columbia? I think it is high

[Interprétation]

Fraser à cette fin et les Indiens demandent de pouvoir vendre une quantité de saumon pour accroître leur revenu saisonnier.

7. Les Indiens de la vallée du Fraser demandent que la fermeture du lac Stuart en juillet, soit annulée.

8. Les pêcheurs sportifs ne sont pas obligés d'éliminer les nageoires dorsales ou les rostrés et les Indiens de la vallée du Fraser ne devraient pas être assujettis à ces restrictions quand ils pêchent pour se nourrir.

C'est là une chose très humiliante. C'est là une forme de discrimination lorsqu'ils demandent aux Indiens de faire ce qu'ils ne demandent pas aux autres.

9. Les Indiens de la *Boston Bar and North Bend Reserve* n'ont qu'un endroit où pêcher. La pêche est faite avec un filet à puisette et les Indiens doivent parcourir de longues distances. Ils ne peuvent pas pêcher à 4.9 milles là où se trouvent les meilleures zones de pêche. Le national canadien a provoqué des avalanches, mais non pas les Indiens et pourtant on les empêche de pêcher dans leurs zones de pêche ancestrales. Au moment de l'étéage, ils doivent avoir d'autres endroits pour pêcher et cela devrait être concédé.

10. Nous recommandons fortement qu'un comité d'Indiens soit institué par le ministère fédéral des Pêches afin de servir de liaison entre les Indiens de la Colombie Britannique et le ministère. Nous recommandons en outre que les membres de ce comité soient rémunérés si ceci devient efficace et prend une certaine signification.

Messieurs, j'aimerais ajouter certaines observations à ce mémoire. Qu'est-ce qu'a fait le ministère des Pêches au sujet de la limite de 12 milles. Je crois que nous en avons assez de ce genre de manœuvres de la part de ces fonctionnaires fédéraux. Qu'a-t-on fait vraiment au sujet de la limite de 12 milles. Si le Pérou, un petit pays, peut protéger ses droits de pêche, sûrement le gouvernement fédéral peut faire quelque chose au sujet de la limite de 12 milles.

Qu'a fait le gouvernement fédéral au sujet de la pollution causée par les scieries en Colombie Britannique?

Qu'a-t-on fait en ce qui concerne la destruction des frayères? Je crois que ceci devrait être pris en considération. Pourquoi toujours attaquer les plus faibles, c'est-à-dire les pauvres Indiens de la Colombie-Britannique?

[Text]

time that the federal government recognized the Indian people as legal entities, rather than taking a very discriminatory attitude.

At this point, gentlemen, I wish to call upon Chief Albert Douglas. Perhaps he can make further evaluations with respect to fishing in the Fraser River.

The Chairman: I now call Chief Albert Douglas.

Chief Albert Douglas (Fraser Valley Indians): Gentlemen, I appreciate the opportunity of coming here today. This has been my fight for a long time. I have always taken it as a comparison. What the government regards as a violation, the Indian people do not necessarily regard as being such. We do not quite consider it as a violation whenever they arraign us.

I am going to give only one comparison: The Japanese vessel which they caught here and escorted to Prince Rupert had, so I understand, 150 tons of fish in its hatch. The prosecutor was strong enough and brave enough to pressure for \$1,000 fine; however, I understand that the magistrate pressed for \$2,500.

When an Indian gets picked up, he loses everything. If he has a car, a boat, a net, and a motor on that boat, he loses it all and in addition gains a fine. An Indian would go out twice a day if he thought that he could get away with a \$2,500 fine for a \$44,000 or \$50,000 cargo. This is what we have been harping on here for the last 25 years.

Because we are small, we have no resistance. They give us the limit when we go to court. If we go to court, and we win our case, we are still losers.

I will give you one example on a case of a couple of years ago. There was a truck confiscated and there were 9,000 pounds of salmon on that truck. This fish was bought on the river at 45 cents a pound. The fisheries' officer that picked up this cargo took it to the fishing cannery and sold it to the cannery for 41 cents a pound. The Indian that handled this fish was given 47 cents a pound for his fish at another cannery. They fought that case and it took five months to clear it up. In the end it was dismissed and the Indian was the loser; he got 4 cents a pound less than what he paid for that fish. It cost him about \$1,000 for a lawyer's fee as well.

[Interpretation]

Je crois qu'il est grand temps que le gouvernement fédéral considère les Indiens comme des entités légales plutôt que de prendre une attitude de discrimination.

Et j'aimerais maintenant demander au chef Douglas de dire quelques mots; peut-être pourra-t-il faire une évaluation plus complète au sujet de la pêche dans le Fraser.

Le président: J'invite monsieur Douglas à prendre la parole.

M. Albert Douglas (Chef des Indiens de la Vallée du Fraser): Je suis content de pouvoir vous adresser la parole aujourd'hui. C'est la lutte que je mène depuis très longtemps. J'ai toujours fait une comparaison suivante: ce que le gouvernement considère comme une violation, les Indiens ne le considèrent pas ainsi; c'est le cas lorsqu'on nous inculpe.

Je voudrais faire une autre comparaison: Le vaisseau japonais qu'on a arrêté et conduit à Prince Rupert avait 150 tonnes de poissons dans son écoutille. On a imposé une amende de \$100,000. Le magistrat a porté cette amende à \$2,500. et lorsqu'un Indien est appréhendé, il perd tout. S'il a une voiture, s'il a un navire, s'il a des filets, il perd tout. Et on lui impose en plus une amende. Si l'on compare les natures de pêches et les Indiens, un Indien ira sûrement pêcher deux fois par jour, s'il pense qu'il peut s'en tirer avec une amende de \$2,500 pour une cargaison de \$44,000 ou \$50,000. C'est ce que nous avons rabâché ici depuis les vingt-cinq dernières années.

Simplement parce que nous sommes faibles, nous n'avons pas une grande résistance. Le Tribunal nous donne toujours les peines maximums. Par exemple, si nous allons en Cour et que nous gagnons notre cause, nous sommes néanmoins les perdants.

Je vais vous donner une idée de ce qui s'est passé il y a quelques années. Lorsqu'un camion a été confisqué, il y avait neuf mille livres de saumon sur le camion; ce poisson avait été acheté sur la rivière à 45 cents la livre. L'inspecteur des pêcheries, qui a saisi cette cargaison, l'a apportée à la conserverie, l'a vendu pour 41 cents la livre. L'Indien pouvait obtenir 47 cents à une autre conserverie. Il a fallu cinq mois pour éclaircir la cause; à la fin la plainte a été rejetée par le Juge, l'inspecteur a été renvoyé mais l'Indien a tout de même perdu. Il a reçu 4 cents la livre de moins qu'il avait payé pour ce poisson. Et il a dû payer environ mille dollars en frais d'avocat.

[Texte]

The Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Douglas. Mr. Howard is first on the list.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Mr. Chairman, I do not want to get into the fundamental question of the hereditary rights or into the land question because I think we might be here all night and all day tomorrow if we discuss them. Moreover, I gather Mr. Paul or Chief Douglas that the Fisheries Department has asked you to make some presentations on what you would like to have, what the problems, are and what solutions you propose with respect to them. The points that you have enumerated are the response to that. Am I correct in assuming this?

Mr. Paul: This is true because we have had various meetings in the Fraser Valley in regard to the fishing there. The attitude of the Department of Fisheries should be a more discreet one in the performance of their duties. The cutting off of the snout and the dorsal fin, is an insult to me. They do not ask the sports fishermen to do this. They do not ask anyone to do this; that is why I say that this regulation imposed by the Department of Fisheries should be lifted immediately. If they want the Indians to do this then likewise they should ask the sports fishermen to do it as well. When they do that, then we will be prepared to do it also.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): I have two or three other things that I would like to inquire about, Mr. Paul. You mention in Point No. 6, with respect to smoked salmon and dried salmon and the like, about marketing them, that a co-operative has been considered for construction in the Fraser Valley. How close is this to realization? Have you any plans for developing it or any ideas of assistance from an area?

Chief Douglas: We have not really secured any plans at all because we are tied down. We cannot sell our fish or anything at all; until such time as this restriction is lifted from us, we will not be able to plan on this. The Indian way of curing salmon does not require very much money; this is the reason why the Indian has gotten by up until now: he never had to have big capital to smoke and cure his salmon.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): You are not allowed to fish at 4.9 mile where presumably the best fishing is located; your fishing is restricted in other areas in the river as well. Why is this? Has there been any explanation given for it?

[Interprétation]

Le président: Je vous remercie, monsieur Douglas. Maintenant, monsieur Howard est le premier sur ma liste.

M. Howard (Skeena): Monsieur le président, je ne veux pas aborder la question fondamentale des droits héréditaires. Si nous commençons à aborder cette question, nous parlerons toute la nuit et toute la journée de demain. Mais s'il est possible d'entendre monsieur Paul ou monsieur Chief Douglas, est-ce que le ministre des Pêches vous a demandé de formuler un mémoire sur les solutions que vous proposez à l'égard des problèmes que vous soulevez? Les points que vous avez soulevés sont la réponse à cette demande du ministère des Pêches? Est-ce exact?

M. Paul: Oui, c'est vrai, dans la vallée du Fraser, nous avons tenu différentes réunions. L'attitude du ministère des pêcheries devrait être un peu plus discrète au cours de l'exercice de leurs fonctions. Pour moi, couper la tête et la nageoire dorsale d'un saumon c'est une insulte. Ils ne demandent pas aux pêcheurs sportifs de le faire; voilà pourquoi je dis que ce règlement du ministère des pêcheries devrait être levé immédiatement. S'ils exigent de faire ainsi, des Indiens, qu'ils demandent aussi aux pêcheurs sportifs de le faire. Lorsqu'ils le feront, nous le ferons aussi.

M. Howard (Skeena): Une autre chose, monsieur Paul. Vous dites dans le paragraphe 6 au sujet du saumon fumé et du saumon séché que l'établissement d'une coopérative est envisagé. Dans quelle mesure est-ce que ce plan va être réalisé? Est-ce que vous avez des plans, des projets définitifs, aurez-vous une aide?

M. Douglas: A ce sujet, nous n'avons pas encore un plan car nous avons les mains liées. Nous ne pouvons pas vendre notre poisson, tant que cette restriction n'est pas levée; nous ne pouvons pas faire de projets. La façon dont l'Indien s'y prend pour fumer son saumon ne coûte pas cher.

M. Howard (Skeena): Vous n'êtes pas autorisés à pêcher au point 4.9, où l'on trouve le meilleur emplacement. Et vous avez des restrictions à la pêche dans d'autres endroits de la rivière, est-ce qu'on vous a donné des explications?

[Text]

Chief Douglas: Perhaps I could answer that better than Mr. Paul. This 4.9 mile is a 2-mile limit above and below the Hells Gate side.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): There is a restriction.

Chief Douglas: Yes, there is a restriction. These Indians are not allowed to fish in that area at all. They have had fishing grounds in that area; since that restriction has been imposed, they only have one spot in which to fish; the Indians have to wait their turn. Sometimes they sit there for seven or eight hours before their time comes to fish in that one spot.

Mr. Paul: Another thing we are asking for is permission to fish one mile from Hells Gate on both sides. This would not handicap the Indian people in that particular area. I think this is something that should be considered by the Department of Fisheries because all the Indians want is to fish for their own personal use.

In regard to Point No. 6, there are many Indian people in the lower mainland that find it rather difficult to go up in the Fraser Valley or in the Fraser Canyon to dry salmon; however, if this restriction were lifted, then the delicacies which many people require would be salvaged. It is a delicacy to have smoked salmon or sun-dried salmon; and this is what they want for their own consumption and personal use only.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Thank you very much.

Mr. Borrie: Mr. Chairman, the question I have is related to a previous brief that we had with regard to fishlegging, bootlegging of fish. I was wondering if the Indian Councils or the Indians themselves along the Fraser River are trying to police this in any manner. Do the Indian Councils, the Reserve Councils, attempt to police the selling of fish caught by Indians contrary to law in any way?

Chief Douglas: I will give you a straight answer on that. As I said before we Indian people feel that we are not doing anything wrong and until such time as the restriction is lifted, that we cannot sell our salmon, we are not going to police it or anything. This is what the Indian feels. The salmon was here when he was here and he therefore feels that he is not breaking the law if he sells fish.

[Interpretation]

M. Douglas: J'ai une autre réponse. Ces 4.9 milles sont une limite de deux milles en haut et en bas d'une rive de Hells Gate.

M. Howard (Skeena): Il y a une restriction.

M. Douglas: Oui, il y a une restriction. Les Indiens ne sont pas autorisés à pêcher dans cette région du tout. Ils avaient autrefois des lieux de pêche le long de cette région et depuis l'institution de cette restriction, les Indiens n'ont plus qu'un seul endroit pour pêcher. Et les Indiens doivent attendre leur tour, ils doivent quelquefois attendre six ou sept heures pour avoir leur tour de pêcher à cet endroit.

M. Paul: Nous demandons aussi l'autorisation de pêcher à un mille au-dessus et au dessous de Hells Gate. Cela n'handicaperait pas la population indienne de la région, et devrait être envisagé par le ministère des Pêches, car ce que veulent les Indiens, c'est pêcher pour leur propres besoins. En ce qui concerne le paragraphe 6, il y a de nombreux Indiens dans les basses terres qui trouvent qu'il est difficile de se rendre dans la vallée du Fraser ou le Canyon, dans la gorge du Fraser pour sécher le saumon. Mais si cette restriction était levée, cette gourmandise qu'est le saumon séché, et qui fait les délices de nombreuses personnes pourra se perpétuer. Le saumon fumé ou séché au soleil, est une gourmandise que les Indiens veulent conserver pour leur usage.

M. Howard (Skeena): Merci beaucoup.

M. Borrie: Monsieur le président, la question que je voudrais poser se rapporte à un précédent concernant le braconnage du poisson. Est-ce que le conseil des Indiens ou les Indiens eux-mêmes le long du Fraser cherchent à faire la surveillance entre la vente du poisson pris par les Indiens, ce qui est contraire à la Loi, et certains le font. Est-ce que le conseil des Indiens cherche à surveiller les Indiens, pour les empêcher de le faire. Pouvez-vous donner une réponse directe?

M. Douglas: Comme je l'ai dit tout à l'heure, nous estimons que nous ne faisons rien de mal; et tant que cette restriction ne sera pas levée, que nous ne pouvons pas vendre notre saumon, nous ne surveillerons pas notre population. Les Indiens estiment que le saumon était ici quand ils se trouvaient ici; ils estiment qu'ils ne violent pas la loi, et ils n'ont pas le sentiment de commettre une infraction.

[Texte]

Mr. Borrie: Yes, I think that most members of the Committee are very sympathetic with the comments in your brief. There is one thing that confuses me, because I am not a fisherman, and that is that fish do not start running until Sunday night. Why do they choose Sunday night?

Chief Douglas: The Department of Fisheries regulate it right from the mouth of the river, right through. The commercial fishermen fish from the mouth of the river right up to the Mission Bridge on a certain day. It takes so many days or so many hours for a fish to get up to the Agassiz Bridge and this is why we wanted to pick our own days; the Indian feels that he is given the day when the fish start to slack down on the river at that certain point. At all points along the river, there is a certain day for fishing.

Mr. Borrie: Yes, I see. There is an analogy that Mr. Paul made in his opening remarks, and I could not help but remember it. You mentioned the 12-mile limit. If smaller countries can enforce probably in Canada we could too; however, it is to enforce a 12-mile limit so that all things are equal, Mr. Paul.

Mr. Paul: I think that we should stop patronizing the various departments. I feel that the various departments are wrong in this regard; I would suggest that the Department of Fisheries take very strong action regardless of what External Affairs has to say or Trade and Commerce has to say. This is what I mean. We should stop patronizing one another. I think this is very important. It is high time that you Members of Parliament become cognizant of this. This is what I am trying to point out.

Mr. Borrie: I think that we are very cognizant of it, Mr. Paul; however, international agreements are also involved in this; that is a much deeper and a much more probing question than it would appear to be on the surface. This is the position that we have to take at the present time. We agree with you, mind you about the 12-mile limit.

Mr. Paul: I am glad that you do.

Mr. Borrie: Yes, we do, very much so. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Hogarth: Mr. Paul, I am extremely interested in some of the things that you have said. I do not know any Fraser Valley Indian fisherman. However, I have known a number in the northern part of the province. It is my understanding that any native Indian in

[Interprétation]

M. Borrie: Je puis vous assurer que la plupart des membres du comité sont d'accord avec vous, mais il y a une chose qui m'embrouille, parce que je ne suis pas un pêcheur. Le saumon ne commence pas à remonter avant... le dimanche soir(?) Pourquoi est-ce qu'il commence à remonter le dimanche soir?

M. Douglas: Le ministère des Pêches réglemente la pêche à partir de l'embouchure du Fleuve. Le pêcheur commercial va de l'embouchure jusqu'au pont «Mission un jour donné! Il faut un certain nombre de jours, un certain nombre d'heures, pour que le poisson remonte jusqu'au pont d'Agassiz. Voilà pourquoi nous voulons choisir nos propres jours, car les Indiens ont l'impression qu'on leur donne le jour où le poisson ralentit sa course dans la rivière. A tous les points tout le long de la rivière, il y a certains jours prévus pour la pêche.

M. Borrie: Monsieur Paul a cité une analogie au début de son discours. Je n'ai pas pu m'en souvenir. Vous avez mentionné la limite de douze milles des eaux territoriales. Si certains petits pays peuvent appliquer probablement qu'au Canada nous pourrions aussi le faire.

M. Paul: Ce que je voulais dire, c'est que nous devrions commencer par cesser de protéger différents ministères. Le ministère des Pêches devrait prendre des mesures énergiques sans écouter ce qu'ont à dire le ministère du Commerce et le ministère des Affaires extérieures. Qu'ils cessent de se protéger les uns les autres. C'est très important. Il est grand temps que vous, les membres du Parlement, vous vous en rendiez compte. C'est ce que je voulais dire.

M. Borrie: Nous nous en rendons compte, monsieur Paul, mais c'est une question d'accords internationaux. Et c'est une question beaucoup plus importante, qui va beaucoup plus loin que ce qu'il en paraît à la surface. Nous sommes d'accord avec vous, à propos de cette zone de douze milles.

M. Paul: Je suis heureux de l'apprendre.

M. Borrie: Oui, nous vous approuvons. Merci.

M. Hogarth: Monsieur Paul, certaines des choses que vous me dites m'intéressent beaucoup. Je ne connais aucun pêcheur Indien de la vallée du «Fraser». J'en ai connu certains dans la partie septentrionale de la province, et il me semble que tout pêcheur Indien a le

[Text]

this province is quite entitled to fish commercially for fish anywhere he wishes subject to the Fisheries Department regulations. Is that not so?

Chief Douglas: I did not get your question.

Mr. Hogarth: It is my understanding that any native person in this province, no matter where he lives, be it in Port Simpson, Skidegate, the Fraser Valley, Seabird or wherever, is entitled to fish commercially for salmon just like other people in the province who have a licence. Is that not so?

Mr. Paul: This is true, but we are concerned primarily with fishing for food consumption.

Mr. Hogarth: Let me get to that in a minute. The right to fish commercially is accorded to native people even more so than it is to white people in the province. Is that not correct?

Mr. Paul: As long as the Indians abide by regulations, then that is correct.

Mr. Hogarth: All right, so the fishing with which you are concerned is the right to fish solely for your personal use of food. Is that correct?

Mr. Paul: Not entirely. You mentioned Point No. 6; we also wish to sell dried salmon and smoked salmon; this would be going further than the restrictions now allow.

Mr. Hogarth: What restriction is there to prevent you from selling smoked and dried salmon that you have caught under your commercial licences, as opposed to what you have caught for your personal use. There is none, is there? You can smoke all the commercially caught fish you wish to smoke and sell them anywhere, can you not?

Chief Douglas: Yes, we can sell anything that is caught commercially as long as we pay for our licence and go to about \$25,000 or \$30,000 to buy equipment. We are talking about the Indian people who cannot afford this, such as our elderly people who are 60 or 65 years old. A lot of these people have to go on welfare because they cannot afford this.

Mr. Hogarth: That is true with a lot of white people too, is it not?

Chief Douglas: Yes, this is probably so, but this is why we are here. We are asking why? Why do we have to abide by this? Why do we

[Interpretation]

droit de pêcher commercialement, compte tenu des restrictions et du règlement du ministère des Pêcheries, n'est-ce pas exact?

M. Douglas: Je n'ai pas compris votre question.

M. Hogarth: Je croyais que les Indiens de la province, où qu'ils vivent, que ce soit à Port Simpson, à Skidegate dans la vallée du Fraser, à Seabird ou n'importe où, ont le droit de pêcher commercialement du saumon, comme n'importe qui, s'il a un permis. N'est-ce pas exact?

M. Paul: C'est vrai; mais nous voulons surtout pêcher pour nos propres besoins.

M. Hogarth: Oui, nous y reviendrons; mais le droit de pêcher commercialement est accordé à tous les Indiens, encore plus facilement que des Blancs dans la province. Est-ce que ce n'est pas vrai?

M. Paul: Aussi longtemps que les Indiens s'en tiennent au règlement, oui.

M. Hogarth: De sorte que la pêche que vous voulez faire est uniquement celle pour vos besoins domestiques.

M. Paul: Pas complètement, comme on le mentionne dans le numéro 6. Nous voulons aussi vendre le poisson séché et le poisson fumé, le saumon fumé, le saumon séché, nous voulons aller un peu plus loin que les restrictions actuelles.

M. Hogarth: Quel règlement vous empêche-t-il de vendre du saumon séché ou fumé que vous avez pris en vertu de votre permis commercial, par opposition au saumon que vous avez pris pour votre propre consommation, vous pouvez fumer tout le saumon et le vendre.

M. Douglas: Nous pouvons vendre n'importe quoi qui est pris commercialement aussi longtemps que nous payons pour le permis et que nous payons \$25,000 à \$30,000 en équipement—Nous parlons des Indiens qui ne peuvent pas se payer cet équipement, ceux qui ont 60, 65 ans par exemple; un grand nombre de ces Indiens sont sous l'assistance publique, ceux qui ne peuvent pas le faire.

M. Hogarth: C'est vrai pour beaucoup de Blancs aussi, non?

M. Douglas: Peut-être, mais voilà pourquoi nous sommes ici, nous demandons pourquoi est-ce que nous devons respecter ce règle-

[Texte]

have to go to such large expense in order to sell and survive in this world?

Mr. Hogarth: Of course, white people who are impoverished could raise the same point of view, could they not? However, is it not so that for your personal use of the fish for food, that we are concerned with here today, that you are entitled to fish in areas which are prohibited to other fishermen?

Chief Douglas: Yes, we are entitled to fish in such areas with a very restricted net. I will pass a fishing permit around here, if you people would like to see it.

Mr. Hogarth: I appreciate that there may be some restrictions upon that use but nonetheless are you not entitled to fish in areas that are closed to other fishermen of all kind for your personal use?

Chief Douglas: That is not entirely true. The sports fishermen have all the freedom in the world to fish in the same area as we do.

Mr. Hogarth: Yes, but they are precluded, are they not, from using the methods that you are entitled to use?

Mr. Paul: Yes, this is true, but at the same time, they are not asked to cut off the snout and the dorsal fin.

Mr. Hogarth: No, but is that not for the purpose of the Fisheries Department to be able to identify those fish which have been caught by the methods that you use as opposed to those that have been caught by sports fishing methods?

Chief Douglas: Any fish caught under sports fishermen angler's licence is not allowed to be sold or bartered either.

Mr. Hogarth: I appreciate that but the point is that you can catch fish, in the areas in which you are entitled to fish and by the methods that you are entitled to use, in greater quantities than the sports fishermen of which you may be one. Is that not so? In short, you can catch fish by the methods you use for commercial quantities of fish, this is rather difficult for a sports fishermen, is it not?

Chief Douglas: I would not say so for all fish, take the steelhead, for example. I think the sports fisherman will get as many steelhead as the Indian does.

Mr. Hogarth: I have not met a steelhead fisherman yet who has caught one in his first

[Interprétation]

ment; pourquoi est-ce que nous devons faire toutes ces énormes dépenses pour pouvoir survivre dans ce monde?

M. Hogarth: Naturellement, les Blancs qui sont pauvres peuvent soulever la même question, n'est-ce pas? Mais il n'en est pas ainsi pour vos besoins personnels? Vous avez le droit de pêcher dans les régions qui sont interdites à d'autres pêcheurs. Est-ce que ce n'est pas vrai?

M. Douglas: Oui, avec beaucoup de restrictions...

M. Hogarth: Mais néanmoins, vous n'avez pas le droit de pêcher dans des régions qui sont fermées à d'autres pêcheurs.

M. Douglas: Ce n'est pas entièrement vrai. Le pêcheur sportif peut pêcher n'importe où.

M. Hogarth: Mais ils ne peuvent pas utiliser les méthodes que vous employez; est-ce qu'il n'en est pas ainsi?

M. Paul: C'est vrai, mais en même temps, on ne leur demande pas de couper la tête et la nageoire dorsale de leurs poissons.

M. Hogarth: Mais est-ce qu'il ne faut pas que le ministère des pêches reconnaisse les poissons que vous avez pêchés par rapport aux poissons pêchés par des sportifs?

M. Douglas: Tout poisson pris en vertu du permis sportif ne peut être vendu ou échangé.

M. Hogarth: Je m'en rends compte, mais vous pouvez prendre du poisson dans les régions où vous avez droit de pêcher; par les méthodes que vous pouvez utiliser, vous pouvez prendre du poisson en plus grande quantité que le pêcheur sportif. En fait vous pouvez prendre, par les méthodes que vous utilisez, des quantités commerciales de poissons, ce qu'un pêcheur commercial aurait peine à faire. Est-ce qu'il n'en est pas ainsi?

M. Douglas: Il n'en est pas ainsi pour tous les poissons. Prenez le «Steelhead» par exemple. En fait le Blanc pêche autant de «Steelheads» que nous.

M. Hogarth: De toute façon, dites-vous que le pêcheur sportif peut prendre autant de

[Text]

two years. In any event, are you suggesting that the steelhead sports fisherman can catch as many steelhead in a year with the equipment he uses as a native person using a net?

Chief Douglas: I will disagree with that any day.

Mr. Hogarth: You would say that, would you?

Chief Douglas: You are quite right that I would.

The Chairman: Mr. Lundrigan, on a supplementary.

Mr. Lundrigan: It is my understanding that in catching a fish, you have to literally mark "Indian" across that fish?

Mr. Paul: All fish that are caught, the snout and the dorsal fin must be cut off.

Mr. Lundrigan: Therefore, you have to mark Indian on your fish, this means that I can go out as a sports fisherman or in any capacity and cut the fin and the snout off, then sell the fish and you literally can get the blame for what I did? In other words, you have to mark Indian on your fish; this is what it amounts to.

Mr. Paul: That is about the size of it, yes. This to me is being discriminatory.

Mr. Hogarth: Just one moment. If you are up in the Vetter River or the South Thompson, and you are using sports tackle to catch the fish—forget the fact that you may be a member of an Indian band—then that fish does not have to be marked, does it?

Mr. Paul: No.

Mr. Hogarth: Therefore, the only fish that has to be marked is the fish that you as Indians are permitted to catch in otherwise prohibited areas by otherwise prohibited methods. Is that not so?

Mr. Paul: This is true. However, the federal Government is taking the line of least resistance because the Indian people are not really prone to protect themselves. We are at the mercy of the Department of Fisheries in this regard and all we are asking is for some favourable consideration; I think that you yourself would be highly insulted if I told you to cut off the dorsal fin and the snout. The sports fisherman and anyone else should have to do this as well.

The Chairman: Mr. Hogarth, I am sorry but you have gone over your limited time.

[Interpretation]

«steelheads» avec l'équipement qu'il utilise qu'un Indien qui utilise un filet.

M. Douglas: Oh non.

M. Hogarth: Vous dites cela?

M. Douglas: Je suis tout à fait d'accord.

Le président: M. Lundrigan.

M. Lundrigan: Question supplémentaire, monsieur le président. Dois-je comprendre qu'en prenant votre poisson vous avez littéralement à écrire «poisson indien» sur sa peau.

M. Paul: On doit enlever la tête et les nageoires de tout poisson qu'on capture.

M. Lundrigan: Si je fais cela et que je vends mon poisson vous pouvez ainsi être accusé à ma place?

M. Paul: C'est environ cela, oui. Et pour moi, c'est discriminatoire.

M. Hogarth: Si vous prenez le poisson avec un équipement sportif, par exemple dans la rivière Vetter ou Thompson Sud, oubliez-vous le fait que vous soyez membres d'une bande indienne. Ce poisson n'a pas à être marqué?

M. Paul: Non.

M. Hogarth: De sorte que le seul poisson qui doit être marqué est le poisson que vous, à titre d'Indiens, êtes autorisés à pêcher dans les régions interdites à la pêche pour d'autres personnes.

M. Paul: C'est vrai, mais en même temps j'affirme que si le ministère des Pêches était un peu plus coulant à ce sujet ils attaquent la ligne de moindre résistance, parce que les Indiens ne sont pas réellement portés à se protéger. Nous sommes à la merci du ministère des Pêches, à ce sujet. Tout ce que nous demandons, c'est un examen de la situation à cet égard; car vous-mêmes, vous seriez insultés si on vous demandait de couper la tête et la nageoire du poisson.

Le président: M. Hogarth vous avez dépassé votre temps.

[Texte]

Mr. Hogarth: I have just one more brief question. Are steelheads not marked by sports fishermen by tagging them?

Chief Douglas: Not that I know of.

Mr. Paul: I do not think so.

Mr. Hogarth: There is a scale sample taken from every steelhead. Is that not so? They have to punch their licence.

Mr. Paul: I am not aware of that.

Mr. Hogarth: I have no further questions. I would like to continue, Mr. Chairman, but I will abide by your ruling with respect to the time.

Mr. Whelan: Mr. Chairman, there is one question that Mr. Hogarth has covered regarding the cutting the snout and the dorsal fin; this to me is wrong; it has been explained, however, I still do not see why it has to be done, why the Indian people have to do it. I would like to ask either Chief Douglas or Mr. Paul how many of the people in the Fraser Valley who cannot fish—are not allowed to fish—are on welfare. What percentage of them?

Mr. Paul: In the Fraser Canyon, Lytton, Lillooet District, I would say that 95 per cent of the Indian people are on welfare.

Mr. Whelan: Is it partly because the fish are a delicacy that they cannot catch them? Is that one of the reasons they do not have this extra income?

Chief Douglas: It is the only thing the older Indian knows—he has to hunt and he has to fish—this is what he knows.

Mr. Paul: In addition to that, it is the economy that prevails in the area. It should be declared a designated area and this is what we are working towards.

Mr. Whelan: When we talk about the twelve-mile limit, we hear so much about the fact of historic rights. It is the Indian's historic right to fish and hunt wherever he pleases that you are claiming, is it not?

Chief Douglas: This is true.

Mr. Whelan: You feel that this should be so, the same as in other countries that are fishing off the coast. Also, do you know if any of your people set nets and then forget about

[Interprétation]

M. Hogarth: Est-ce que les «steelheads» sont marqués par le pêcheur sportif, est-ce qu'il les étiquette?

M. Douglas: Je ne sais pas, je ne pense pas.

M. Paul: Je ne crois pas.

M. Hogarth: Est-ce qu'il y a une écaille prise à chaque poisson? Est-ce qu'on ne lui met pas...?

M. Paul: Je ne suis pas au courant.

M. Hogarth: Je voudrais continuer, monsieur le président; mais je dois m'en tenir au temps imposé.

M. Whelan: Une question, soulevée par monsieur Hogarth, à propos de l'écaille. Il me semble que cette méthode est fausse; elle a été mal expliquée. Je ne vois pas pourquoi les Indiens devraient le faire. Je pourrais demander au chef Douglas ou à M. Paul, combien d'Indiens de la vallée du Fraser qui ne peuvent pas pêcher ou qui ne sont pas autorisé à pêcher reçoivent de l'aide de l'assistance publique. Quel pourcentage?

M. Paul: Dans la gorge du Fraser, les districts de Lytton et Lillooet, je dirais que 95 p. 100 des Indiens dépendent de l'assistance publique.

M. Whelan: Est-ce en partie parce que le poisson est un plat recherché des gourmets que vous ne pouvez pas le prendre? Est-ce pour cette raison qu'ils n'ont pas ce revenu supplémentaire?

M. Douglas: C'est tout ce que les vieux Indiens savent faire, la pêche et la chasse, c'est la seule chose qu'ils savent faire.

M. Paul: Et j'ajoute également que c'est l'économie principale de la région. C'est une région qui devrait être désignée. C'est ce que nous voulons.

M. Whelan: Une des choses dont on entend parler lorsqu'on parle de cette limite des 12 milles c'est les droits historiques. Ce que vous prétendez alors c'est que l'Indien a le droit historique de pêcher n'importe où, n'est-ce pas?

M. Douglas: C'est exact.

M. Whelan: Vous estimez qu'il devrait en être ainsi, tout comme dans les autres pays où l'on pêche sur la côte. Est-ce que vous êtes également au courant que certains In-

[Text]

them and leave the salmon in the nets? Does this ever happen, to your knowledge?

Chief Douglas: I would say yes, the odd time, but not too often. If the Department of Fisheries, as usually happens, say, "You have to pull your nets out at six o'clock Sunday night", sometimes they are right there at six o'clock and the Indian does not come there until about seven o'clock.

Mr. Whelan: Do they fine the Indian when they do that, sir?

Chief Douglas: If they catch the Indian, he usually has to go to court for it—for fishing out of season.

Mr. Whelan: Because he is one hour late? Do you have any idea what percentage of the fish would be lost in the nets by Indians leaving them too long in the nets and forgetting about them. Would it be 10 per cent?

Mr. Paul: I think it would be a very small percentage, really.

Mr. Whelan: That is all, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Mr. Rose.

Mr. Rose: Mr. Paul and Chief Douglas, has this matter of historic rights been a long concern to the Indian people in British Columbia?

Mr. Paul: It certainly has. As I said in my opening remarks, the Indians of British Columbia are in a unique position because at no time have we been a day in court where the federal government has recognized the legal entity of the Indian people. This is why we are so concerned about the British Columbia land question, which is part and parcel of hunting and fishing for food.

Mr. Rose: Is this perhaps the rationale behind or the reason behind your suggestion in point 6, that the Indian bands above the Mission Bridge be allowed the right—and I quote from your letter or brief here:

to sell such delicacies to a certain extent.

Do you feel that you have been discriminated against so long that you would like some legislation that would discriminate for the native Indian, or in favour of the native Indian?

Mr. Paul: I hope we do receive favourable consideration in regard to all points—not only

[Interpretation]

diens posent des filets, qu'ils les oublient et y laissent le saumon? Est-ce que cela arrive quelquefois?

M. Douglas: Je dirais que oui, cela arrive parfois, mais pas très souvent. Si le ministère des Pêcheries nous dit, comme il le fait parfois, qu'il faut retirer les filets à 6h00 le dimanche soir, ils y ont parfois à l'heure mais l'Indien n'arrive pas avant 7h00 environ.

M. Whelan: Est-ce qu'il lui imposent alors une amende?

M. Douglas: S'ils prennent l'Indien, il le traduisent en tribunal lorsqu'il pêche en dehors de la saison.

M. Whelan: Parce qu'il est une heure en retard? Vous n'avez pas une idée du pourcentage de poisson qui serait perdu dans le filet parce que les Indiens laissent les filets trop longtemps? Serait-ce 10 p. 100?

M. Paul: Je crois que ce serait un faible pourcentage réellement.

M. Whelan: C'est tout, monsieur le président.

Le président: Monsieur Rose.

M. Rose: Monsieur Paul et chef Douglas, est-ce que cette question des droits historiques préoccupe les Indiens de la Colombie-Britannique depuis longtemps?

M. Paul: Certainement. Comme je l'ai dit au début dans mon exposé, les Indiens de la Colombie-Britannique sont dans une situation exceptionnelle car ils n'ont jamais comparu devant un tribunal où le gouvernement fédéral ait reconnu l'entité juridique des Indiens. Voilà pourquoi nous nous inquiétons tellement de la question des terres en Colombie-Britannique, qui fait partie de l'alimentation grâce à la chasse et la pêche.

M. Rose: Est-ce que c'est pour cela que vous préconisez, au poste 6 du mémoire, que les bandes d'Indiens en amont du Pont Mission aient le droit, et je cite votre mémoire: de vendre ces mets recherchés jusqu'à un certain point.

Est-ce que c'est la raison pour laquelle vous estimez que vous avez fait l'objet de discrimination pendant si longtemps que vous voudriez qu'on adapte une loi qui favorise les Indiens?

M. Paul: J'espère que nous ferons l'objet d'un traitement favorable au sujet de tous les

[Texte]

number 6, but all points, 1 to 10, in terms of hunting and fishing for food or game.

Mr. Rose: Yes, but you specifically mentioned to sell, and this is something that is now not allowed. I think your brief made quite a point of trying to provide some sort of industry along the lines of such delicacies as smoked salmon for the people living above the Mission Bridge. Below that you enjoy the same privileges as any commercial fisherman. Is that not so?

Mr. Paul: This is what we are asking for because there are many Indians in British Columbia who would like to purchase smoked salmon or dried salmon. If this became permissible, then we could establish some co-operative or some means whereby we could sell such delicacies not only of fish but also some of the sea foods, shell foods.

Mr. Rose: I think perhaps you might be able to make a proposal along these lines on a more thought-out basis rather than just mentioning it. I think the Committee would be most interested in this.

You made the point of wishing to use a drift net, as opposed, I presume, to the set net or dip net. Could you explain the reason behind this?

Mr. Paul: I will let Chief Douglas answer this one.

Chief Dougals: Yes. Around 1927 or the early 30's the Indian used to be allowed to drift on the bars above the Mission Bridge but now he is restricted to a set net. When we had a talk with Mr. Hourston, the Area Director of the Department of Fisheries, he did not know that there was such a thing as a drift net which had been used by the Indian people on the bars.

Mr. Rose: I see. One of the briefs suggested tighter control in the alleged sale of salmon by native people and your brief mentions harassment. The two things seem to me in complete opposition to one another.

Mr. Paul: I would say that the brief presented previously was primarily concerned with the commercial fishing aspect, whereas we are concerned with fishing for food. This is the difference.

Mr. Rose: Improving the economy of the people.

Mr. Paul: Right.

[Interprétation]

points, pas seulement du point 6, pour ce qui est de la pêche et de la chasse en vue de notre propre consommation.

M. Rose: Oui, mais vous parlez précisément de vente, et c'est quelque chose qui n'est pas autorisé à l'heure actuelle. Je crois que dans votre mémoire vous insistez pour en faire une industrie d'un met aussi recherché que ce saumon fumé pour la population en amont du Pont Mission. En aval vous avez les mêmes privilèges de tout le monde, n'est-ce pas?

M. Paul: C'est ce que nous demandons parce qu'il y a beaucoup d'Indiens de la Colombie-Britannique qui voudraient acheter du saumon fumé ou séché. Si c'était permis, nous pourrions créer une co-opérative ou une organisation qui nous permettrait de vendre de tels mets recherchés, non seulement du saumon, mais aussi des crustacés et des fruits de mer.

M. Rose: Vous devriez formuler une proposition concrète plus approfondie au lieu de simplement le mentionner dans un mémoire. Le Comité l'examinerait plus attentivement.

Vous avez insisté que vous voudriez utiliser un filet dérivant au lieu, j'imagine, d'un car-relet ou d'un filet tendu. Pourquoi?

M. Paul: Je vais laisser le Chef Douglas vous répondre.

M. Douglas: En 1927, ou au début des années trente, les Indiens avaient le droit d'avoir un filet dérivant en amont du Pont Mission mais ils n'ont plus droit qu'à un filet tendu. Nous avons eu un entretien avec M. Houston, le directeur de la région du ministère des Pêcheries cette année. Il ne savait pas que ce genre de filet existait, que les Indiens utilisaient autrefois.

M. Rose: Je vois. Vous proposez un contrôle plus sévère des prétendues ventes de saumon de la part des Indiens et vous mentionnez le harcèlement. Il me semble que vous vous contredisez.

M. Paul: Le mémoire que j'ai présenté antérieurement, portait surtout sur l'aspect commercial de la pêche alors que dans ce mémoire, on parle plutôt de la pêche, pour notre propre consommation. Voilà la différence.

M. Rose: Pour améliorer l'économie de la population.

M. Paul: Oui.

[Text]

Mr. Cyr: I would like to ask a question in French, if you will use the interpretation. It would be easier for me.

Je ne sais pas si c'est M. Paul ou M. Douglas qui va répondre à mes questions: il s'agit de la pêche sportive. Les Indiens favorisent-ils la pêche sportive ou non?

Chief Douglas: Well, I do not know. Maybe I could answer in Indian here. I do not know.

Mr. Cyr: Did you understand? I can put it in English if you want me to.

Chief Douglas: No. On the question of whether we are against sports fishermen—no, we are not against anybody. All we are asking for is a fair shake. That is all we are asking for. We are not against anyone.

M. Cyr: Maintenant, une autre question. La pêche sportive fournit-elle beaucoup d'emplois aux Indiens comme guides sur les rivières?

Chief Douglas: I would say no.

Mr. Paul: Up in the northern country there are guides available but they are not primarily Indians. Last year the Indian Affairs Branch started a program for training guides, but it was not too successful because of the choice.

Mr. Cyr: I had other questions to ask but if there are no Indians working as guides on sports fishing, that will be all, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Cyr. Mr. Noble? Mr. Smith?

Mr. Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi): The witnesses mentioned several times that they would like to be considered legal entities. I would like to ask if there are any legal rights enjoyed by other people which are not enjoyed by the Indians.

Mr. Paul: I will put it this way. The Indians of Canada as governed by the Indian Act are not legal entities because the lands are vested in the Crown for the use and benefit of the Indian people and this places the Indian in a very awkward position. This is why I suggest that the federal government enact an Order in Council to recognize his legal enti-

[Interpretation]

M. Cyr: Je voudrais poser une question en français, si vous voulez prendre votre écouteur. Ce serait plus facile pour moi.

I do not know whether it is Mr. Paul or Mr. Douglas who will reply to my questions. My concern is with sport fishing. Are Indians against this type of fishing, or are they in favour of it?

M. Douglas: Je ne sais pas. Peut-être je devrais répondre en indien. Je ne sais pas.

M. Cyr: Avez-vous bien compris la question?

Je pourrais la poser en anglais si vous le voulez.

M. Douglas: Non. On nous demande si nous sommes en faveur de la pêche sportive ou non; nous ne sommes pas contre quoi que ce soit. Tout ce que nous demandons, c'est qu'on nous traite équitablement. C'est tout ce que nous voulons. Nous ne sommes pas contre qui que ce soit.

M. Cyr: Now, another question. Does sport fishing create many jobs for Indians as guides on the rivers?

M. Douglas: Je dirais que non.

M. Paul: Il y a des guides dans le nord, mais ce ne sont pas surtout des Indiens. L'an dernier, la direction des Affaires indiennes a institué un programme de formation des guides, qui n'a pas été très fructueux en raison du choix.

M. Cyr: J'avais d'autres questions à poser, mais s'il n'y a pas d'Indiens qui travaillent comme guides pour la pêche sportive, je crois que mes autres questions tombent, monsieur le président.

Le président: Merci, monsieur Cyr. Monsieur Noble? Monsieur Smith?

M. Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi): Les témoins ont répété à plusieurs reprises qu'ils aimeraient être considérés comme des entités juridiques. J'aimerais demander s'il y a des droits d'ordre juridique dont jouissent d'autres personnes et dont ne jouissent pas les Indiens.

M. Paul: Les Indiens du Canada qui relèvent de la Loi sur les Indiens ne sont pas à ce titre des entités juridiques ou des personnes morales, car les terres sont gérées par la Couronne pour l'usage et le bénéfice des Indiens. Les Indiens sont donc dans une situation plutôt difficile. C'est la raison pour laquelle, j'estime que le gouvernement canadien devrait

[Texte]

ty—so that he can himself enjoy what other Canadians enjoy.

Mr. Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi):

Well, the Indian can buy his own land if he wants to. That is what I mean. He can do anything that any other person can do. Is that right?

Mr. Paul: If land is available, yes. He can buy from another band member, yes.

The Chairman: Thank you. Mr. Hogarth, a supplementary?

Mr. Hogarth: Off the reservation a native person has the same legal rights as any other Canadian as far as ownership of land is concerned. Has he not?

Mr. Paul: Provided he buys off the reserve, yes.

Mr. Hogarth: Yes, but your concern is solely with the reserve lands. When you say that an Indian has no right to own land, you are referring solely to lands on the reserve.

Mr. Paul: Yes, I am concerned with the Indians living on the reserve.

Mr. Hogarth: Thank you.

The Chairman: Any further questions? If not, I want to take this opportunity to thank Mr. Paul and Chief Douglas for a very interesting and, I think, important brief. Thank you very much.

The meeting is adjourned until 9:30 tomorrow morning.

[Interprétation]

faire en sorte qu'on reconnaisse des Indiens comme des entités juridiques afin qu'on puisse jouir des mêmes droits que les autres canadiens.

M. Smith (Northumberland-Miramichi):

Mais l'Indien peut acheter sa propre terre s'il le désire. C'est ce que je veux dire. L'Indien peut faire tout ce que les autres Canadiens peuvent faire. N'est-ce pas?

M. Paul: S'il y a des terres de disponible, oui. Il peut acheter une terre d'un autre membre de la bande oui.

Le président: Merci. Une question supplémentaire, monsieur Hogarth.

M. Hogarth: En dehors de la réserve, l'Indien jouit des mêmes droits que les autres Canadiens en ce qui concerne les propriétés, n'est-ce pas?

M. Paul: Pourvu qu'il achète en dehors de la réserve, oui.

M. Hogarth: Par conséquent, vos problèmes portent seulement sur les terres de la réserve. Lorsque vous dites que les Indiens n'ont pas le droit de devenir propriétaire, vous parlez seulement des terres de la réserve.

M. Paul: Oui, je parle des Indiens qui habitent la réserve.

M. Hogarth: Merci.

Le président: Y a-t-il d'autres questions? Sinon, je tiens à remercier M. Paul et le Chef Douglas de leur importante et intéressante contribution. Merci beaucoup.

La séance est donc levée jusqu'à 9h30 demain matin.

APPENDIX E

FISHING VESSEL OWNERS'
ASSOCIATION
OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA
SALMON FISHERY
BRIEF

TO: THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON
FISHERIES AND FORESTRY, APRIL 1969

In the first part of our Brief a general description of our Association and its problems has been given and although our members participate in the various fisheries mentioned, 95 per cent touch salmon fishing at some time or other. There has been a commercial salmon fishery on this Coast since 1829 when the Hudson's Bay Company purchased salmon from the Indians on the Fraser River. It is an old industry and because of this the problems are many and varied. For instance, attempts were made in the early 1900s to "box in" the seine fleet to allow the then slower gillnet boats a fairer share of the catch and this was successful and today there is a situation where the seine fleet is still in this box when the need to protect the gillnetter no longer exists. The gillnet boats of today are no longer sail boats that need to be towed around to different fishing positions and areas but high-speed vessels which can fish out their own exclusive areas and then enter any others. As it stands there are 30 areas or divisions in British Columbia waters open to commercial salmon fishing. Of these 7 are completely open to seine boats and 4 only partially. There is no valid reason for this discrimination except that antiquated laws are still in force.

This has been problem enough but after the gillnets came the trollers. They can fish all 30 areas, and where seine-boats and gillnets are restricted to weekdays (only 2 or 3 days at that) trollers can fish weekends as well. The International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission is finally showing concern that this state of affairs "will upset the management of the fisheries". We seinemen have been concerned for years and resentful that we have been forced to conserve ourselves to death in some years while trolling still went on.

APPENDICE E

L'ASSOCIATION DES
PROPRIÉTAIRE DE BATEAUX
DE PÊCHE DE LA
COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE

LA PÊCHE AU SAUMON
MÉMOIRE PRÉSENTÉ

AU COMITÉ PERMANENT DES PÊCHES
ET FORÊTS, AVRIL 1969

La première partie de notre mémoire comporte un exposé de la nature et des problèmes de notre Association et bien que nos adhérents s'intéressent aux diverses variétés de poissons mentionnées, 95 p. 100 d'entre eux ne sauraient éviter de pêcher le saumon. La pêche commerciale du saumon le long de cette côte remonte à 1829 lorsque la compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson a acheté du saumon des indiens habitant les rives du Fraser. C'est une industrie très ancienne et voilà pourquoi ses problèmes sont multiples et variés. Par exemple, au début de 1900, on a voulu confiner les bateaux senneurs à une certaine réserve de poissons afin de permettre aux bateaux à filets maillants de capturer une tranche plus équitable de la prise, et ces efforts ont abouti et il s'ensuit que, de nos jours, les bateaux senneurs doivent encore s'en tenir à la même réserve et qu'il ne soit plus nécessaire de protéger les bateaux aux filets maillants. Ceux-ci ne sont plus des bateaux à voile qu'il fallait remorquer vers différentes zones de pêche, mais des bateaux rapides qui bénéficient de leur propre zone exclusive tout en pénétrant dans d'autres. A l'heure actuelle, les eaux de la Colombie-Britannique sont réparties en 30 zones de pêche commerciale du saumon. Les bateaux senneurs ont libre accès à 7 et accès partiel à 4. Aucune raison sérieuse, sauf l'application des lois désuètes, ne justifie cette partialité.

Ce problème a été aggravé par l'arrivée après les bateaux à filets maillants, des bateaux à la ligne trainante. Ceux-ci ont libre accès aux 30 zones et tandis que les bateaux senneurs et les bateaux à filets maillants ne peuvent pêcher que la semaine (et encore seulement 2 ou 3 jours), les bateau à la ligne trainante peuvent pêcher les fins de semaine aussi. La Commission internationale de pêches de saumon du Pacifique a finalement exprimé la crainte que cet état de choses ne désorganise l'administration des pêches. Nous les pêcheurs à la senne, sommes depuis de années préoccupés et mécontents de ce que nous soyons obligés certaines années de frôler la ruine pendant que se poursuivait la pêche à la ligne trainante.

In an average year trollers fish 90-100 days, gillnets 60-70 days, seines 35-45 days. We lost out in areas, days and on another front—in the species, as the areas that are set aside for them contain the higher quality fish which commands three times the price.

In 1968 the seines were allowed into one quarter of an area which was an exclusive gillnet troll preserve. It is to be hoped that this will be the beginning of a better equalization of area and species. It is long overdue. Our local fisheries department will recognize these grievances as we have stated them time and time again.

We also feel that a greater effort should be made to build up fish stocks primarily in the Central areas where there are over 160 streams. A big problem is the lack of flood control. In some streams spawners are washed out before completion of spawning and spawning grounds are severely scoured and eggs are destroyed in large numbers. Most of the effort is being expended in areas we are forbidden to fish in. But in any case fish stocks must be increased. No other natural resource replenishes itself year after year as this one does, but the size of the existing fleet exerts quite a strain.

Our present Fisheries Minister has introduced a new boat licensing scheme which we hope will eventually trim the size of the fleet as there are too many fingers in the fishing pie. A particularly unwelcome finger is the sport fishing derbies. Over the protest of all commercial fishermen an area was closed to the commercial fishery and opened to sports fishing and has since been turned into another commercial fishery via sports-fishing derbies. Even the British Columbia Wildlife Federation protested over the misuse of this area. When commercial fishermen and bona fide sportsmen agree, there is a strong case for ending these so called sports derbies.

The genuine sports fisherman also will not use a jig-type lure called the buzz-bomb, which is most effective in catching ready-to-spawn chum salmon. It is hoped the Fisheries Department will ban these.

Now that our Fisheries Minister is also in charge of Forestry perhaps he can arrange a

En une année moyenne, la pêche à la ligne trainante dure de 90 à 100 jours, la pêche aux filets maillants, de 60 à 70 jours, et la pêche à la senne de 35 à 45 jours. Nous sommes défavorisés, quant aux zones, aux jours, et sous un autre angle: celui des espèces, car les zones qui sont réservées aux autres contiennent la meilleure qualité de poisson et elle se vend trois fois plus cher.

En 1968, on autorisait les pêcheurs à la senne à s'implanter dans le quart d'une zone qui était une réserve exclusive des pêcheurs à la ligne trainante et aux filets maillants. Nous espérons que ce sera le début d'une meilleure répartition des zones et des variétés. Ce ne sera pas trop tôt. Notre ministère local des Pêches doit prendre acte de ces griefs car nous les avons exprimé en maintes fois.

Nous estimons aussi qu'on devrait se consacrer davantage à établir des réserves de poisson surtout dans les régions centrales qui sont sillonnées par plus de 160 cours d'eaux. Un problème majeur est l'absence de contrôle des inondations. Dans certains cours d'eaux, les reproducteurs sont emportés par le courant avant la fin de la ponte; les zones de frai se dégradent, ce qui entraîne la perte d'un grand nombre d'œufs. Le gros des efforts se fait dans les zones qui nous sont interdites. Quoiqu'il en soit, cependant, il faut accroître les réserves de poisson. Aucune autre ressource naturelle ne se renouvelle annuellement avec autant de régularité que le poisson, mais celui-ci est menacé par le grand nombre de bateaux de pêche.

Notre actuel ministre des Pêches, a présenté un nouveau régime de permis aux bateaux qui nous l'espérons, réduira le nombre des bateaux car ceux-ci sont trop nombreux pour les réserves de poisson. Un événement plutôt mal accueilli, c'est l'organisation des compétitions de pêche sportive. Les pêcheurs commerciaux ont protesté en masse contre l'interdiction d'une zone de pêche commerciale en faveur de la pêche sportive, zone qui, depuis, assure des prises considérables à chaque compétition de pêche sportive. Même l'Association de la protection de la faune de la Colombie-Britannique a protesté contre l'abus dont cette zone est victime. Lorsque l'unanimité rassemble les pêcheurs commerciaux et les sportifs de bonne foi, tout milite en faveur de l'abolition de ces soi-disants compétitions sportives.

Le pêcheur, qui respecte l'éthique de ce sport, n'emploiera pas un appât monté sur une sorte d'harpon appelé «buzz-bomb» qui est l'arme idéale contre le saumon-chien à l'époque du frai. Nous espérons que le ministère des Pêches abolira cet attirail.

Maintenant que notre ministre des Pêches est aussi responsable des Forêts, il pourra

better liaison between the two than there has been in the past in the matter of pollution from log drives, as some of the results of the log drives have been erosion of banks and rerouting of spawning channels—what you would expect from a bulldozer which has run amuck. And the aftermath is the bark that stays behind releasing toxins that poison the water so that fish cannot survive (in some places for years to come).

Also, an ever increasing worry is that our B.C. waters could be contaminated by oil or chemicals discharged from oil wells or tankers. With the building of our new Superport at the mouth of the Fraser (one of our main Salmon rivers) it is a danger to be reckoned with and one which must be recognized before an accident occurs. A situation must not arise where proper precautions are not taken because the different levels and departments of Government disagree over jurisdiction.

The importance of the Salmon fishing can perhaps best be summed up by saying that Salmon produces 80 per cent of the value of the total fish production of B.C. and British Columbia, in turn, produces over 40 per cent in value of Canadian total fish products. And Canada is the World's second largest fish exporter (behind Japan) in terms of value. But most important of all, thousands of British Columbians take pride in the fact that they are part of an old and honoured way of life in this country.

PURSE SEINING 4 to 8 men on each boat. These boats let their net go around a school of fish and pull in a line to close the bottom of the purse.

GILLNETTING 1 man operation—laying out their net across a water course. The mesh admits the head of the fish catching the gills when the fish try to get out.

TROLLING 1 and 2 men operation—Hook and line fishing with six lines or more strung out from long booms designed to prevent the lines from tangling up with each other.

Respectfully submitted

SALMON SECTION
FISHING VESSEL OWNERS OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Frank Bublé

assurer une meilleure liaison entre les deux ministères pour enrayer la pollution causée par le flottage, car il en résulte parfois l'érosion des bancs de pêche et le détournement des frayères, comme après le passage d'un bulldozer en furie. Et comme répercussion, l'écorce qui reste sur le parcours dégage des substances toxiques qui empoisonnent l'eau, tuant toute vie piscicole pour de nombreuses années en quelques endroits.

En outre, on craint de plus en plus que nos eaux de la Colombie-Britannique ne soient contaminées par le pétrole et les produits chimiques émanant des puits et des pétroliers. Maintenant qu'on construit le nouveau port géant à l'embouchure du Fraser, une de nos principales sources de saumon, c'est une éventualité qu'on ne doit pas écarter et un danger dont on doit tenir compte avant qu'un accident ne survienne. Il faut éviter tout risque éventuel, du fait que divers niveaux de gouvernement et plusieurs ministères n'ont pas déterminé leur champs de juridiction.

La meilleure façon, peut-être, de faire ressortir l'importance de la pêche du saumon, c'est de rappeler que le saumon compte pour 80 p. 100 de la valeur de la production piscicole de la Colombie-Britannique et cette province à son tour produit plus de 40 p. 100 du poisson canadien, quant à la valeur. En outre le Canada est le deuxième exportateur de poisson du monde, après le Japon, quant à la valeur. Mais le plus important, c'est que des milliers de résidents de la Colombie-Britannique s'en enorgueillissent du fait qu'ils préservent dans le pays une occupation vieille et respectable.

SENNE À POCHE Chaque bateau compte 4 à 8 pêcheurs. Ces bateaux déploient leur filet autour d'un banc de poissons et on tire une corde qui laisse échapper le fond de la poche.

PÊCHE AU FILET MAILLANT Un seul pêcheur qui lance son filet à contre-courant. Les mailles emprisonnent la tête du poisson, le serrent aux branchies lorsque le poisson essaie d'en sortir.

LA PÊCHE À LA LIGNE TRAÎNANTE Un homme ou deux; à la ligne ou à l'hameçon; six lignes ou plus attachées à de longues vergues taillées de façon à empêcher l'enchevêtrement des lignes.

En tout respect,

Frank Bublé

Section de la pêche au saumon de l'Association des propriétaires de bateaux de pêche de la Colombie-Britannique.

APPENDIX E (1)

FISHING VESSEL OWNERS'
ASSOCIATION OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA

BRIEF

TO: THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON
FISHERIES & FORESTRY, APRIL 1969

The Fishing Vessel Owners' Association of British Columbia is composed of owners and part owners of fishing vessels which said owners or part owners have no financial interest in Canneries, Cold Storage Plants or businesses of that nature. Generally speaking member-owned vessels are the finest and largest on the West Coast and a rough estimate of the value of all vessels in the Association is in the neighborhood of \$15,000,000.00.

We assume that you will hear more complaints from the fishing industry than congratulations and there is no doubt that in so far as the West Coast is concerned, fishermen generally and vessel owners in particular have reason to feel sorry for themselves. However, before getting down to the many problems that face us we would like to express our appreciation of the effort that our new Minister of Fisheries is making to correct some of them. We are particularly pleased to see a start on a salmon licence limitation programme which we have long advocated and pleased to note that the Minister has announced the intention of the Federal Government to buy up and retire old salmon vessels and that a watchful eye will be kept open to see that under the new system the large fishing companies own, by 1970, no more than a small percentage of the fleet. We have advocated this for many years for it is of course, common knowledge that an independent owner operates his vessel more efficiently and economically than a large company can possibly do.

We congratulate the Minister for the stand he has taken on the "Greenland Halibut" problem, his interest in improving provisions with regard to Fishermen's loans and in extending the coverage available under the Fishermen's Indemnity Plan. Officers of the

APPENDICE E (1)

ASSOCIATION DES PROPRIÉTAIRES
DE BATEAUX
DE
PÊCHE DE LA
COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE

EXPOSÉ

PRÉSENTÉ AU COMITÉ PERMANENT DES
PÊCHES ET DES FORÊTS EN AVRIL 1969

L'Association des propriétaires de bateaux de pêche de la Colombie-Britannique se compose de propriétaires totaux et partiels de bateaux de pêche qui ne possèdent aucun intérêt financier dans des conserveries, des entrepôts frigorifiques ou d'autres entreprises de même nature. Règle générale, les bateaux des adhérents sont les mieux équipés et les plus gros de la côte Ouest et une estimation approximative de la valeur de l'ensemble des bateaux des adhérents de l'Association s'établit à environ \$15,000,000.

Nous supposons que vous entendrez plus de plaintes que de félicitations de l'industrie de la pêche et il n'y a pas de doute, en ce qui concerne la côte Ouest, que les pêcheurs en général et les propriétaires de bateaux en particulier ont raison de s'apitoyer sur leur sort. Cependant, avant d'aborder les nombreux problèmes qui nous assaillent nous voulons faire savoir à notre nouveau ministre des Pêcheries que nous lui savons gré des efforts qu'il fait pour résoudre certains de nos problèmes. En particulier, nous le félicitons d'avoir commencé à mettre en vigueur un programme de limitation des permis de pêche au saumon. Nous préconisons depuis longtemps l'application d'un tel programme et nous avons appris avec plaisir que le Ministre a annoncé l'intention du gouvernement fédéral d'acquérir et de mettre au rancart les vieux bateaux de pêche au saumon et qu'on veillera avec vigilance à ce que sous le nouveau système les grandes sociétés ne possèdent pas plus d'un faible pourcentage de la flotte d'ici en 1970. C'est ce que nous préconisons depuis plusieurs années parce qu'il est évidemment bien connu que tout propriétaire indépendant exploite son bateau plus efficacement et plus économiquement qu'une grande compagnie peut le faire.

Nous félicitons le Ministre de l'attitude qu'il a adoptée au sujet du problème du flétan du Groënland, de l'intérêt qu'il a manifesté en améliorant les dispositions relatives aux prêts accordés aux pêcheurs et de l'extension de la protection offerte par le Régime des indemnités.

Department of Fisheries have told us that the Minister runs them off their feet and this is good and necessary in order to bring about radical change.

Regarding improving provisions in connection with fishermen's loans, the Fisheries Improvement Loans Act was a complete anachronism until the Minister got to work on it in that while the Government would guarantee loans to fishermen under certain circumstances there was only provision therein for guaranteeing loans bearing interest at 5% and, of course, the fishermen found it to all intents and purposes impossible to borrow money anywhere at 5%. The provision with regard to interest has now been changed but the limit on such loans remains \$10,000.00. We have been advised that the Minister is considering an increase to \$25,000.00. but in our respectful opinion, at any rate in so far as members of our organization are concerned, it is imperative that this limit be raised to at least \$50,000. The purpose of this loan, largely speaking, is to enable the fishermen to borrow money to "improve" their vessels and in that regard the majority of our owners who require to re-engine their vessels are faced with bills far in excess of \$25,000.00.

Having handed out a few bouquets, let us now say that much remains to be done to make the owning of a fishing vessel on the West Coast a sound economic proposition.

Our members engage in the Salmon, Halibut, Trawl and Tuna fisheries and, while there was one, they engaged in the West Coast Herring fishery; indeed many built or purchased vessels specifically for that fishery and we now set out for your consideration some of the problems that face our members and our recommendations for solution:

THE WEST COAST HERRING FISHERY

For many years the herring on the West Coast have been over fished and this natural resource, cropping of which is administered by the Federal Government through the Department of Fisheries, has been allowed to become depleted to the extent where the Department of Fisheries has finally realized the gravity of the situation and banned all commercial herring fishing, for 1968-69, and indicated the probability of no fishing until 1971-72 and possibly later. In the meantime

tés payables aux pêcheurs. Des fonctionnaires du ministère des Pêcheries nous ont dit que le Ministre était en train de leur rompre les jambes et nous croyons que cela est nécessaire et bon si des changements radicaux doivent être apportés.

Au sujet de l'amélioration des dispositions relatives aux prêts disponibles aux pêcheurs, la Loi sur les prêts aidant aux opérations de pêche était un anachronisme total jusqu'au moment où le Ministre s'est mis au travail. En effet, si l'État garantissait les prêts faits aux pêcheurs dans certaines circonstances il n'y avait dans cette loi qu'une seule disposition garantissant les prêts portant intérêt à 5 p. 100. Il va sans dire qu'il était impossible aux pêcheurs, en pratique, d'emprunter des fonds à des taux se rapprochant de 5 p. 100. Les dispositions relatives aux taux d'intérêt ont été modifiées mais la limite de ces prêts reste fixée à \$10,000. On nous fait savoir que le Ministre étudie la possibilité d'augmenter ce montant à \$25,000 mais nous estimons bien humblement, du moins en ce qui concerne les membres de notre Association, qu'il est impérieux de voir cette limite fixée à au moins \$50,000. Le but de ce genre de prêt, règle générale, est de permettre aux pêcheurs d'emprunter de l'argent pour «améliorer» leurs bateaux et, à ce propos, la majorité des propriétaires qui sont obligés de renouveler les moteurs de leur bateau doivent acquitter des factures qui dépassent de beaucoup \$25,000.

Maintenant que nous avons offert quelques fleurs, on nous permettra de dire qu'il reste beaucoup à faire pour que la possession d'un bateau de pêche sur la côte Ouest soit économiquement rentable.

Les membres de notre Association pratique la pêche au saumon, au flétan et au thon et la pêche chalutière et, lorsqu'il y avait du hareng, nos membres le pêchaient. En fait, plusieurs pêcheurs ont construit ou acheté des harenguiers. A ce propos, nous exposons certains problèmes qui se posent à nos adhérents et nous recommandons des moyens pour les résoudre.

LA PÊCHE AU HARENG SUR LA CÔTE OUEST

Durant plusieurs années sur la côte Ouest, les pêcheries de harengs ont été surexploitées et cette ressource naturelle, dont l'usage est réglementé par le gouvernement fédéral par l'intermédiaire du ministère des Pêcheries, a tellement diminué que le ministère des Pêcheries s'est finalement rendu compte de la gravité de la situation. Il a interdit tout harengaison durant l'année 1968-1969 et a annoncé qu'il est probable que la pêche ne reprendra pas avant 1971-1972 et peut-être

our herring seine boats, accustomed to fishing eight or nine months of the year, strikes permitting, have no income whatsoever. If fault is to be found for this depletion of the resource, though admittedly the proximate cause is the fishermen fishing too hard and efficiently, the resource was managed, if that is the word, by the Federal Government and it seems to us that the Federal Government should do something to alleviate the position of the herring seine vessel owner faced with economic ruin. Many of our members put their life's work and savings into the building of herring seine vessels with the expectation that the resource would be so managed that a living, at any rate, could be taken therefrom. Set out hereunder is an example of a herring seine vessel which represents just about the smallest investment in our association in such a vessel:

Investment in Boat and Gear—\$60,000.00

Operating Expenses	\$7,810.36	
Interest on Mortgage	4,181.39	\$11,991.75
<hr/>		
Income from fishing	11,750.00	
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Net loss from fishing	241.75	
Depreciation	3,957.00	
<hr/>		
Loss for the year	\$4,178.75	

The above represents the last year this vessel fished herring. For 1968 when that boat had no income from herring fishing an average breakdown of the situation culled from a dozen of the larger herring vessels, looks like this:

Investment in Boat and gear—\$180,000.00

Insurance Premium	\$ 4,389.00
Interest	2,766.00
Miscellaneous expenses	2,700.00
Depreciation	13,500.00
<hr/>	
Net loss for the year	\$23,355.00

The low insurance premium, comparatively speaking, in the above-noted example is due to the fact that lay-up returns were paid or port risk only was taken. Herring vessel owners are in a very bad situation and it is suggested that the Federal Government assume insurance premiums, interest payments and depreciation for those vessels unable to fish. It is true that these vessels could be converted to the trawl fishery but that fishery is already overcrowded and the expense of conversion is in the neighborhood of \$20,-

plus tard. Entre-temps, nos harenguiers, qui étaient actifs durant huit ou neuf mois dans l'année, selon les prises, ne rapportent absolument plus rien. S'il est nécessaire de trouver la cause de cette diminution de rendement de cette ressource, il faut évidemment admettre d'ardeur et d'efficacité des pêcheurs, mais cette ressource était gérée, si c'est le terme qu'il convient d'employer, par l'État fédéral et il nous semble que ce dernier devrait faire quelque chose pour atténuer la gravité de la situation des propriétaires de harenguiers qui sont acculés à une faillite économique. Bon nombre de nos membres ont mis le travail et les économies d'une vie dans ces harenguiers en s'attendant que les ressources seraient gérées de telle façon qu'ils pourraient au moins en tirer leur subsistance. Nous vous donnons ci-dessous des détails-types sur un harenguiier qui, dans notre Association, représente à peu près l'investissement le plus faible que l'on puisse faire:

Investissement dans le bateau et les engins de pêches—\$60,000

Dépenses d'exploitation	\$7,810.36	
Intérêts hypothécaires	4,181.39	\$11,991.75
<hr/>		
Revenus de la pêche	11,750.00	
<hr/>		
Perte nette de la pêche	241.75	
Amortissement	3,957.00	
<hr/>		
Perte durant l'année	\$4,178.75	

Ces chiffres s'appliquent à la dernière année de pêche de ce harenguiier. Pour 1968, où le bateau n'a rien rapporté de la pêche au hareng, une ventilation des chiffres moyens concernant la situation et se rapportant à une douzaine des harenguiers les plus gros, donne les chiffres qui suivent:

Investissement dans le bateau et les engins—\$180,000

Prime d'assurance	\$4,389.00
Intérêt	2,766.00
Dépenses diverses	2,700.00
Amortissement	13,500.00
<hr/>	
Perte nette pour l'année	\$23,355.00

Les primes d'assurance, relativement faibles nous l'admettons dans ce cas-ci, sont attribuables au fait que les primes payées sont celles d'un bateau en chômage ou encore au fait que seuls les risques à quai ont été couverts. Les propriétaires de harenguiers sont dans une situation difficile et nous proposons que l'État fédéral assume le paiement des primes d'assurance, les versements des intérêts et l'amortissement des bateaux qui ne sortent pas pêcher. Il est vrai que ces bateaux pourraient être modifiés pour le chalutage mais cette

000.00 to \$30,000.00. It is also true that some of these vessels could, and indeed one or two have, gone to the East Coast and entered the herring fishery there but the cost of making such a journey is enormous, the future uncertain and today there are insufficient facilities on the East Coast to absorb the catch of large numbers of vessels.

THE SALMON FISHERY

This fishery is the mainstay of the British Columbia fishing industry and to such an extent that we are presenting a separate brief on this subject alone.

THE TRAWL FISHERY

Our members who engage in this fishery are suffering from currently depressed prices and furthermore are unable to compete on grounds where enormous trawlers operated by foreign governments plow up grounds that for years have been exploited only by Canadian and American vessels. The solution to some of their problems appears later in this brief.

THE DOGFISH THREAT

By the late 1940s the dogfish population off the British Columbia Coast had been substantially reduced as a viable fishery existed due to the demand for dogfish livers. Since technological advances have enabled synthetic vitamins to be manufactured, the demand for livers has disappeared and consequently the dogfish, which appears to have no natural enemy and bears its young live, has increased enormously. The dogfish is a voracious feeder on herring and immature salmon and there is a very real fear among experienced fishermen that we have so upset the balance of nature by overfishing the herring, that due to this and the enormous schools of dogfish in the Gulf of Georgia and on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, the herring may never be able to multiply to the stage where a fishery can once again be supported and it seems to us that quite literally the only solution is to carry out a large scale destruction programme by subsidizing the dogfishery to such an extent that a large number of boats will take part and reduce substantially the numbers of these predators that now abound. A small fishery for dogfish flaps has been subsidized from time to time but is of no use whatsoever from the point of view of reducing the numbers of dogfish on the West Coast.

pêche est déjà trop encombrée et les dépenses de modifications seraient de \$20,000 à \$30,000. Il est également vrai que certains de ces bateaux peuvent, et en réalité un ou deux sont déjà partis, aller sur la côte Est et y faire la pêche au hareng dans cette région, mais les frais qu'entraîne ce voyage sont très élevés, l'avenir reste incertain et les installations de la côte Est ne suffiraient pas à la tâche que leur imposeraient les prises de nombreux bateaux de pêche.

LA PÊCHE AU SAUMON

Cette pêche constitue l'épine dorsale de l'industrie de la pêche en Colombie-Britannique et, en raison de son importance, nous présenterons un exposé distinct sur ce sujet.

LA PÊCHE CHALUTÈRE

Les adhérents de notre Association qui s'adonnent à cette pêche souffrent des effets des bas prix. De plus, ils sont incapables de faire concurrence dans les endroits où pêchent les grands chalutiers des gouvernements étrangers qui exploitent des pêcheries où les seuls bateaux actifs durant de nombreuses années étaient ceux du Canada et des États-Unis. La solution à apporter à leurs problèmes figure plus loin dans le présent exposé.

LA MENACE DES CHIENS DE MER

Vers les années 40, les stocks de chiens de mer à proximité de la côte de la Colombie-Britannique avaient été considérablement réduits étant donné qu'il existait une activité rentable par suite de la demande de foies de chien de mer. En raison des progrès techniques qui ont rendu possible la production de concentrés vitaminiques synthétiques Vita-ment, la demande pour les foies a disparu et, par voie de conséquence, les chiens de mer, qui ne semblent pas avoir d'ennemis naturels et qui sont vivipares, ont augmenté beaucoup. Le chien de mer est vorace et se nourrit de harengs et de petits saumons. Il existe parmi les pêcheurs d'expérience une crainte très réelle de rupture de la chaîne alimentaire de la nature en surexploitant les pêcheries de hareng. Par suite de cet état de choses et de l'existence d'immenses bancs de chiens de mer dans le golf de Georgie et dans les eaux de la côte Ouest de l'île de Vancouver, il peut arriver que le hareng ne réussira jamais à se reproduire au point où il sera de nouveau possible de repêcher le hareng. Il nous semble que la solution à apporter serait de mettre en œuvre un vaste programme de destruction en subventionnant la pêche des chiens de mer de façon à employer de nombreux bateaux pour réduire le nombre de ces prédateurs qui se rencontrent en grand nombre actuellement.

Un petit commerce de nageoires pectorales de chiens de mer a fait l'objet de subventions de temps à autre mais il n'est d'aucune utilité si l'on veut réduire le nombre de chiens de mer sur la côte Ouest.

THE COST OF MARINE INSURANCE

This is a matter of concern to almost literally every vessel owner in the country, for while the cost of everything for the fisherman rises rapidly, nothing has risen so quickly or is rising so steadily as the cost to a vessel owner of insuring his vessel against marine perils. The Indemnity Plan operated by the Federal Government is currently limited to 75 per cent of the value of vessels having an appraised value of \$25,000.00 or less and none of our member vessels qualify for this plan where premiums are admittedly low, namely, only 2 per cent. Some of our members are paying premiums as high as 10 per cent of the value of their vessel and one instance in 1968 may suffice to bring to your attention the enormity of the problem. The vessel under consideration had a current value of \$60,000.00, his gross, not net, but gross earnings for that year were \$6,100.00, the insurance premium he paid was \$6,000.00; the following year this same premium was demanded in its entirety before he went fishing and being unable to pay the vessel owner simply stayed at home and did not go out. A Co-Operative Marine insurance company operates on this Coast with considerable success and low rates but the company is highly selective in the risks it chooses and the industry desperately needs a Government sponsored plan to "take up the slack". It is to be noted, of course, that the Department of Fisheries is currently studying the situation with a view to making recommendations for setting up such a plan and/or extending the coverage available under the Indemnity Plan and it is earnestly hoped that something worthwhile will come from this study.

TWELVE MILE LIMIT

It is to be hoped that legislation will be passed in the near future, drawing base lines from headland to headland and establishing a fishing limit outside those base lines, and that by so doing, foreign fleets will be excluded from Hecate Straits and Queen Charlotte Sound. The benefits of this to our trawl fishery are too obvious to enumerate.

LES PRIMES D'ASSURANCE MARITIME

C'est une question qui intéresse à peu près tous les propriétaires de bateaux au pays. Si tout ce dont a besoin le pêcheur augmente rapidement de prix, il n'y a rien qui ait augmenté aussi constamment que le prix que paie un propriétaire de bateau pour l'assurer contre les risques de la mer. Le régime d'indemnité qu'a mis en vigueur l'État fédéral est limité à l'heure actuelle à 75 p. 100 de la valeur des bateaux, dont la valeur estimative est de \$25,000 ou moins, et aucun de nos membres réunissent les conditions pour participer à ce régime dont les primes sont évidemment faibles, soit 2 p. 100. Certains de nos membres paient des primes qui s'élèvent jusqu'à 10 p. 100 de la valeur de leur bateau. Un cas qui s'est produit en 1968 sera suffisant pour attirer votre attention sur l'importance de ce problème. Un pêcheur dont le bateau avait une valeur courante de \$60,000 avait réalisé, cette année-là, des gains bruts, non pas nets mais bruts, de \$6,100 et versé la prime d'assurance de \$6,000. L'année suivante, la prime avait été exigée en totalité avant le départ du bateau pour la pêche. Étant dans l'impossibilité de la verser, le pêcheur a dû rester chez lui et n'a pu prendre la mer. Une coopérative d'assurance maritime fait de très bonnes affaires sur la côte et offre des taux faibles, mais elle choisit ses risques avec beaucoup de soin; l'industrie a donc grand besoin d'un régime gouvernemental pour les cas qui n'intéressent pas cette coopérative. Signalons cependant que le ministère des Pêcheries étudie actuellement la situation en vue de faire des recommandations tendant à l'établissement d'un tel régime et (ou) d'étendre la protection offerte en vertu du Régime d'indemnité. Nous espérons bien sincèrement que cette étude aboutira à quelque chose de concret.

LA LIMITE DES DOUZE MILLES

Nous espérons qu'une loi sera adoptée dans un proche avenir précisant une ligne de démarcation de cap en cap, qu'il sera ainsi établi une zone de pêche interdite aux flottes étrangères, ces dernières étant de ce fait exclues des détroits d'Hécate et de la reine Charlotte. Les avantages que cela comporterait pour notre pêche chalutière sont trop évidents pour que nous les énumérions.

TIE-UP FACILITIES IN THE CITY OF VANCOUVER

While the National Harbours Board has recently implemented a scheme whereby bona fide fishing vessels can preempt space in False Creek Fishermen's terminal, the problem of berthing fishing vessels remains acute and all encouragement should be given to the National Harbours Board to provide more facilities to overcome this difficulty faced by all fishermen. From time to time halibut vessels are forced to sell and unload in ports in the State of Washington due to lack of facilities in Vancouver.

PROMOTION OF GOOD HEALTH

It is common knowledge that fish in almost every form is a healthful food and every section of the fishing industry and in particular the trawl fishery, would benefit as would the health of the Nation if the Federal Government instituted a large scale advertising programme promoting the benefits to be derived from eating fish. It is ironic to think that we managed to deplete the herring resource on the West Coast and that only an infinitesimal part of one percent of that resource went for human consumption. Accordingly we suggest that immediate steps be taken to benefit both the industry and the health of the Nation by encouraging the consumption of fish by Canadians.

It is a sad commentary on our industry and not only the fisherman is to blame for this that not all fish landed is in first class condition. In our highly competitive industry where production seems all important and sometimes takes precedence over quality control, there is little doubt that from time to time the housewife purchases fish that, while perfectly fit for human consumption, and by no means tainted, is not as fresh as it might be. The result of this all too frequently is that the Canadian housewife, generally more accustomed to meat than fish, buys no more fish for a much longer period of time than she might otherwise have done. The only way of overcoming this unfortunate state of affairs is by the Department of Fisheries instituting the most stringent quality control measures possible. While initially the industry itself may suffer we are convinced that in the long run everyone will benefit enormously. We have had preliminary discussions with local representatives of the Department of Fisheries regard-

INSTALLATIONS D'AMARRAGE DANS LA VILLE DE VANCOUVER

Bien que le Conseil des ports nationaux permette, depuis quelque temps, aux bateaux de pêche reconnus de retenir, par préemption, des places pour s'amarrer au terminus des pêcheurs de False Creek, le problème des postes à quai pour les bateaux de pêche reste aigu et tout encouragement devrait être donné au Conseil des ports nationaux pour qu'il mette plus d'installations à la disposition des pêcheurs de façon à résoudre leurs difficultés. De temps à autre, les pêcheurs de fletans sont forcés de vendre leur prise et de la débarquer dans des ports de l'État de Washington en raison de l'insuffisance des installations à Vancouver.

AMÉLIORATION DE L'HYGIÈNE ALIMENTAIRE

Il est bien connu que le poisson, sous presque toutes ses formes, est un aliment sain et tous les secteurs de l'industrie de la pêche, et celle de la pêche chalutière en particulier, en retireraient des avantages, tout comme la santé publique, si l'État fédéral mettait en œuvre un grand programme de publicité faisant ressortir les avantages à retirer de la consommation du poisson. C'est une ironie du sort que nous ayons réussi à diminuer les ressources de harengs sur la côte Ouest et que seule une partie infiniment petite (1 p. 100) de ces ressources ait été affectée à la consommation humaine. Par conséquent, nous proposons que des mesures soient prises incessamment pour stimuler la consommation du poisson au Canada, ce qui se révélerait bénéfique tant pour l'industrie de la pêche que pour la santé nationale.

Il est malheureux que nous ayons à constater que l'industrie, aussi bien que le pêcheur, sont à blâmer parce que tout le poisson pris ne se présente pas dans la meilleure condition. Dans notre industrie où la concurrence est très forte, où la production semble être le souci prédominant, ce qui parfois passe avant le contrôle de la qualité, il n'y a pas de doute que les ménagères achètent parfois du poisson, qui, même s'il est tout à fait bon pour la consommation humaine et ne porte aucune tache, n'est pas aussi frais qu'il pourrait l'être. Il arrive trop souvent que la ménagère au Canada, en général plus habituée à la viande qu'au poisson, n'achète pas de poisson durant une période bien plus longue qu'elle ne devrait par suite de cette situation. Le seul moyen de remédier à cette triste situation serait de voir le ministère des Pêcheries mettre en vigueur des mesures de contrôle de la qualité plus rigoureuses. Si, au début, il arrive que l'industrie elle-même en souffre, nous sommes convaincus qu'à la longue tout

ing this problem and were surprised to discover that the Department was of the opinion that the industry generally would not co-operate if such a programme was instituted. While we cannot, of course, speak for the entire industry there can, however, be no doubt that any such programme would receive the complete support of this organization.

Respectfully submitted

Your very truly,

FISHING VESSEL OWNERS'
ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH
COLUMBIA

Per Timothy P. Cameron

le monde en tirera d'immenses avantages. Nous avons abordé cette question avec les représentants locaux du ministère des Pêcheries et nous avons été étonné d'apprendre que le Ministère croyait que l'industrie en général n'apporterait pas sa collaboration si un tel programme était mis en vigueur. Nous ne sommes pas, évidemment, le porte-parole de l'ensemble de l'industrie, mais nous pouvons dire que notre Association appuierait sans réserve pareil programme.

L'Association des propriétaires de bateaux de pêche de la Colombie-Britannique

Le secrétaire,

(Signature) Timothy P. Cameron

APPENDIX F

SUBMISSION TO

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES & FORESTRY

PUBLIC HEARINGS - BRITISH COLUMBIA

BY

Fraser River Locals—U.F.A.W.U.
North Delta & District Local U.F.A.W.U.
Steveston Local U.F.A.W.U.
Ladner Local U.F.A.W.U.
New Westminster Local U.F.A.W.U.
Fort Langley Local U.F.A.W.U.
Albion Local U.F.A.W.U.

Hotel Vancouver

10:30 A.M. April 21, 1969

President: H. (Steve) Stavenes
Secretary-Treasurer: H. Stevens
Business Agent: J. H. Nichol

UNITED FISHERMEN AND ALLIED WORKERS' UNION

Headquarters: The Fishermen's Hall, 138 East
Cordova Street Vancouver 4, B.C.

FRASER RIVER LOCALS

Standing Committee on Fisheries and
Forestry
Public Hearings - British Columbia

April 21 - 28 1969

Dear Sirs:

Commercial fishermen who gain their livelihood from the waters of the Fraser River and the eastern portion of the Gulf of

APPENDICE F

UNION DES PÊCHEURS ET TRAVAILLEURS ASSIMILÉS UNIS SECTIONS SYNDICALES DU FLEUVE FRASER

Comité permanent des Pêches et Forêts
Audience publique—Colombie-Britannique

Du 21 au 28 avril 1969

Messieurs,

Les pêcheurs commerciaux qui tirent leur gagne-pain des eaux du fleuve Fraser, et du versant est du golfe de Georgie, observent

Georgia have noted with serious regard the ever increasing pollution of this area

Our concern is two-fold. First, for the survival of the young salmon on their seaward migration from the spawning grounds, secondly for the health of fishermen who come in contact with domestic and industrial waste discharged into the Fraser River.

If the Fraser River was a one way fast flowing river with no tidal influence, waste material would be subject to destruction through the forces of natural purification.

However, in the lower 20 to 25 miles of the Fraser River tide is an over-riding complicating factor affecting outflow in the lower reaches. The degree to which outflow is affected varies with the range of the tide, river discharge and velocity of south-east winds in the Gulf of Georgia.

Reverse tidal flow, or back up conditions, mean that sewage discharged into the waterway remains in the vicinity of discharge for up to 10 hours in each 24 hour period. Under flow and tidal conditions prevailing during late October to the beginning of April, the daily outflow volume at New Westminster is very little greater than the back flow. Under these conditions almost two complete tidal cycles or two days will be required for water initially in the New Westminster area to clear the mouth of the river. Perhaps up to three or four days flow time may be necessary from Haney and Mission.

Some of the discharged sewage and industrial waste will be carried out with the outflow but much of it settles on the river bottom or washes up on the shoreline and beaches.

Fishermen working the lower Fraser encounter ever increasing amounts of domestic sewage entangled in their gillnets and considerable concern has been expressed for the health of men working in these conditions.

Plans by the Greater Vancouver Sewage and Drainage District are well underway for a combined sewage outfall located on the south arm of the Fraser River in the vicinity of Gilbert Road in Richmond that would not only service Richmond but South Delta and Ladner as well. Addition of this huge new outfall will further heighten the problem of nets being fouled by raw sewage and domestic waste.

Commercial and sports fishermen in Richmond and in other lower mainland communities alike express anxiety regarding the effect of increased pollution on fish stocks, particularly on young salmon migrating seaward from the spawning grounds.

avec appréhension la pollution croissante de cette région.

Notre préoccupation est double. Nous voulons, tout d'abord, assurer la survie des jeunes saumons qui se dirigent vers la mer à partir des frayères et deuxièmement, protéger la santé des pêcheurs qui sont menacés par les déchets domestiques et industriels déchargés dans le fleuve Fraser.

Si ce fleuve était un cours d'eau rapide, affranchi des bouleversements de la marée, les déchets seraient voués à la destruction grâce aux forces de purification naturelle.

Toutefois, dans les 20 à 25 derniers milles en aval, le courant se heurte à un puissant facteur qui modifie son écoulement. La force de cet obstacle dépend de l'ampleur de la marée, du débit du fleuve et de la vitesse des vents sud-est dans le golfe de Georgie.

La marée qui freine le courant arrête les eaux vannes pendant 10 heures sur 24 à proximité de la région où elles sont déchargées dans le cours d'eau. Entre la fin d'octobre et le début d'avril, la marée est telle que le débit quotidien à New Westminster est à peine plus puissant que le reflux. Dans ces conditions, la marée doit accomplir presque deux cycles, ce qui exige deux jours, avant que l'embouchure du fleuve soit libérée de l'eau qui traversait tout d'abord la région de New Westminster. Il faut peut-être trois ou quatre jours à l'eau pour s'écouler entre Haney et Mission.

Une partie des eaux vannes et des déchets industriels sera emportée par le courant, mais une bonne portion va se déposer sur le lit du fleuve, ou se déversent sur les côtes et les plages.

Les pêcheurs installés dans le bas Fraser voient leurs filets maillants absorber une quantité croissante des déchets domestiques et on a exprimé de vives appréhensions à propos de la santé de ceux qui travaillent dans ces conditions.

Le service des égouts du Vancouver métropolitain se consacre activement à l'installation d'un grand égout à décharge situé sur le versant sud du fleuve Fraser à proximité de Gilbert Road à Richmond, égout qui desservira non seulement Richmond, mais South Delta et Ladner. Les filets, à cause de l'installation de cet énorme égout, risqueront encore plus qu'avant d'être embarrassés par les eaux vannes et les déchets domestiques.

Ceux qui se livrent à la pêche commerciale et sportive à Richmond, et dans d'autres localités du Sud du continent ont tous exprimé leur crainte à propos des conséquences de cette pollution croissante sur les réserves du poisson surtout sur les jeunes saumons qui émigrent vers la mer à partir des frayères.

The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization has emphasized the increasing threat to fish stocks when chlorine is used as an anti-pollutant in waste treatment and municipal water supplies.

"Chlorine, a greenish gas that dissolves to form a potent germicide is commonly used to disinfect water supplies. This is particularly true in areas where growing population has led to increased use of chlorine and other disinfectants to make water safe for drinking.

The amount used presents no problem for human safety—but it is lethal to many species of fish. On contact with chlorinated water, they sicken and die for no apparent reason.

And as chlorination is increasingly used in combatting pollution, more fish will die from apparently mysterious causes."

A bulletin issued by the F.A.O. North American regional office cites research work on chlorination problems conducted by three Polish scientists at Warsaw Agricultural University's fisheries department.

In their experiments the scientists found that even small quantities of chlorine; as little as 0.1 to 0.2 milligrams per litre of water, were death to fish, especially at low temperatures.

The Fraser River is now the largest salmon producing river in North America. The commercial fishery based on the spawning migrations of salmon has developed into a multi-million dollar protein food industry.

The estimated commercial worth of salmon in a normal year would be in the neighbourhood of 80 to 90 million dollars. Perhaps half of the catch could be attributed to fish of Fraser River origin, regardless of where they may be caught in British Columbia.

It has been predicted that by 1984 tourism may replace forestry as B.C.'s leading industry. In 15 years time, it has been suggested, tourism in B.C. will be a \$1.5 billion pillar of our economy. The fame of B.C. salmon is world wide and when tourists are asked why they choose B.C. as a place to spend their holidays, a large number of them express a desire to catch salmon.

We are afraid that unless proper methods are employed in the treatment of domestic and industrial effluent before release into the

L'Organisation des Nations-Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture a fait ressortir que les réserves de poisson sont de plus en plus menacées par le chlore employé dans le traitement des déchets et dans les aqueducs municipaux pour combattre la pollution.

L'utilisation du chlore, gaz jaunâtre qui se dissout pour former un germicide puissant, est très répandu pour la désinfection des aqueducs. On le constate surtout dans des régions où l'essor démographique a entraîné l'usage constant du chlore et d'autres désinfectants, pour rendre l'eau potable.

Le volume utilisé ne menace pas la santé humaine, mais il est meurtrier pour de nombreuses espèces de poisson. Celles-ci, sitôt en contact avec l'eau verdunisée, tombent malades et meurent mystérieusement.

Et au fur et à mesure que la verdunisation sert à combattre la pollution, la destruction mystérieuse des poissons ne fera que s'accroître.

Une brochure publiée par le Bureau régional de la F.A.O. pour l'Amérique du Nord fait état de recherches faites sur la chloruration par trois scientifiques polonais, au département des Pêches de la faculté d'Agriculture de Varsovie.

Ces scientifiques ont constaté, au cours de leurs expériences, que même de faibles quantités de chlore, par exemple de 0.1 ou de 0.2 milligrammes par litre d'eau, entraînaient la mort des poissons, surtout à de basses températures.

Le fleuve Fraser est la plus grosse source de saumon en Amérique du Nord. La pêche commerciale qui dépend des migrations du saumon vers les frayères a permis une production alimentaire riche en protéine qui s'écoule pour des millions de dollars.

On calcule qu'en une année normale, la valeur commerciale du saumon atteint entre 80 et 90 millions de dollars. La moitié des poissons proviennent peut-être du Fraser même s'ils sont capturés dans d'autres régions de la Colombie-Britannique.

On a prédit que vers 1984, le tourisme remplacera les forêts comme principale industrie de la Colombie-Britannique. On prévoit que dans 15 ans le tourisme rapportera un milliard et demi de dollars à notre économie. Le saumon de la Colombie-Britannique est de réputation mondiale et lorsqu'on demande aux touristes pourquoi ils viennent passer leurs vacances dans cette province, il sont nombreux à répondre que c'est le saumon qui les attire.

A moins d'appliquer des méthodes appropriées pour traiter les déchets domestiques et industriels avant qu'ils soient déversés dans

Fraser, the valuable salmon resource of the Fraser is jeopardized.

Of greatest concern at present is the health hazard posed by pollution of the lower Fraser River. Commercial fishermen are gravely concerned for their health as they come in contact with domestic sewage and other effluent caught up in their nets.

Boundary Health Unit points out that no part of the lower Fraser is safe any longer for swimming or aquatic sports.

According to the 1966 Boundary Health Unit report the coliform count on the lower Fraser ranged as high as 1.6 million during certain periods at Annicis Island. At Westham Island near the mouth of the Fraser it was 8000. The lowest count was upriver at Barnston Island where the count was 4000.

From a health standpoint, therefore, the lower Fraser already has been eliminated as a safe area for any recreational purposes. Boundary Health says its findings refute the contention that almost unlimited quantities of untreated sewage can be discharged into the Fraser River. Although there may well be enough oxygen in the water to eventually oxidize the sewage, it points out, in the interim "the water represents a direct health hazard for persons coming in contact with it."

Modern communities can no longer be satisfied with using waterways as a means of disposing of domestic and industrial wastes.

We are particularly pleased to note that the title of this Standing Committee is Forestry and Fisheries.

In recent years the use of huge barges by the forest industries has created a serious pollution problem of another nature to the waters of the Fraser River. Each barge transports many millions of board feet of logs to the Fraser River where they are dumped and held in log sorting areas, then made up into booms until needed by lumber and chipper mills located along the Fraser River.

While this method of transportation greatly facilitates the movement of logs, especially those having poor buoyancy qualities, it brings with it much of the forest debris, such as bark and limbs, formerly lost in the towing of log booms enroute to the river from upcoast logging operations.

This debris is fouling the river bottom in certain areas so badly that boat anchors will not hold on the bottom. Also due to the difference in buoyancy properties of salt and fresh water, low floating logs picked up from

le Fraser, les réserves précieuses de saumon seront compromises.

C'est le risque pour la santé que cause la pollution dans le bas Fraser qui provoque notre plus vive préoccupation à l'heure actuelle. Les pêcheurs commerciaux craignent pour leur santé lorsqu'ils doivent débarrasser leurs filets des déchets domestiques et autres.

Le service sanitaire de Boundary signale qu'aucune zone du bas Fraser, n'est, au point de vue santé, propice à la nage ou aux sports aquatiques.

Ce service, dans le rapport de 1966, signale que le chiffre de la pollution dans le bas Fraser atteignait jusqu'à 1.6 millions de «germes» pendant certaines périodes à l'île Annicis. A l'île Westham près de l'embouchure, le chiffre était de 8,000. Le plus bas chiffre, 4,000, a été enregistré, en aval, à l'île Barnston.

Le bas Fraser a été éliminé comme région de loisir, à cause des risques pour la santé. Le Service sanitaire de Boundary déclare que ses conclusions réfutent la thèse voulant que le Fraser puisse absorber une quantité presque illimitée de déchets non traités. Bien que l'eau puisse contenir assez d'oxygène pour oxygéner à la longue les déchets, on signale que, dans l'intervalle, l'eau menace directement la santé de ceux qui s'y approchent.

Les collectivités modernes ne peuvent plus se contenter de l'utilisation des cours d'eau pour le déversement des déchets domestiques et industriels.

Nous avons été plutôt heureux de remarquer que ce Comité a pour titre «Comité permanent des Pêches et Forêts».

Les industries forestières qui, depuis ces dernières années, utilisent d'énormes chalands ont contribué à polluer sous une autre forme, les eaux du fleuve Fraser. Chaque chaland transporte du bois par millions de pieds-planches, les décharge dans la rivière où les bilots sont retenus dans les zones du triage puis formée en chapelets jusqu'à ce qu'ils soient absorbés par les fabriques de planches et de copeaux situées le long du Fraser.

Bien que ce moyen facilite énormément le transport du bois, surtout lorsque la flottabilité est médiocre, il entraîne un grand nombre de déchets forestiers comme les écorces et les rameaux qui, autrefois, se répandaient lorsqu'on remorquait les chapelets, à partir des zones de coupe du haut de la côte, vers le fleuve.

Le lit du fleuve est souillé à tel point par ces déchets, que, dans certaines régions, les ancres ne peuvent pas s'accrocher. En outre, comme l'eau salée et l'eau douce présentent chacune différents degrés de flottabilité, les

salt water log holding ponds and loaded on barges, soon sink to the bottom of the river and become snags that cause many thousands of dollars damage to fishermen's nets or as they slip out from the booms to become low-lying, barely visible menaces to navigation.

Another danger to navigation is the almost totally submerged log with just its tip visible above water. Commonly known as deadheads, they are transported, unknowingly on board log barges. Today there is hardly a fisherman who has not suffered serious damage to his boat due to striking deadheads. Many pleasure boat owners also have had near fatal accidents from striking these partially submerged logs.

This form of pollution is becoming worse with the increasing use of log dumping barges.

Conclusion:

1. The need is urgent for a comprehensive study of the Lower Fraser River by a research team.

2. The health of the Lower Mainland of B.C. citizens must not be jeopardized by the dumping of any further sewage, whether raw or partially treated, into our waterways.

3. It is imperative that the valuable commercial and sports salmon fisheries not be jeopardized by the dumping of raw or partially treated wastes into the Fraser River.

4. Federal and Provincial Governments must undertake a program of financial aid in the form of grants and long term, low interest loans to municipalities for sewage treatment.

5. Water quality standards must be established immediately to determine the kind of treatment plant required in each given area with at least secondary treatment to be required in the lower Fraser River areas where tidal back-up creates a particularly serious threat of pollution.

6. A pollution control board must be constituted having as its members non-civil servants who are not responsible to any ministry of Federal or Provincial Governments, and who may act independently in enforcement of a Pollution Control Act.

7. Log dumping must be prohibited in the waters of the Fraser River and a suitable site near the mouth of the river in salt water should be constructed to dump and boom logs prior to towing into the river for storage.

billots à basse flottabilité provenant des fosses installés sur la mer et chargés à bord des chalands coulent immédiatement au fond du fleuve et deviennent des écueils qui causent des dommages très onéreux aux filets ou lorsqu'ils s'échappent de la chaîne flottante, ils deviennent des obstacles à peines visibles à la navigation.

Une autre menace à la navigation est causée par les billots presque totalement submergés dont seul le sommet est visible. Appelés communément des «deadheads», on les transporte par mégarde sur des chalands. Rares sont les pêcheurs de nos jours qui n'ont pas vu leurs bateaux sérieusement détériorés par suite d'une collision avec ces obstacles. Nombreux aussi sont les propriétaires de bateaux de plaisance qui ont failli être victimes d'une collision avec ces billots partiellement submergés.

Cette forme de pollution s'aggrave avec l'utilisation croissante de chalands pour décharger des billots.

Conclusion

1) La nécessité de créer une équipe de recherches pour faire une étude urgente et détaillée du bas du fleuve Fraser.

2) La santé des résidents du Sud de la Colombie-Britannique ne doit pas être menacée par le déversement des déchets bruts ou partiellement traités dans nos cours d'eau.

3) Il importe que les précieuses réserves de poisson destinées à la pêche commerciale et sportive ne soient pas compromises par le déversement de déchets bruts ou partiellement traités dans le Fraser.

4) Les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux doivent entreprendre un programme d'assistance financière sous forme de dons et de prêts à long terme, à faible intérêt, aux municipalités, pour le traitement des déchets.

5) Il faut établir immédiatement des normes de qualité de l'eau pour déterminer le modèle d'usine de traitement approprié à chaque région donnée et installer aussi des usines au moins secondaires dans le bas du fleuve Fraser où le flux de la marée entraîne un risque grave de pollution.

6) Un conseil de contrôle de la pollution doit être constitué de membres choisis hors de la Fonction publique et qui ne soient comptables à aucun ministère des gouvernements fédéral ou provinciaux et qui peuvent en toute indépendance appliquer une loi sur le contrôle de la pollution.

7) Le déversement du bois doit être interdit dans les eaux du Fraser et on doit aménager à l'embouchure du fleuve, en eau salée, un endroit approprié pour recevoir les billots en chapelets avant de les remorquer sur le fleuve pour l'entreposage.

8. Certain species of logs such as hemlock and yellow cedar should be inspected for "conkey" or hollow butts after falling, and that portion of the log that is hollow or "conkey" should be removed before storing in holding ponds at upcoast points.

Respectfully submitted by:

FRASER RIVER LOCALS AND
FRASER RIVER AND DIST.
COUNCIL UNITED FISHERMEN
AND ALLIED WORKERS' UNION

Per: T. Buck Suzuki

8) Certaines espèces de bois comme le sapin cîgue et le cyprès jaune doivent être inspectées après leur chute afin d'en découvrir les portions creuses et celles-ci doivent être retranchées avant qu'on place le bois dans des fosses à certains points du long de la côte.

En tout respect,

T. Buck Suzuki

Sections syndicales du fleuve Fraser et conseil du district et du fleuve Fraser, Union des pêcheurs et travailleurs assimilés unis.

APPENDIX G

GULF AND FRASER FISHERMEN'S CREDIT UNION

BRIEF TO PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

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APPENDICE G

LA COOPÉRATIVE DE CRÉDIT DES PÊCHEURS DU GOLFE ET DU FRASER

MÉMOIRE PRÉSENTÉ AU COMITÉ PARLEMENTAIRE DES PÊCHES ET DES FORÊTS

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1. Gulf and Fraser Fishermen's Credit Union (hereinafter referred to as "Gaff" or the "Credit Union") has as its common bond "commercial fishermen, allied workers and their relatives, as approved by the Board of Directors, residing in British Columbia". While many of its members fish coastwide, the largest part of the membership resides in the southwest part of the Mainland and its office is situate in Vancouver.

2. In 1955, when the B.C. Credit Union League successfully persuaded the Government to include credit unions as approved lenders under the Fisheries Loan Improvement Act, Gaff had total assets of just under one million dollars. At the end of 1968 its total assets were \$6,400,000, and the growth in assets in the 1968 fiscal year alone was approximately \$900,000. (an amount about equal to its total assets in 1955). Gaff, thus, along with the other fishermen's credit unions and co-operative institutions, has demonstrated not only sound management over the years, but also the ability which fishermen have through co-operative effort to help to solve their own problems, once they can accumulate a sufficient pool of capital. Of the \$3,000,000. in new loans made by Gaff in 1968, 40 per cent was lent to fishermen to finance boats and gear. Accordingly, your Committee may recognize that Gaff is a specialized fishermen's co-operative financial institution which has a great deal of experience in the field of lending with which the Fisheries Improvement Loans Act is concerned.

3. After the introduction of the Fisheries Improvement Loans Act in 1955, Gaff became an approved lender and lent approximately 500,000. under the Act between 1956 and 1960. It is an interesting fact that of that amount the Canadian Government was not called upon for one cent on its guarantee. The Credit Union had difficulty in collecting one account for \$235.00—but even that it subsequently recovered. Some of the fishermen, due to the vagaries of the fishing industry, had to have postponements in their payments—but all of them paid up.

4. Aside from the community of interest amongst fishermen which is most effective when they realize they are borrowing the savings of their fellow fishermen, the Credit Union has a sound policy of having a credit committee including fishermen who can weigh the credit worthiness of the borrower,

1. La Coopérative de crédit des pêcheurs du golfe et du Fraser (appelée dans les présentes «Gaff» ou la «coopérative de crédit») groupe «les pêcheurs commerciaux, les travailleurs associés et leurs parents, selon l'approbation du conseil d'administration, qui résident en Colombie-Britannique». Même si bon nombre de ses membres pêchent sur tout le littoral, la majeure partie résident dans la région sud-ouest de la province, et son bureau se trouve à Vancouver.

2. En 1955, lorsque la B.C. Credit Union League réussit à persuader le gouvernement d'inclure les coopératives de crédit comme prêteurs accrédités en vertu de la loi sur les prêts aidant aux opérations de pêche, l'actif de la Gaff n'atteignait pas tout à fait un million de dollars. A la fin de 1968 il était de \$6,400,000 et il avait augmenté en une seule année financière, 1968, d'environ \$900,000 (montant à peu près égal à son actif global de 1955). Donc, comme les autres coopératives de crédit de pêcheurs et institutions coopératives, Gaff au cours des années s'est montrée capable non seulement d'une excellente gestion mais aussi d'aider les pêcheurs grâce à l'action coopérative dont ils bénéficient à résoudre leurs propres problèmes une fois qu'ils ont mis en commun un montant suffisant de capitaux. Sur les \$3,000,000 de nouveaux prêts consentis par Gaff en 1968, 40 p. 100 ont été prêtés à des pêcheurs pour financer leurs bateaux et leur matériel de pêche. Le Comité reconnaîtra donc que Gaff est une institution financière coopérative spécialisée pour pêcheurs qui a accumulé une grande expérience dans le domaine des prêts auxquels s'intéresse la loi sur les prêts aidant aux opérations de pêche.

3. Après l'adoption de la loi sur les prêts aidant aux opérations de pêche en 1955, Gaff est devenue un prêteur accrédité et elle a prêté environ \$500,000 aux termes de la loi entre 1956 et 1960. Fait intéressant, le gouvernement canadien n'a pas été appelé à déboursier un seul cent de ce montant en application de sa garantie. La coopérative de crédit a eu du mal à percevoir le montant d'un compte de \$235—mais elle a même récupéré ce montant par la suite. Certains pêcheurs, par suite des vicissitudes de l'industrie de la pêche ont dû obtenir des sursis de paiement—mais ils ont tous remboursé intégralement.

4. Outre la communauté d'intérêt des pêcheurs qui se révèle extrêmement efficace lorsqu'ils se rendent compte qu'ils empruntent les épargnes de leurs camarades pêcheurs, la coopérative de crédit suit une politique judicieuse: son comité de crédit englobe des pêcheurs qui peuvent évaluer la

and members who do the appraisals who are seasoned fishermen themselves and know fishing vessels and gear inside and out. A man judged by his own peers is usually satisfied. Since its incorporation in 1941, Gaff has lent a total of \$23,700,000. and has only had to write off \$21,500. of those loans.

5. Generally, Gaff's loaning policy is based on three things:

- (a) the ability of the fisherman, as a fisherman, to perform economically;
- (b) his credit worthiness; and
- (c) the value of his unencumbered equity in his boat and/or gear to be charged must be at least 50%.

6. During the time that Gaff made loans under the Act, it was able to help some fishermen by reducing his required equity to 35% (allowing for the 15% guarantee). If it begins again to make loans under the Act, it may, subject to ability and credit worthiness, be able to require an even smaller owner equity, particularly if the loan is for refinancing. However, the interest rate fixed by the 1955 Act, i.e., 5%, plus the cost of life insurance, became so unrealistic and the red tape under the Act so expensive that the Credit Union did not carry on making loans under the Act after 1960.

7. A credit union is not a profit-oriented institution but when its own costs for money (including borrowed money) and cost of overhead exceeded 5% plus the cost of insurance, it could no longer help fishermen under the Act. To do so would have meant that it would have had to subsidize this class of borrower at the expense of the other members (having no profit from which to subsidize them).

8. When Bill C-151 was introduced, giving some relief with respect to the rate of interest chargeable under the Act, Gaff was prepared to re-examine the question of its participation thereunder. Gaff is particularly interested in the possibility of re-establishing its position as an approved lender under the Act in view of certain significant changes which have occurred in the fishing industry in British Columbia since September 1968:

- (a) the announcement of salmon licencing regulations by the Minister of Fisheries in September 1968; and

solvabilité de l'emprunteur, et les membres du comité chargé des évaluations sont eux-mêmes des pêcheurs chevronnés qui connaissent de fond en comble les embarcations et le matériel de pêche. Un jugement par les pairs est d'ordinaire satisfaisant. Depuis sa constitution en corporation en 1941, Gaff a prêté un montant global de \$23,700,000 et elle n'a dû défalquer que \$21,500 de ces prêts.

5. D'une façon générale, la politique de prêt de Gaff est fondée sur trois critères:

- a) l'aptitude du pêcheur, en tant que pêcheur, à rendre son exploitation rentable;
- b) sa solvabilité; et
- c) la valeur de sa part de propriété déchargée de charge à l'égard de son embarcation et ou de son matériel de pêche doit atteindre au moins 50 p. 100.

6. Depuis que Gaff consent des prêts aux termes de la loi, elle a pu venir en aide à certains pêcheurs en réduisant sa part de propriété nécessaire à 35 p. 100 (tenant compte de la garantie de 15 p. 100). Si elle recommence à consentir des prêts aux termes de la loi, elle pourra peut-être, sous réserve des possibilités et de la solvabilité de l'emprunteur exiger une part de propriété encore moindre, surtout si le prêt est destiné au refinancement. Cependant, le taux d'intérêt fixé par la loi de 1955, c'est-à-dire 5 p. 100 plus les frais d'assurance-vie, est devenu si fictif et la paperasserie aux termes de la loi, si coûteuse que la coopérative a cessé de consentir des prêts aux termes de la loi après 1960.

7. Une coopérative de crédit n'est pas une institution à but lucratif mais lorsque le coût de son argent (y compris l'argent emprunté) et ses frais généraux dépassaient 5 p. 100 sans compter les frais d'assurance, elle ne pouvait plus venir en aide aux pêcheurs aux termes de la loi. En le faisant elle aurait dû subventionner cette catégorie d'emprunteurs au détriment des autres membres (n'ayant pas de bénéfice lui permettant de les subventionner).

8. Lorsque le bill C-151 a été présenté, accordant un certain adoucissement en matière du taux d'intérêt exigible aux termes de la loi, Gaff était prête à examiner de nouveau la question de sa participation à ce programme. Gaff s'intéresse en particulier à redevenir éventuellement un prêteur accrédité aux termes de la loi à la suite de certains changements significatifs survenus dans l'industrie de la pêche en Colombie-Britannique depuis septembre 1968:

- a) l'annonce en septembre 1968 par le ministre des Pêcheries de règlements concernant l'octroi de permis de pêche au saumon et

(b) certain consolidations of the fishing companies in recent months whereby the big two of the private sector (i.e., the non-cooperative sector) have acquired substantial control of the private sector, particularly in salmon. (This affects the southern part of the Province particularly where the companies have extensive facilities.)

9. Arising out of these two events, Gaff foresees:

(a) a real danger that the independent boat owner will be forced out of salmon fishing (and the other branches of the fisheries cannot absorb them);

(b) ownership and/or control of salmon boats and licences by the large companies will force the independent fishermen out of fishing.

10. The Minister in speeches is reported to have stated that he intends that the fishing companies should not become significant licence holders and that he favours independent ownership. Notwithstanding these expressions of intention, in any event, with the consolidation amongst fishing companies which has taken place, the question may be academic. As a result of the big two companies directly or indirectly probably now owning or controlling sufficient boats and licences that they can without any additions, but merely by substituting bigger and better equipped vessels and transferring their present licences, assure to themselves a large enough share of the catch, they probably will not have to rely upon the independent fisherman boat owner—or only indifferently.

11. In prior years and for many years the fishing companies on the B.C. Coast have carried out a most extensive policy of financing fishermen with respect to boat and gear to assure to companies a share of the catch which would keep their respective plant and equipment fully employed and to meet their markets. The terms and conditions of these loans have been so geared to competition between the companies for supply of fish that they have become loose although many fishermen who ostensibly own their boats have no real equity. The system of company financing was criticized by Sol Sinclair in his study in 1960, and by others on many other occasions, as wasteful. The fishermen themselves have long suspected that the economic waste which has resulted, as well as the bonuses paid to the owners based on production, have been recouped by the companies, not out of profit,

b) certaines fusions des sociétés de pêche ces derniers mois qui ont permis aux deux plus importantes sociétés du secteur privé (c'est-à-dire le secteur non coopératif) d'acquiescer une mainmise importante sur ce secteur, en particulier pour ce qui est du saumon. (Cette innovation vise la partie méridionale de la province en particulier où les sociétés ont beaucoup d'usines.)

9. A la suite de ces deux événements, Gaff entrevoit:

a) un véritable danger du fait que le propriétaire indépendant d'une embarcation sera forcé d'abandonner la pêche au saumon (et les autres secteurs de la pêche ne peuvent pas le prendre à leur charge);

b) que la propriété et/ou le contrôle des bateaux et des permis de pêche au saumon par les grandes sociétés forcera les pêcheurs indépendants à abandonner la pêche.

10. Dans ses discours le ministre aurait dit qu'il n'avait pas l'intention de voir les entreprises de pêche devenir d'importants détenteurs de permis et qu'il favorisait les pêcheurs propriétaires indépendants. Malgré ces déclarations d'intention, étant donné la fusion des entreprises de pêche, la question est peut-être théorique. Du fait que les deux grandes compagnies qui directement ou indirectement possèdent ou contrôlent probablement à l'heure actuelle un nombre suffisant de bateaux et de permis pour pouvoir, sans en ajouter d'autres mais simplement en les remplaçant par des navires de pêche plus importants et mieux outillés et en effectuant un transfert des permis actuels, s'assurer une tranche suffisamment importante de la prise, elles n'auront probablement plus à compter sur le pêcheur indépendant propriétaire de son embarcation—ou seulement très peu.

11. Depuis bien des années les entreprises de pêche du littoral de la Colombie-Britannique ont financé à une grande échelle les embarcations et le matériel des pêcheurs pour s'assurer une tranche suffisante des prises pour leur permettre d'exploiter à pleine capacité leurs usines et leur matériel respectif et pour approvisionner leurs marchés. Les modalités d'octroi de ces prêts ont été tellement orientées vers la concurrence entre les compagnies pour l'approvisionnement de poisson qu'elles ont perdu leur rigueur bien que nombre de pêcheurs qui en apparence sont propriétaires de leurs embarcations en réalité n'ont aucune mise de fonds. Dans son étude en 1960 Sol Sinclair a jugé ruineux le régime de financement des compagnies et d'autres l'ont critiqué à maintes autres occasions. Les pêcheurs eux-mêmes soupçonnent depuis longtemps que le gaspillage économique con-

but out of the pockets of all fishermen through lower prices.

12. There are signs that this long-time system of company financing is breaking up and many 'independent' fishermen may either lose their boats and gear (and licences) or find themselves on the outside. Our contact with our members indicates that a number of them are finding an aloofness on the part of the companies to making arrangements for them to fish for the coming season—an attitude quite different from past seasons. More fishermen are finding the companies less enthusiastic than previously to extend financing.

13. For this reason we strongly urge that Section 3 of the Act should be amended by adding to paragraph (a) of subsection (1) appropriate wording which would permit loans under the Act for refinancing by a fisherman. It should be kept in mind that there are at least two situations to be covered:

a) a loan for straight re-financing; and

b) a loan for refinancing which includes an additional advance to improve the vessel or the gear. (An appropriate amendment would also be required in paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of Section 3.)

14. The Minister is reported as having said that he has requested the Finance Department to agree to such an amendment but has not been successful to date. In view of the fact that the Government is not advancing any money and judging not only from Gaff's own experience, but the assurances by the Minister of Finance in the House to the Honourable Member from Burnaby-Richmond-Delta as to the overall very limited extent to which the Government has been called upon on its guarantees under the Act, we cannot understand the reluctance or the refusal of the Minister of Finance to approve this amendment. We therefore urge this Committee to relentlessly pursue this proposed amendment with both Ministers and the Government.

15. If this amendment is made and assuming adequate interest rates are permitted—(about which we will have more to say later in this brief), Gaff would be prepared to con-

sécutif à ce régime ainsi que les primes versées aux propriétaires en fonction de la production ont été récupérés par les compagnies non pas sur les bénéfices mais au détriment de tous les pêcheurs par un abaissement des prix.

12. Ce système de financement des compagnies, en vigueur depuis longtemps, donne des signes d'effondrement et bien des pêcheurs «indépendants» perdront peut-être leurs bateaux et leur matériel (et leurs permis) ou se retrouveront sur le pavé. Il ressort de nos entretiens avec nos membres qu'un certain nombre d'entre eux constatent une certaine réserve chez les compagnies à prendre des dispositions pour leur permettre de pêcher pendant la saison à venir—attitude bien différente de celle des saisons antérieures. Les pêcheurs en plus grand nombre dénotent chez les compagnies moins d'enthousiasme qu'auparavant à assurer leur financement.

13. Voilà pourquoi nous recommandons vivement que l'article 3 de la loi soit modifié par l'adjonction à l'alinéa a) du paragraphe (1) du texte approprié qui permettrait l'octroi de prêts en vertu de la loi à un pêcheur, aux fins de refinancement. Il faudrait se rappeler qu'il faut tenir compte au moins de deux situations:

a) un prêt aux fins de refinancement simple; et

b) un prêt destiné à un refinancement qui comprend une autre avance de fonds pour améliorer l'embarcation ou le matériel de pêche. (Une modification appropriée serait aussi nécessaire à l'alinéa d) du paragraphe (1) de l'article 3.)

14. Le ministre aurait dit qu'il avait demandé au ministère des Finances de consentir à l'adoption d'un pareil amendement mais sans résultat jusqu'à ce jour. Comme le gouvernement n'avance aucun fonds et à en juger non seulement par l'expérience de Gaff mais par les assurances données à la Chambre par le ministre des Finances à l'honorable représentant de Burnaby-Richmond-Delta quant au degré global très limité auquel le gouvernement a été appelé à faire honneur à ses garanties aux termes de la loi, nous ne pouvons pas comprendre l'hésitation ou le refus du ministre des Finances d'approuver cet amendement. Nous encourageons donc le Comité à s'employer sans relâche à faire accepter cet amendement proposé par les deux ministres et le gouvernement.

15. Si cet amendement est adopté et que des taux d'intérêt suffisants soient autorisés (nous reviendrons sur ce point plus tard au cours du mémoire), Gaff consentirait à prêter

sider lending at least one million dollars under the Act before the present expiry date of the Act on June 30, 1970. We consider the independence of the individual fisherman-owner arising out of the conditions referred to above (since September 1968) so imperiled that Gaff will divert some of its present funds available for loans and borrow money to meet this commitment. (Note that while the Act is entitled Fisheries Improvement Loans Act, the preamble to the 1955 Act reads "An Act Respecting Loans to Assist Fishermen Engaged in a Primary Fishing Enterprise". Thus the Act could be extended to include refinancing.)

au moins un million de dollars aux termes de la loi avant la date d'expiration actuelle de celle-ci le 30 juin 1970. D'après nous, l'indépendance du pêcheur-proprétaire, étant donné la situation susmentionnée (depuis septembre 1968), est, à nos yeux, si gravement en péril que Gaff affectera une tranche de ses fonds actuellement disponible à consentir des prêts et à emprunter de l'argent pour faire face à cet engagement. (A noter que même si la loi est intitulée «loi sur les prêts aidant aux opérations de pêche», le préambule de la loi de 1955 est ainsi libellé: «Loi sur les prêts destinés à aider les personnes exerçant une entreprise de pêche fondamentale.» Le cadre de la loi pourrait donc être élargi afin d'inclure le refinancement.)

16. We turn now to the question of interest rate. First, we would commend the Government for recognizing that the 5 per cent rate in the Act before the recent amendment was totally inadequate. However, judging from the policy of the Government on Home Improvement Loans and Farm Improvement Loans, we are apprehensive that if the same policy is adopted with respect to the Fisheries Improvement Loans Act, the Act will just be a paper tiger. A recent letter from Ottawa indicates a rate of $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ plus insurance, which is highly inadequate to attract funds.

16. Passons maintenant à la question du taux d'intérêt. D'abord, on doit féliciter le gouvernement d'avoir reconnu que le taux de 5 p. 100, qui figurait dans la loi avant que soit adoptée la modification récente, était tout à fait insuffisant. Cependant, à en juger d'après la politique du gouvernement en matière de prêts pour la réfection de maisons et pour les améliorations agricoles, nous craignons fort que si l'on adopte la même politique à l'égard de la loi sur les prêts aidant aux opérations de pêche, celle-ci ne sera qu'un tigre de papier. Une lettre récente d'Ottawa indique un taux de $7\frac{1}{2}$ p. 100 outre l'assurance, ce qui est un taux très insuffisant pour attirer des fonds.

17. In the explanatory notes to clause 3 of Bill C-151 it is stated:

"The purpose of this amendment is to increase the present limit of liability of the Minister of Finance in respect of loans made by individual lenders to encourage lending by small volume lenders."

17. Dans les notes explicatives de l'article 3 du bill C-151 on dit:

"Cette modification a pour objet d'augmenter le plafond de responsabilité du ministre des Finances pour des prêts répartis entre plusieurs prêteurs en vue d'encourager les prêts par de petits prêteurs."

(We would like to know if any of those types of lenders are prepared to commit funds under the Act at that rate.) We will have further comments as to clause 3. However, we do not hesitate to say now, clearly from our own experience as a non-profit oriented institution vitally interested in fishermen and their problems, unless the rate fixed by the Minister under clause 2 of Bill C-151 is related to the cost of money to the lender, its administration cost and the cost of life insurance, the Act even as amended will attract no new lenders. Having regard to the rates which chartered banks are charging on consumer loans, it is obvious that they will not be very interested in making loans under the Act, particularly if the pressure from the fishing companies on them to do so falls off. In view of the rate which Trust Companies,

(Nous aimerions savoir si l'un de ces prêteurs consentira à engager des fonds aux termes de la loi à ce taux-là.) Nous ferons d'autres observations à propos de l'article 3. Cependant, nous n'hésitons pas à dire maintenant, d'après notre expérience en tant qu'institution à but non lucratif, qui s'intéresse foncièrement aux pêcheurs et à leurs problèmes, qu'à moins que le taux fixé par le ministre en vertu de l'article 2 du bill C-151 soit rattaché au coût de l'argent au prêteur, à ses frais d'administration et ses frais d'assurance-vie, même modifiée la loi n'attirera pas de nouveaux prêteurs. Compte tenu des taux que les banques à charte exigent pour les prêts de consommation, il est évident qu'elles ne seront pas très intéressées à consentir des prêts aux termes de la loi, surtout si les pressions des compagnies de pêche pour les

Loan Companies and Insurance Companies have to pay for funds and the returns they can get elsewhere, we do not think many of them will be attracted.

18. Gaff paid an average rate to its members in 1968 on their savings of 6 per cent on deposits and 5 per cent on shares and the cost of share insurance. Most of this money is now out on loan. Its borrowing rate through B.C. Central Credit Union has been $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ per cent. However, with the recent increase in the banks' prime rates, Central's rate to Gaff has increased accordingly.

19. Frankly, provided that the rate charged by the lending institutions under the Act is not unconscionable, we do not understand the object of the Government in tying the rate to long term Government bonds. The Government is not advancing the money and it doesn't have to borrow any money to make the Act useful. Past experience would indicate that its actual losses on guarantees are negligible.

20. Accordingly, we trust that your Committee will urge the Government to allow a free rate of interest. Whether or not it would attract funds for this type of loan from other institutions, we are quite certain that the large fishermen's credit unions on the west coast will pour in substantially more funds to this type of loan (particularly if it includes refinancing) even if they have to go out to borrow it. This could mean several millions of dollars diverted to the purposes of the Act.

21. While we advocate a freer interest rate, we certainly would not wish to encourage or permit unconscionable rates. You can rest assured the credit unions (being non-profit oriented) will keep the rate low. To prevent others from exploiting the fishermen by excessive rates, it might be reasonable to require approved lenders to file from time to time with the Minister of Finance the rates being charged and how they are justified.

22. While on the subject of rates of interest, there is another feature which we think should be written into the Act, i.e. that the rates may periodically be adjusted on any

exhorter à en consentir, s'apaisent. Étant donné le taux que les compagnies de fiducie, de prêts et d'assurance doivent payer pour obtenir des fonds et le rendement qu'elles peuvent obtenir ailleurs, nous ne pensons pas que bon nombre d'entre elles seront intéressées.

18. Gaff a versé à ses membres en 1968 un taux moyen, sur leurs épargnes, de 6 p. 100 sur les dépôts et de 5 p. 100 sur les actions, et a payé le coût de l'assurance relative aux actions. La majorité de cet argent est actuellement prêté. Son taux d'emprunt à la B.C. Central Credit Union a été de $7\frac{1}{2}$ p. 100. Cependant, à la suite de l'augmentation récente du taux d'escompte des banques, le taux que la Central a exigé de Gaff a augmenté en conséquence.

19. Franchement, pourvu que le taux exigé par les institutions de prêts aux termes de la loi ne soit pas exorbitant, nous ne comprenons pas pourquoi le gouvernement rattache le taux aux obligations à long terme de l'État. Le gouvernement n'avance pas les fonds et il n'a pas à emprunter d'argent pour que la loi s'applique avec succès. Les constatations antérieures sembleraient indiquer que ces pertes réelles au titre des garanties sont négligeables.

20. Nous espérons donc que le Comité encouragera le gouvernement à autoriser un taux d'intérêt libre. Qu'il attire ou non des fonds d'autres institutions pour ce genre de prêts, nous sommes tout à fait certains que les grandes coopératives de crédit de pêcheurs du littoral du Pacifique affecteront un supplément important de fonds destinés à ce genre de prêts (surtout s'il inclut le refinancement) même si elles doivent aller les emprunter. Plusieurs millions de dollars pouraient ainsi être affectés à la réalisation des objectifs de la loi.

21. Même si nous préconisons un taux d'intérêt plus libre, nous ne voudrions certes pas encourager ou tolérer des taux exorbitants. Le Comité peut être assuré que les coopératives de crédit (n'ayant pas de but lucratif) maintiendront le taux à un bas niveau. Pour empêcher les autres d'exploiter les pêcheurs par l'imposition de taux excessifs, il serait peut-être raisonnable d'exiger que les prêteurs accrédités déposent de temps à autre auprès du ministre des Finances les taux d'emprunt exigés accompagnés d'une justification.

22. A propos des taux d'intérêt, selon nous il faudrait insérer dans la loi une autre particularité: les taux devraient pouvoir être ajustés périodiquement relativement à n'im-

loan so that if costs go up significantly so as to justify a rate increase, the lending institution will not be required to subsidize loans made under the Act. On the other hand, for the protection of the fisherman, if costs go down, he would get the benefit of a reduced rate. The Credit Union has this protection for fishermen under its present substantial loans to them.

23. Furthermore, the fisherman should be entitled to repay the loan at any time after the first year or two without notice or bonus—so that if he can refinance at any time after that at a better interest rate he would be free to do so. (In a credit union, by statute, he may repay at any time.) Also the loans should be on the basis that the fisherman will not be under any obligation to deliver his catch to any particular fish buyer or processor unless he is under contract so to do and that contract may be cancelled on one year's notice. This should be provided in such a way as not to prevent the fisherman from pledging the whole or a portion of the proceeds from the share of his sale of the catch to whomsoever he sells or delivers it, as part of the security for the repayment of the loan.

24. We understand the Minister has indicated the intention of the Government to further amend the Act at an early date to increase the size of authorized loan from \$10,000. to \$25,000. We trust that this will be done. Actually \$25,000. may prove to be on the low side having regard to the fact that the cost of even a new small boat can run from \$30,000. to \$40,000. One of the stated objects of the salmon licencing regulations we understand is to upgrade the boats and gear and this is the reason for the transferability of the licence. We would suggest that if the Government is serious in this intention, perhaps the limit should be raised even higher.

25. In proposing the higher limit, the Minister has made no statement about revising clause 3 of Bill C-151. However, we submit that clause 3 ought to be increased as to paragraphs A and B of (a) (ii) proportionately. Otherwise a small number of larger loans could use up the guaranteed amount and the remedial effect of the legislation could be limited to relatively few fishermen.

26. Again we would emphasize with respect to our proposals as to increasing the limit on the amount of the loan and increasing the size

porte quel prêt afin qu'au cas d'une hausse importante des coûts qui justifierait une augmentation du taux, l'institution de prêts ne soit pas obligée de subventionner les prêts consentis aux termes de la loi. D'autre part, pour la protection du pêcheur, si les coûts baissent, il profiterait d'une réduction de taux. La coopérative de crédit accorde cette protection aux pêcheurs lorsqu'elle leur accorde actuellement des prêts importants.

23. En outre, le pêcheur devrait pouvoir rembourser l'emprunt à n'importe quel moment après la première ou les deux premières années, sans avis ou prime—ainsi s'il peut refinancer à n'importe quel moment par la suite à un meilleur taux d'intérêt, il serait libre de le faire. (Les statuts des coopératives de crédit prévoient qu'il peut rembourser à n'importe quel moment.) Les prêts aussi devraient être consentis de manière à ne pas obliger le pêcheur à livrer ses prises à un acheteur ou à un transformateur de poisson particulier à moins qu'il ait passé contrat avec lui pour le faire et ce contrat pourrait être annulé moyennant un préavis d'un an. Cette garantie devrait être accordée de manière à ne pas mettre le pêcheur dans l'impossibilité d'affecter tout le produit ou une partie du produit de la part de sa vente des prises à celui auquel il les livre ou les vend, à titre de garantie du remboursement de l'emprunt.

24. Sauf erreur, le ministre a manifesté l'intention du gouvernement de modifier encore la loi sous peu afin d'augmenter à \$25,000 le montant du prêt autorisé fixé actuellement à \$10,000. Nous espérons que cette intention se concrétisera. A vrai dire le montant de \$25,000 se révélera peut-être faible si l'on tient compte du fait que même une petite embarcation de pêche neuve coûte de \$30,000 à \$40,000. Sauf erreur, l'un des objectifs avoués en matière de règlements relatifs à l'octroi de permis de pêche au saumon, c'est de moderniser les bateaux et le matériel de pêche et c'est ce qui explique la cessibilité du permis. Si le gouvernement est sérieux dans ses intentions, il faudrait peut-être élever encore le plafond.

25. Lorsqu'il a proposé de relever le plafond, le ministre n'a pas parlé de reviser l'article 3 du bill C-151. Cependant, selon nous il faudrait augmenter en proportion les montants qui figurent aux sous-alinéas A et B de a) (ii) de l'article 3. Autrement un petit nombre d'emprunts importants pourraient utiliser entièrement le montant garanti et l'effet correctif de la mesure pourrait être limité à un relativement petit nombre de pêcheurs.

26. Nous signalerons à nouveau, relativement à nos propositions concernant l'augmentation du plafond du prêt et du pourcentage

of the aggregate amounts guaranteed that the Government is not putting up the funds and experience clearly demonstrates that the cost of the guarantee to the Government is negligible. We recognize one problem with respect to refinancing which may be causing the Finance Department to hesitate, i.e. the question of appraisal of the security. This could be overcome by requiring the lender to satisfy the Minister of Finance that it has a satisfactory appraisal system applied in the case of each loan or if it is unable to do so then that security be appraised by an appraiser employed by the Government under the Fishermen's Indemnity Plan. Certainly, judging from our own experience, this is not an insurmountable obstacle.

27. We suggest the Act should be clarified by further amending paragraph (f) of subsection (1) of Section 3 (as amended by clause 2 of Bill C-151) so that the reference to the charge for insurance clearly relates to life insurance on the borrower. When Gaff made loans under the 1955 Act, it was so interpreted by the Department. This should be clarified. The charge for this type of insurance was then allowed at 1%. The benefit to the estate of the borrower (as well as providing further security to the Government against being called on its guarantee) is illustrated by an interesting extract from the book "The Tides of Change", a photostat of which extract is annexed.

28. We note that the present Act under subsection (2) of Section 3 provides that the liability of the Minister of Finance in respect to new guarantees expires on June 30, 1970 (see 1965 amendment). In view of the likely demands for loans because of changes in the fishing industry on this coast, and the excellent experience of the Minister on past guarantees, we fail to understand why the Act should be so limited. (See also Sections 4 and 5.) We would urge that the time limit under subsection (2) of Section 3 be hoisted for at least three years.

29. One very serious criticism which the Credit Union has with respect to the Act, based on its experience when it was an approved lender, is the red tape required by the regulations. This greatly adds to the administrative cost not only of the lender, but if the required forms are seriously checked by the Department of Finance, the Government itself must be put to considerable expense.

30. Surely in view of paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of Section 3 and the provisions of

des montants globaux garantis, que le gouvernement n'avance pas les fonds et, comme le prouve clairement l'expérience antérieure, que le coût de la garantie est pour lui négligeable. Nous reconnaissons l'existence d'un problème en matière de refinancement, qui pourra peut-être faire hésiter le ministère des Finances; la question d'évaluation de la garantie. Ce problème pourrait être surmonté en exigeant que le prêteur prouve à la satisfaction du ministre des Finances qu'il applique un système satisfaisant d'évaluations dans chaque cas de prêt ou, s'il lui est impossible de le faire, que la garantie soit évaluée par un évaluateur de l'État aux termes du régime d'indemnisation des pêcheurs. D'après notre expérience ce n'est assurément pas un obstacle insurmontable.

27. La loi, selon nous, devrait être précisée au moyen d'une autre modification à l'alinéa f) du paragraphe (1) de l'article 3 (modifié à l'article 2 du bill C-151) pour que la mention relative aux frais d'assurance se rattache nettement à l'assurance-vie prise sur l'emprunteur. Lorsque Gaff a consenti des prêts en vertu de la loi de 1957, c'est l'interprétation qu'en a donnée le ministère. Ce point devrait être précisé. On permettait alors d'exiger 1 p. 100 pour ce genre d'assurance. L'avantage pour la succession de l'emprunteur (outre la garantie supplémentaire dont bénéficie le gouvernement en n'étant pas appelé à honorer sa garantie) est indiqué dans un extrait intéressant du volume "The Tides of Change" dont une photocopie est jointe en annexe.

28. Nous notons qu'en vertu de la loi actuelle, aux termes du paragraphe (2) de l'article 3 que la responsabilité du ministre des Finances au sujet des nouvelles garanties, expire le 30 juin 1970 (voir modification de 1965). Étant donné les demandes d'emprunt vraisemblables à cause de l'évolution de l'industrie de la pêche sur notre littoral, et des excellents résultats antérieurs du ministre en matière de garanties, nous n'arrivons pas à comprendre pourquoi la loi devrait être ainsi limitée. (Voir aussi articles 4 et 5). Nous demandons avec insistance que la période fixée en vertu du paragraphe (2) de l'article 3 soit portée au moins à trois ans.

29. La coopérative de crédit, en fonction de son expérience du temps où elle était un prêteur accrédité, a une critique très sérieuse à formuler à propos de la loi: la paperasserie exigée par les règlements. Cette paperasserie augmente énormément les frais administratifs non seulement du prêteur mais aussi et dans une proportion considérable pour le gouvernement si le ministère des Finances doit vérifier sérieusement les formules exigées.

30. Étant donné l'alinéa c) du paragraphe (1) de l'article 3 ainsi que les dispositions de

Section 4, this is unnecessary. Once a lender satisfies the Finance Department that it is following sound practices and taking proper security, this cost and expense is unjustified. Provision for filing regular reports and minimal supervision should protect the public interest. In 1955 when the Act was new, perhaps this was justifiable, but with lenders whose financial soundness and practices are satisfactory enough to become *approved* lenders it is surely wasteful. (The Honourable Mr. Paul Hellyer in public statements has made similar criticism about the administration of the National Housing Act.)

31. The saving on such red tape could more sensibly be expended either on subsidizing the fisherman's rate of interest or making funds available to approved lenders.

32. We have one other suggestion in closing, that is that in view of the tightness of money at this time, funds should be made available to approved lenders, to assist them in making this type of loan. This could be done at little if any expenses to the Government by the Government making *deposits* with approved lenders. The amount of such deposits might match the amount of their own funds which the lender would make done at little if any expense to the Government makes substantial deposits with the chartered banks. It is obvious from Bill C-151 that the Banks are not making a substantial part of their funds available for this type of loan (see the explanatory notes to clause 3 of Bill C-151). Judging from their T.V. advertising, the banks are more interested in the far more lucrative field of consumer loans. Credit Unions, Trust Companies and Loan Companies have to compete even for a share of the money available for borrowing or saving. Surely they should be entitled to a share of Government deposits if they are prepared to make loans under the Act. With the best intentions in the world, such institutions cannot fulfill the purposes of the Act if there is no source from which they can raise or borrow the funds to lend.

Dated at Vancouver, B. C. this 1st day of April, 1969.

Respectfully submitted,

GULF AND FRASER FISHERMEN'S
CREDIT UNION

per:

Secretary Treasurer

l'article 4, cette paperasserie est assurément inutile. Une fois qu'un prêteur a convaincu le ministère des Finances qu'il suit des méthodes sûres et qu'il prend les mesures appropriées de sécurité, ces frais et ces dépenses ne se justifient pas. Des dispositions en vue du dépôt régulier de rapports et un minimum de surveillance devraient protéger l'intérêt du public. En 1955, lorsque la loi était nouvelle, c'était peut-être justifiable, mais avec des prêteurs dont la solidité et les méthodes financières sont satisfaisantes pour lui permettre de devenir un prêteur *accrédité*, c'est assurément du gaspillage. (L'honorable Paul Hellyer a formulé en public des critiques analogues au sujet de l'application de la loi nationale sur le logement.)

31. En supprimant cette paperasserie, on pourrait plus intelligemment dépenser les économies ainsi réalisées en subventionnant le taux d'intérêt des pêcheurs ou en mettant des fonds à la disposition des prêteurs accrédités.

32. En terminant nous voulons faire une autre proposition: étant donné la cherté de l'argent à l'heure actuelle, des fonds devraient être mis à la disposition des prêteurs accrédités pour les aider à consentir ce genre de prêts. Ce serait réalisable à peu ou pas de frais pour le gouvernement si celui-ci faisait des dépôts auprès des prêteurs accrédités. Le montant de ces dépôts pourrait égaler le montant des fonds que le prêteur rendrait disponible. A l'heure actuelle le gouvernement fait des dépôts importants auprès des banques à charte. Il est évident, d'après le bill C-151, que les banques n'affectent pas une tranche importante de leurs fonds à ce genre de prêt (voir notes explicatives de l'article 3 du bill C-151). D'après la réclame qu'elles font à la télévision, les banques s'intéressent bien davantage au domaine plus lucratif des prêts au consommateur. Les coopératives de crédit, les compagnies fiduciaires et les compagnies de prêts doivent se faire la concurrence même pour obtenir une tranche des fonds disponibles pour les emprunts ou les épargnes. Ces prêteurs devraient certes avoir droit à une tranche des dépôts du gouvernement, s'ils sont prêts à consentir des prêts aux termes de la loi. Avec les meilleures intentions au monde, ces institutions ne sauraient réaliser les objectifs de la loi si elles ne disposent d'aucune source leur permettant de recueillir ou d'emprunter les fonds à prêter.

Daté à Vancouver, C.-B., le 1^{er} avril 1969.
Présenté avec déférence par

GULF AND FRASER
FISHERMEN CREDIT UNION

(signature)

Le trésorier-secrétaire

APPENDIX H

UNITED FISHERMEN AND ALLIED
WORKERS' UNION

President: H. (Steve) Stavenes
 Secretary-Treasurer: H. Stevens
 Business Agent: J. H. Nichol
 Headquarters: The Fishermen's Hall, 138 East
 Cordova Street, Vancouver 4, B.C.

April 9, 1969

J. H. Bennett, Clerk,
 Standing Committee on Fisheries
 and Forestry of the House of Commons,
 House of Commons, Ottawa

Dear Sirs:

We would like to raise problems that fall within our jurisdiction as the Fraser River District Council of the United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union.

First the American interception of salmon at Point Roberts, Washington State. This fishery, working mostly on Fraser River stocks, has been a sore spot for a number of years to the Canadian fishermen. The Americans begin early in the year with a 4 day week on spring salmon and end the year the same way on chums, while we are fishing a 2 day week in the spring and have month long closures in the fall.

The danger from this particular area is that salmon stocks needed for conservation will build up at the mouth of the Fraser River protected by our regulations and under certain weather conditions blow back across the International line. This is recognized by the International Salmon Commission, for in their regulations, they impose closures when this could happen.

This area isn't very large but their fleet there is highly capable of decimating the stocks of fish. The American seiners use power skiffs and have 300 fathom long nets, while no Canadian seine fishery is carried on this side of the Gulf of Georgia. The gillnets likewise are 300 fathoms long, usually 120 meshes deep, which is three times the legal size for Canadians. You can well imagine the catching ability that they have.

APPENDICE H

L'UNITED FISHERMEN AND ALLIED
WORKER'S UNION

Le 9avril 1969

Monsieur J. H. Bennett, secrétaire
 Comité permanent des pêches et forêts
 de la Chambre des communes
 Chambre des communes, Ottawa

Messieurs,

Permettez-nous de soulever des questions qui relèvent de notre compétence au conseil du district du fleuve Fraser, affilié au syndicat dit l'United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union.

Premièrement, mentionnons la pêche du saumon à la pointe Roberts, dans l'État de Washington. Cette pêche, qui a surtout pour effet d'intercepter les stocks du Fraser, irrite depuis bien des années les pêcheurs canadiens. Pour les Américains, la campagne débute tôt dans l'année par une semaine de quatre jours, en ce qui concerne le saumon quinnat, et se termine de manière identique pour le saumon-chien; les Canadiens, eux, ne disposent que d'une semaine de deux jours au printemps et ne peuvent pêcher pour un mois à l'automne.

Le danger, dans cette région, c'est que les stocks du saumon indispensables à la conservation de l'espèce se rassemblent à l'embouchure du Fraser, territoire protégé par le règlement, mais qu'ils sont parfois repoussés au-delà de la ligne internationale sous l'influence de certaines conditions atmosphériques. C'est un phénomène reconnu par la Commission internationale du saumon, dont le règlement prévoit des périodes de fermeture lorsque la chose se produit.

Même s'il s'agit d'une étendue assez faible, la flottille américaine est largement en mesure de décimer les stocks de poisson. Elle utilise des seiners dotés d'embarcations motorisées et de filets de 300 brasses, alors qu'aucun seigneur canadien n'opère de ce côté du détroit de Géorgie. Le filet maillant américain est aussi de 300 brasses et compte d'ordinaire 120 mailles, soit trois fois plus que les dimensions réglementaires au Canada. On peut s'imaginer le rendement que les pêcheurs américains peuvent ainsi obtenir.

The Minister of Fisheries has furnished us with figures of the 1968 catch of chums by the Americans. They are 62,400 chums for 30 fishing days over the period of September 30 to November 30, compared to the Canadian Fraser River total of 200,000 for 6 fishing days over the same period of time. Our fishing area is hundreds of times larger, likewise our fleet and perhaps the conditions for blow backs did not exist to any degree. We have not been able to ascertain their catch of spring salmon, which once was a source of income during the early part of the year.

The Americans have on occasion restricted their fishery there during the fall, mostly to protect their own Puget Sound chum stocks.

What we have previously proposed to the Department of Fisheries and the Minister is a corridor opposite the Americans and fish day for day, gear for gear; but we ourselves, in all probability would do the same if not more damage to any threatened stocks.

The solution we believe that should be brought about is a no fishing zone opposite this isolated piece of the United States, to remove the threat that could negate all our efforts to rehabilitate a salmon stock.

The other problems that we believe need immediate attention is a reopening of Area 20, east of Sheringham Light in the Strait of Juan de Fuca, which was taken away from the commercial fishermen two years ago.

The survey conducted by the Department of Fisheries over a two year period has not produced any real conclusive finding to warrant continued closure.

During most of July, Area 20 is closed by the International Salmon Commission. In August and early September the main species fished there are pinks and sockeye not the fish the closure was intended for. After the end of August very few sportsmen are fishing this area due to weather and the fact the holiday season is over. The fish of prime concern then are coho and chums.

There is no division of catch on coho and chums and the Americans are in the process of developing a major fishing operation opposite this closed area. The Minister of Fisheries, in a letter dated January 14, 1969, showed where they increased their catch of coho from 8,081 in 1962 to 95,809 in 1968. Canadians still outfish them. Indeed we should, for the major

Le ministre des Pêches nous a fourni les chiffres de 1968 quant aux prises américaines de saumon-chien, soit 62,400 pour 30 jours de pêche du 30 septembre au 30 novembre; au cours de la même période, les prises canadiennes sur le Fraser ont atteint 200,000 poissons pour 6 jours de pêche. Or, notre zone de pêche est plusieurs centaines de fois plus grande que celle des Américains, notre flottille aussi; en outre, les conditions qui favorisent le recul des stocks n'existaient peut-être pas à un degré appréciable. Nous n'avons pu déterminer le chiffre des prises américaines de saumon quinnat, jadis moyen de revenu au cours de la première partie de l'année.

Il est arrivé que les Américains restreignent l'effort de pêche à l'automne, surtout pour protéger leurs propres stocks de saumon-chien dans le détroit de Puget.

Nous avons déjà proposé au ministère des Pêches et à son titulaire qu'on établisse un corridor vis-à-vis la zone américaine, avec jours et engins de pêche identiques; or, il est probable que nous ferions ainsi autant de tort, sinon plus, à nos stocks décimés.

Nous croyons maintenant qu'il faudrait interdire la pêche vis-à-vis cette zone américaine isolée, afin de dissiper la menace qui pourrait annuler tous nos efforts en vue d'accroître les stocks de saumon.

L'autre problème qui mérite une attention immédiate, à notre avis, c'est la réouverture de la zone 20, à l'est du phare Sheringham, dans le détroit Juan de Fuca, zone fermée à la pêche commerciale, il y a deux ans.

L'étude effectuée depuis deux ans par le ministère des Pêches n'a nullement révélé un motif concluant en ce qui a trait à la prolongation de la période de fermeture.

La Commission internationale du saumon interdit la pêche dans la zone 20 pendant la majeure partie de juillet. On y capture, en août et tôt en septembre, surtout le saumon rose et le sockeye, deux espèces non visées par la fermeture. A compter de la fin d'août, peu de sportifs se livrent à la pêche dans cette région, à cause du climat qui règne à cette époque de fin des vacances. Les espèces les plus recherchées alors sont le coho et le saumon-chien.

On ne distingue pas les prises de ces deux espèces, alors que les Américains sont en voie de développer une importante pêche dans le secteur vis-à-vis la zone interdite. Le ministre des Pêches, dans une lettre en date du 14 janvier 1969, a montré que les apports américains de coho ont passé de 8,081 en 1962 à 95,809 en 1968. Selon lui, c'est une situation

portion of these coho are bound for Canadian streams. The Minister voiced concern and said if the increase continued modification of regulations would be considered.

The Deputy Minister of Fisheries, Dr. Needler stated that in 1966, before the closure was imposed, one million mature coho migrated past Victoria, yet the sportsmen were complaining. We contend that these fish are not susceptible to a hook and line fishery, when they reach this area in their spawning migration. Commercial trollers have never operated to any extent in this area, proving this point.

The new licensing program too will have an effect on this fishery. There will be a large increase in fleet size due to the building of replacement "A" category boats and the overall increase in new boats. It is only natural with the high investment and limited fishing prospects for the other major areas of the coast, that these boats will have to fish where the most fishing days will be allowed.

Conditions were such last year that gillnetters had to jog around up to 6 hours to get their place to set their nets in the line ups. The seiners take up positions at 2:30 A.M. so they can start fishing at 6:00 A.M., thereafter wait on 3 or more boats to get a set on the line.

Shipping is another hazard and the Department of Transport is proposing a mile corridor down the International line for shipping, but we will be forced to fish in this area under these intolerable, overcrowded conditions.

For all of these reasons, we strongly urge this Committee to recommend re-opening of the portion of Area 20 lying east of Sheringham Light in time for the coming season. Any benefits gained by sports fishermen from the closure are far out-weighed by the harmful effects it has on the major commercial fishery in the area.

We are extremely concerned about the problem of "fishlegging" that has developed in British Columbia, and particularly on the Fraser River, extending from the Gulf of Georgia to the upper reaches of the Fraser.

While we deal mainly with the Fraser River, we also realize that "fishlegging" is growing throughout the rest of the province, probably to a lesser degree than in the case of

inquiétante qui, si elle s'aggravait, pourrait donner lieu à une modification du règlement.

D'après le sous-ministre des Pêches, M. Needler, avant l'imposition de la fermeture, en 1966, un million de cohos adultes émigraient vers Victoria, ce qui n'empêchait pas les sportifs de se plaindre. Nous soutenons que cette espèce, dans cette région et à ce moment précis de la migration potamotique, ne se prête pas à la pêche à la ligne. On n'y a jamais pêché commercialement à la ligne traînante, chose qui confirme notre assertion.

Le nouveau programme de délivrance des permis aura aussi des suites pour cette pêche. La flottille connaîtra un important essor, vu la construction de bateaux de remplacement dans la catégorie «A» et l'augmentation générale du nombre de bâtiments. Eu égard à ces gros investissements et aux perspectives limitées de pêche dans les autres importantes zones sur la côte, il n'est que tout naturel que ces bateaux s'emploieront là où les jours de pêche sont plus nombreux.

L'an dernier, les conditions étaient telles que les bateaux de pêche aux filets maillants devaient naviguer, çà et là, parfois durant six heures avant de pouvoir se trouver un bon emplacement pour leurs engins. Les seigneurs, pour leur part, se rendaient la nuit aux fonds de pêche, vers deux heures et demie, afin de commencer à travailler vers six heures du matin; ils attendaient l'arrivée de trois autres navires, au moins, avant de mettre les filets à l'eau.

Le trafic maritime est aussi cause de dangers; pour ces navires, le ministère des Transports a proposé la délimitation d'un corridor d'un mille de largeur, le long de la ligne internationale; néanmoins, il nous faudra pêcher dans cette zone encombrée dans des conditions intolérables.

Pour toutes ces raisons, nous incitons le Comité à préconiser la réouverture, avant la prochaine campagne, de la partie de la zone 20 qui se trouve à l'est du phare Sheringham. Tout avantage que la fermeture procure aux pêcheurs sportifs pâlit devant ses répercussions nuisibles sur la principale pêche commerciale de la région.

Nous nous soucions énormément de la pêche illégale qui se pratique en Colombie-Britannique, particulièrement sur le Fraser, soit du détroit de Géorgie jusqu'au cours supérieur du fleuve.

Nous avons surtout parlé du Fraser, mais nous sommes conscients que la pêche illégale se généralise partout ailleurs dans la province, à un degré moindre, peut-être, sans

the Fraser River, but it is still regarded as a very serious problem. With the opening up of roads and highways it will continue to grow.

We wish to make it quite clear that we are in no way suggesting that the historic rights of the Indians to obtain fish for food be taken away or interfered with. However, we do want to bring to your attention that some Native people are using this privilege for their own personal gain under the disguise of Indian food fisheries.

In past years the Federal Department of Fisheries has realized this problem and has attempted to bring in regulations curbing this practise. This meant extra guardians during the fishing season, full closure at certain periods, identification of fish caught for food purposes by marking, etc. This has been a deterrent to protect fish on their migration route to the spawning grounds.

The report of the International Pacific Salmon Commission shows that 110,000 sockeye fish are taken by the Indian Food Fisheries during the summer. At the agreed price this amounts to over \$300,000.00, and by our estimation it would be impossible for the Native population in the area to consume this amount of fish. Therefore, it becomes very accessible for profiteers to move in and exploit these people. Another problem that has been growing with this "fishlegging" is the setting of nets and leaving them unattended for long periods, allowing the fish to die and become unusable. Many fish are wasted; not used either for food or reproduction purposes.

There are many ways that this Committee can assist the Department of Fisheries. Cost factors and lack of funds are not valid reasons for not carrying out a protection and education program at the same time. We are suggesting the following recommendations be seriously considered:

1. Additional fisheries officers must be hired to carry out the protection of the spawning fish that have passed the commercial fisheries on their way to the spawning grounds.

2. An educational program should be carried out on the Indian Reserves and Villages to bring to the attention of these people that with the danger of over-fishing, pollution, waste and improper management, there is a danger of losing this valuable food resource.

3. Severe penalties be imposed on persons found assisting or abetting in the Indian Food Fisheries.

toutefois que le problème perde de son acuité. En outre, l'accessibilité de nouvelles régions par la route ne fait qu'aggraver la situation.

Il faut nettement comprendre que nous ne proposons nullement d'abolir ou de limiter les droits historiques des Indiens en ce qui concerne la pêche de subsistance. Néanmoins, il convient de vous signaler que certains indigènes abusent de ce privilège à des fins personnelles, sous le prétexte de se nourrir.

Ayant pris conscience du problème, ces dernières années, le ministère des Pêches a cherché à éliminer ces abus au moyen de mesures réglementaires: augmentation du nombre de gardes-pêches durant la campagne, interdiction totale au cours de certaines périodes, marquage et identification des prises destinées à la consommation humaine, et ainsi de suite. Ces mesures visent à protéger le poisson au cours de la remontée vers les frayères.

Selon le rapport de la Commission internationale du saumon du Pacifique, les Indiens capturent quelque 110,000 sockeyes lors des campagnes estivales de pêche. Au prix courant, ces apports atteignent en valeur plus de \$300,000; or, selon nos calculs, il est impossible que la population indigène de la région consomme autant de poisson. Par conséquent, de tels abus donnent prise à l'exploitation sans scrupules des Indiens. Un autre problème inhérent à la pêche illégale, c'est la négligence des pêcheurs qui ne viennent vérifier leurs filets que bien longtemps après la mise à l'eau; il s'ensuit une perte et un gaspillage considérables de poissons reproducteurs, devenus impropres à la consommation.

Le Comité pourrait aider le ministère des Pêches de bien des façons. Les coûts et le manque de fonds ne sont pas des motifs valables pour ne pas administrer simultanément des programmes de protection et d'éducation. Nous voudrions qu'on tienne sérieusement compte des propositions suivantes:

1. Embaucher des agents des pêches supplémentaires pour assurer la protection des saumons en route vers les frayères, au sortir des zones de pêche commerciale.

2. Mettre à exécution un programme éducatif dans les réserves et localités indiennes afin de faire comprendre aux indigènes que la surpêche, la pollution, le gaspillage et la mauvaise gestion mettent en péril des ressources qui assurent leur subsistance.

3. Imposer des sanctions sévères à ceux qui encouragent ou incitent les Indiens à enfreindre le règlement.

4. That the Justice Department appoint and train a legal advisor for the Department of Fisheries to handle all cases pertaining to fisheries matters.

5. That the Fisheries Inspectors continue to bring in such legislation as is necessary to curtail and wipe out the problem of "fishlegging".

Trusting the Committee will give serious consideration to these recommendations, we are,

Yours very truly,

FRASER RIVER DISTRICT COUNCIL

Per: Eric Arkko, Secretary

EA/aj
ateu:15

4. Nommer et former un conseiller juridique au sein du ministère de la Justice; ce fonctionnaire s'occuperait, pour le compte du ministère des Pêches, des diverses questions touchant cette industrie.

5. Permettre aux inspecteurs des pêches de proposer les mesures législatives voulues afin d'éliminer la pêche illégale.

Nous espérons que le Comité voudra bien tenir compte de nos avis.

Veuillez agréer, Messieurs, l'assurance de notre haute considération.

LE CONSEIL DU DISTRICT
DU FLEUVE FRASER

Le secrétaire,
(signature) Eric Arkko

APPENDIX I

BALLOON TRANSPORT LTD.
2060 W. 10th AVE., VANCOUVER 9,
B.C.-TELEPHONE 736-0144
SKYLIFT

A BRIEF TO THE STANDING
COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES AND
FORESTRY OF THE
HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Held in Vancouver Hotel, April 21st, 1969.

Balloon Transport Ltd. is a Vancouver based company which is actively developing a new system of transportation.

The use of captive balloons to move materials and men over difficult terrain is a Canadian invention and development. It is the first major break-through in the transportation of logs since the 1930's, when the logging truck, the bulldozer, and the power saw were put to use in the industry.

"More than 20 million acres of forest land in western North America are considered inaccessible by conventional harvesting methods. Much of this area will become accessible with the development of a new harvesting method—the balloon logging system."—a quo-

APPENDICE "I"

BALLOON TRANSPORT LIMITED

MÉMOIRE PRÉSENTÉ AU
COMITÉ PERMANENT DES PÊCHES
ET FORÊTS DE LA
CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES

à l'hôtel Vancouver, le 21 avril 1969

La Société Balloon Transport Limited, dont le siège est à Vancouver, vise à mettre au point un nouveau mode de transport.

L'emploi de ballons fixes pour le transport de matériaux ou de la main-d'œuvre dans une région accidentée est une innovation d'origine canadienne. Il s'agit de la plus importante percée, en matière de transport des billes, depuis les années 30, alors que le camion à billes, le bulldozer et la scie mécanique firent leur apparition dans l'industrie.

«Dans l'Amérique du Nord occidentale, plus de 20 millions d'acres boisées sont dites inaccessibles, eu égard aux seules méthodes classiques d'exploitation. La majeure partie de ce territoire pourra être mise en valeur, grâce à une nouvelle technique, soit l'exploitation

tation from "Production Analysis of Balloon Logging" by J. A. McIntosh of the Forest Products Laboratory, Vancouver, B.C. Canada.

Although the concept holds large economic advantages for Canada, and particularly British Columbia, none of the local forest industries nor related industries has contributed in any positive way to the development program. The Provincial Forest Service, which stands to gain more than any other single agency from the use of balloon logging, has contributed \$2,100.00 in reduced stumpage on a salvage logging area.

From 1961 to 1967, the entire cost of development of the concept was borne by private business men in Vancouver, an amount exceeding \$300,000.00. In 1967, the Department of Industry in Ottawa recognized the large potential advantages of the system and the need for quick action to help our small company to continue the development in face of what appeared to be overwhelming competition from the United States. Thus, in 1967, our company was successful in arranging a loan from the Department of Industry under its PAIT program (Program for the Advancement of Industrial Technology). Support was also obtained from the Federal Forest Products Laboratory both in Ottawa and the Vancouver Laboratory. Under this program our company was able to design, build, and operate prototype components which are so close to commercial acceptance that our own company plans to operate one unit on a commercial operation close to Vancouver commencing next month.

We cannot speak highly enough of the excellent foresight, co-operation, patience and capable business management of the PAIT program of the Department of Industry. It is estimated that by 1975, the balloon transport business in Canada could be turning over gross sales of \$50,000,000. annually, and exporting saleable systems all over the world. Certainly this is proof of money well spent on research and development.

Dr. O. M. Solandt, Chairman of the Science Council of Canada, in speaking at U.B.C. on Friday, March 14th, 1969, said, "It's fairly safe to say we're not doing enough industrial research in Canada. We're not carrying enough new ideas through to new products and new processes that are saleable. What

forestière au moyen de ballons. Ce passage est tiré d'un article intitulé: *Production Analysis of Balloon Logging*, par J. A. McIntosh, du Laboratoire des produits forestiers à Vancouver (C.-B.), au Canada.

Quoique cette méthode permette théoriquement d'entrevoir une foule d'avantages économiques pour le Canada, et surtout pour la Colombie-Britannique, aucune des industries forestières ou connexes de la région n'a concouru effectivement à sa mise au point. Pour sa part, la province, par l'entremise de ses services forestiers, qui bénéficieraient le plus d'une telle innovation, a contribué \$2,100 sous forme de réduction des droits de coupe dans un secteur de coupe accidentelle.

De 1961 à 1967, toutes les dépenses nécessaires à la concrétisation de ce principe innovateur, soit plus de \$300,000, ont été acquittées par des hommes d'affaires de Vancouver. Le ministère de l'Industrie, à Ottawa, s'est rendu compte, en 1967, des importants avantages que présentait pareille méthode d'exploitation, autant que de la nécessité d'agir rapidement afin de venir au secours d'une société modeste qui menaçait de sombrer sous le poids d'une vive concurrence américaine. Nous avons donc réussi, cette année-là, à obtenir un prêt de la part du ministère susmentionné, au titre du programme pour l'avancement de la technologie (PAT). En outre, le personnel des laboratoires fédéraux des produits forestiers, à Ottawa et à Vancouver, nous a fourni son appui. En conséquence, nous avons pu concevoir, assembler et mettre en service des prototypes qui se rapprochent tellement des exigences de l'industrie que nous envisageons, le mois prochain, de faire commercialement usage d'un appareil dans un secteur situé près de Vancouver.

Nous ne pouvons tarir d'éloges à l'endroit des responsables du programme PAT, au ministère de l'Industrie, pour la clairvoyance, l'esprit de collaboration, la patience et l'aptitude aux affaires qu'ils ont si brillamment manifestés. En 1975, selon les estimations, l'industrie canadienne du transport par ballon atteindrait un chiffre brut de ventes de 50 millions de dollars l'an, outre qu'elle exporterait des appareils complets dans tous les coins de l'univers. En pareil cas, l'utilité des dépenses faites pour la recherche et le perfectionnement se révélerait incontestable.

Lors d'une allocution prononcée le 14 mars 1969, à l'Université de la Colombie-Britannique, le président du Conseil des Sciences du Canada, M. O.M. Solandt, a déclaré: «Peu de gens nieront qu'il ne se fait pas suffisamment de recherches industrielles au Canada. Trop peu souvent, les idées nouvelles se traduisent-

Canada needs is more entrepreneurs willing to take a plunge with new ideas, and willing to maintain local ownership."

We feel that Balloon Transport Ltd. is doing all of these things mentioned by Dr. Solandt but needs financial support to carry out the development. The Department of Industry with its PAIT program is the only agency in all of Canada apparently capable of seeing the opportunity, and capable of backing up its interest with dollars at the right time. This should be encouraged on wider fronts.

The *Financial Post* of November 4th, 1967, explains why the U.S. economy is improving its performance and pulling ahead faster than Canada in this way, "The U.S. spends as much on research and development as it does on fixed capital. In Canada, capital outlays are ten times greater than research spending."

Certainly no natural law exists to limit intelligence, ingenuity, and business acumen to an area south of the 49th Parallel. Then let us loyal Canadians who have faith in our native ability and business capability join hands with the best agencies to expand our economy. From our experience, the best agencies are our Federal Departments of Industry and the Forestry Branch, Canada Department of Fisheries and Forestry, particularly the Forest Management Institute and the Vancouver Forest Products Laboratory.

Yours very truly,

C. R. Matheson, B.A.Sc., B.C.R.F., P.
Eng.
President
BALLOON TRANSPORT LTD.

elles en nouveaux produits ou procédés qu'il soit possible d'écouler. Ce qu'il nous faut, en ce moment, c'est des hommes à l'esprit à la fois inventif et aventurier, prêts à courir tous les risques et à promouvoir le commerce canadien local.»

La société *Balloon Transport Limited* remplit toutes ces conditions, à notre avis, mais elle a besoin d'un appui financier afin de pouvoir poursuivre son activité. Le ministère de l'Industrie, par l'entremise de son programme PAT, est le seul organisme au Canada, semble-t-il, qui veuille profiter d'une telle occasion et manifester son intérêt en lui fournissant des fonds en temps voulu. Il faudrait adopter la même démarche sur d'autres fronts importants.

Dans son numéro du 4 novembre 1967, le *Financial Post* a fait voir pourquoi l'économie américaine progresse et distance tellement celle du Canada. «Les États-Unis», dit-il, «dépendent autant pour la recherche et le perfectionnement que pour les immobilisations, tandis qu'au Canada, les investissements sont dix fois plus élevés que les sommes affectées à la recherche.»

L'intelligence, l'esprit d'invention et le sens des affaires ne sont pas l'apanage exclusif, certes, de nos voisins au sud du 49° parallèle. Alors, nous, loyaux Canadiens, qui avons confiance en nos talents et aptitudes naturels, concertons-nous avec les meilleurs organismes pour donner de l'expansion à notre économie. Pour nous, les meilleurs organismes sont, au gouvernement fédéral, le ministère de l'Industrie, la Direction des forêts du ministère des pêches et Forêts et, en particulier, l'Institut de gestion sylvicole et le Laboratoire des produits forestiers, à Vancouver.

Veillez agréer, Messieurs, l'assurance de notre haute considération.

Le président
BALLOON TRANSPORT LIMITED
C. R. Matheson, B.A.Sc.,
B.C.R.F., Ing. P.

OFFICIAL BILINGUAL ISSUE

FASCICULE BILINGUE OFFICIEL

HOUSE OF COMMONS

CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES

First Session

Première session de la

Twenty-eighth Parliament, 1968-69

vingt-huitième législature, 1968-1969

STANDING COMMITTEE

COMITÉ PERMANENT

ON

FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

DES PÊCHES ET DES FORÊTS

Chairman

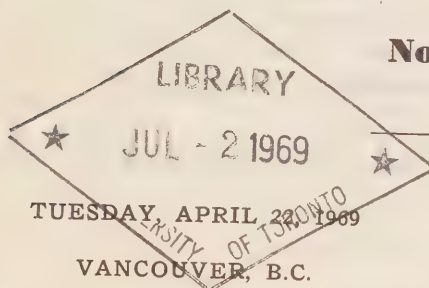
Mr. Guy Crossman

Président

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS
AND EVIDENCE

PROCÈS-VERBAUX ET
TÉMOIGNAGES

No. 16



LE MARDI 22 AVRIL 1969

VANCOUVER, C.-B.

Respecting

Estimates, Department of Fisheries
and Forestry

Concernant

Les crédits du ministère des Pêches
et des Forêts

WITNESSES—TÉMOINS

(See *Minutes of Proceedings*)

(Voir *Procès-verbaux*)

STANDING COMMITTEE ON
FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

COMITÉ PERMANENT DES
PÊCHES ET DES FORÊTS

Chairman
Vice-Chairman

Mr. Guy Crossman
Mr. Tom Goode

Président
Vice-président

and Messrs.

et Messieurs

Beaudoin
Borrie
Comeau
Crouse
Cyr
Hogarth

Howard (*Skeena*)
Lundrigan
McBride
McGrath
McQuaid
Noble

Perrault
Rose
Smith (*Northumberland-
Miramichi*)
St. Pierre
Turner (*London East*)
Whelan—(20)

(Quorum 11)

Le secrétaire du Comité,
J. H. Bennett,
Clerk of the Committee.

[Text]

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

TUESDAY, April 22, 1969.
(22)

The Standing Committee on Fisheries and Forestry met this day in Vancouver at 9:30 a.m., the Chairman, Mr. Crossman presiding.

Members present: Messrs. Beaudoin, Borrie, Comeau, Crossman, Crouse, Cyr, Goode, Hogarth, Lundrigan, McBride, McQuaid, Noble, Perrault, Rose, Smith (*Northumberland-Miramichi*), St-Pierre, Turner (*London East*), Whelan—(18).

Witnesses: From the Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia: Messrs. G. L. Draeseke, President, A. J. McGraw, Manager, Plywood Technical Department, G. L. Ainscough, A. B. Anderson, W. G. Burch, Dr. Creighton and Ken Williams; *From the Society for Pollution and Environmental Control (S.P.E.C.):* Messrs. John L. Hayward, Vice-President, B. Hagell, Secretary and Mrs. D. R. Mallard.

The witnesses gave summaries of their briefs and were questioned by the Committee.

Agreed: That the briefs presented this day be printed as Appendices to today's Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence as follows:

Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia as APPENDIX J

Society for Pollution and Environmental Control (Water Pollution) as APPENDIX K

Society for Pollution and Environmental Control (Federal Responsibility) as APPENDIX K₁

At 12:50 p.m. the Committee adjourned to 2:30 p.m., April 22, 1969.

[Traduction]

PROCÈS-VERBAUX

Le MARDI 22 avril 1969.
(22)

Le Comité permanent des pêches et forêts se réunit ce matin à 9 h. 30, à Vancouver, sous la présidence de M. Guy Crossman.

Présents: MM. Beaudoin, Borrie, Comeau, Crossman, Crouse, Cyr, Goode, Hogarth, Lundrigan, McBride, McQuaid, Noble, Perrault, Rose, Smith (*Northumberland-Miramichi*), St-Pierre, Turner (*London-Est*), Whelan—(18).

Témoins: Du Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia: MM. G. L. Draeseke, président, A. J. McGraw, directeur du Service technique du contre-plaqué, G. L. Ainscough, A. B. Anderson, W. G. Burch, Creighton et Ken Williams; de la *Society for Pollution and Environmental Control (S.P.E.C.):* MM. John L. Hayward, vice-président, B. Hagell, secrétaire, et M^{me} D. R. Mallard.

Les témoins présentent des résumés de leurs mémoires et répondent aux questions des membres du Comité.

*Il est décidé—*Que les mémoires présentés aujourd'hui soient imprimés en appendice aux Procès-verbaux et Témoignages de ce jour dans l'ordre suivant:

Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia comme APPENDICE J

Society for Pollution and Environmental Control (Pollution de l'eau) comme APPENDICE K

Society for Pollution and Environmental Control (Domaine fédéral) comme APPENDICE K₁

A midi 50, le Comité lève la séance pour se réunir de nouveau cet après-midi à 2 h. 30.

AFTERNOON MEETING
(23)

The Committee resumed at 2:30 p.m. this day, the Chairman, Mr. Crossman, presiding.

Members present: Messrs. Beaudoin, Borrie, Comeau, Crossman, Crouse, Cyr, Goode, Hogarth, Howard (*Skeena*), Lundrigan, McBride, McQuaid, Noble, Perrault, Rose, Smith (*Northumberland Miramichi*), St-Pierre, Turner (*London East*), Whelan—(19).

Witnesses: From the *Pacific Coast Fishermen's Mutual Marine Insurance Company*: Mr. H. A. Christenson, Secretary-Manager; From the *United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union*: Messrs. Homer Stevens, General Secretary Treasurer, H. Stavenes, President and Walter Ironside, Vice-President; From the *Richmond Anti Pollution Association*: Mrs. Lois Boyce, Secretary.

The witnesses presented summaries of their briefs and were questioned thereon.

Agreed: That the briefs presented this day be printed as Appendices to today's Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence as follows:

Pacific Coast Mutual Marine Insurance Company as APPENDIX L

United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union as APPENDIX M

Richmond Anti Pollution Association as APPENDIX N

After debate thereon, on a motion of Mr. Crouse, it was *Agreed*—That all correspondence between Mr. Homer Stevens and the Chairman be tabled.

At 5:40 p.m., the Vice-President, Mr. Tom Goode assumed the Chair.

On motion of Mr. Hogarth, it was *Agreed*—That a brief of the Richmond

SÉANCE DE L'APRÈS-MIDI
(23)

Le Comité se réunit de nouveau cet après-midi à 2 h. 30, sous la présidence de M. Guy Crossman.

Présents: MM. Beaudoin, Borrie, Comeau, Crossman, Crouse, Cyr, Goode, Hogarth, Howard (*Skeena*), Lundrigan, McBride, McQuaid, Noble, Perrault, Rose, Smith (*Northumberland-Miramichi*), St-Pierre, Turner (*London-Est*), Whelan—(19).

Témoins: De la *Pacific Coast Fishermen's Mutual Marine Insurance Company*: M. H. A. Christenson, secrétaire-gérant; de la *United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union*: MM. Homer Stevens, secrétaire-trésorier général, H. Stavenes, président, et Walter Ironside, vice-président; de la *Richmond Anti-Pollution Association*: M^{me} Lois Boyce, secrétaire.

Les témoins présentent des résumés de leurs mémoires et répondent à des questions à ce sujet.

Il est décidé—Que les mémoires présentés aujourd'hui soient imprimés en appendice aux Procès-verbaux et Témoignages de ce jour dans l'ordre suivant:

Pacific Coast Mutual Marine Insurance Company comme APPENDICE L

United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union comme APPENDICE M

Richmond Anti-Pollution Association comme APPENDICE N.

Après débat à ce sujet, sur la proposition de M. Crouse, il est *décidé*—Que l'on dépose toute la correspondance échangée par M. Homer Stevens et le président.

A 5 h. 40 de l'après-midi, le vice-président, M. Tom Goode, prend place au fauteuil présidentiel.

Sur la proposition de M. Hogarth, il est *décidé*—Qu'un mémoire adressé par le

Anti Pollution Association to the Pollution Control Board of British Columbia and a letter of October 26, 1968 to the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources be tabled.

At 6:50 p.m. the Committee adjourned to Wednesday, April 23 at 9:30 a.m.

Richmond Anti-Pollution Association au Pollution Control Board of British Columbia, ainsi qu'une lettre en date du 26 octobre 1968 adressée au ministre de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources soient déposés.

A 6 h. 50 de l'après-midi, le Comité s'ajourne jusqu'au mercredi 23 avril 1969, à 9 h. 30 du matin.

*Le secrétaire du Comité,
J. H. Bennett,
Clerk of the Committee.*

[Texte]

EVIDENCE

(Recorded by electronic apparatus)

Tuesday, April 22, 1969.

The Chairman: Order. I see a quorum. The first order of business will be the presentation of the brief from the Council of the Forest Industries of British Columbia. I would like to ask Mr. Draeseke to come to the Chair please, and any other representatives that you wish. I will ask Mr. Draeseke to introduce his witnesses and then he will proceed with a summary of the brief.

Mr. G. L. Draeseke (Président, Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia): Thank you Mr. Chairman. My name is Gordon Draeseke, President of the Council of the Forest Industries of British Columbia. On my right is Mr. A. B. Anderson, Manager of Forestry of Rayonier Canada (B.C.) Limited and Chairman of our Forestry Committee of the Council, and on his right is Dr. Creighton of MacMillan, Bloedel and Powell River Limited, Assistant Director of Research.

In addition, in the audience are other members of our Committee who prepared this presentation. They are Mr. G. L. Ainscough of MacMillan, Bloedel and Powell River Limited, Mr. W. G. Burch of British Columbia Forest Products Limited, Mr. Ken Williams of Weldwood of Canada Limited, and Mr. A. J. McGraw of the Council of the Forest Industries of British Columbia, technical department.

Mr. Chairman, this Brief is submitted by the Council of the Forest Industries of B.C. on behalf of its member companies.

The divisions of the Council include: B.C. Loggers Division, B.C. Lumber Manufacturers Division, Plywood Manufacturers Division, Red Cedar Shingle and Shake Division, and the Pulp and Paper Division. The Cariboo Lumber Manufacturers Association is an affiliated member of the Council.

Our members are engaged in logging and in the manufacture of lumber, plywood, shingles and shakes predominantly in the coastal area, and in the manufacture of pulp and paper throughout the whole of B.C. These companies account for 75 per cent of the value of

[Interprétation]

TÉMOIGNAGES

(Enregistrement électronique)

Le mardi 22 avril 1969

Le président: A l'ordre. Je vois qu'il y a quorum. Le premier article à l'ordre du jour ce matin sera la présentation du mémoire du Conseil des industries forestières de la Colombie-Britannique. J'aimerais demander à M. Draeseke de vouloir s'avancer afin de présenter son mémoire et des autres instances qu'il aimerait présenter. Je vais donc demander à M. Draeseke de présenter ses témoins et un résumé du mémoire.

M. G. L. Draeseke (Président, Conseil des industries forestières de la Colombie-Britannique): Merci, monsieur le président. Je me présente: Gordon Draeseke, président du Conseil des industries forestières de la Colombie-Britannique; à ma droite, M. A. B. Anderson, gérant de *Forestry of Rayonier Canada [B.C.] Ltd* et président de votre Comité des forêts; à sa droite le D^r Creighton, assistant directeur adjoint des recherches à la *MacMillan, Bloedel and Powell River Limited*.

Dans l'auditoire il y a d'autres membres du comité qui ont travaillé le mémoire: M. G. L. Ainscough de la compagnie *MacMillan, Bloedel and Powell River Limited*; M. W. G. Burch de *British Columbia Forest Products Limited*; M. Ken Williams de *Weldwood of Canada Limited* et M. A. J. McGraw du Conseil des industries forestières de la Colombie-Britannique, services techniques.

Le présent mémoire est présenté par le Conseil des industries forestières de la Colombie-Britannique au nom des sociétés qui en font partie.

Le Conseil comprend plusieurs divisions, dont: La Division des exploitants forestiers (C.-B.); la Division des fabricants de bois d'œuvre (C.-B.); la Division des fabricants de contre-plaqués; la Division des bardeaux et des bardeaux de fente de thuya géant; la Division des pâtes et papiers. Membre associé: L'Association des fabricants de bois d'œuvre de Caribou.

Nos membres se livrent à l'exportation forestière et à la fabrication du bois d'œuvre, des contre-plaqués, des bardeaux et des bardeaux de fente notamment dans la région côtière, ainsi qu'à la préparation des pâtes et papiers par toute la province. Ces sociétés ont

[Text]

forest products produced in B.C., totalling an estimated \$1.37 billion in 1968.

Mr. Chairman, I understand the members of the Committee have had this brief since Friday and it will not be necessary or desirable to read the whole brief. I will therefore read the summary of recommendations, the first part of which appears on page 8 of the brief. Our recommendations are as follows.

With respect to the operation of the Federal Regional Forest Laboratory in Victoria, the Council of Forest Industries recommends:

(1) that the Regional Advisory Committee continue in its present form.

(2) that the current shift from basic research to applied research be continued, and recommends as a general policy that the majority of the basic research undertaken be limited to that essential to support and complement applied research.

(3) that the "task force" principle be adopted so as to promote more efficient use of manpower and funds.

(4) that means be considered to permit greater flexibility in the allocation of funds for the contracting out of research where advantageous.

(5) that a cost-benefit approach be used in proportioning any future expansion of Federal Government funds devoted to forest research so as to develop a more equitable distribution of these funds.

In our brief we point out that only 15 per cent of the research expenditure is in British Columbia whereas half of the country's timber is here.

Mr. Chairman, the second section of the recommendations appears on page 15.

With respect to the operation of the Regional Forest Products Laboratories, the Council of the Forest Industries recommends:

(1) that a method be developed to inform the industry of outstanding research results which may have potential commercial benefits.

(2) that a cost-benefit analysis be developed for each new research project.

(3) that existing projects be examined on the same basis as recommendation no. 2.

(4) that a system of priorities be developed.

(5) that the duplication of work which is carried out by the following groups be exam-

[Interpretation]

à leur actif les trois quarts de la valeur de la production forestière globale en Colombie-Britannique, laquelle est estimée à 1.37 milliard de dollars pour 1968.

Les députés ont ce mémoire depuis vendredi et il ne sera pas nécessaire ou opportun d'en donner lecture intégrale. Je compte donc lire le résumé des recommandations. La première partie figure à la page 8 du mémoire. Nos recommandations sont les suivantes:

Pour ce qui est de l'exploitation du Laboratoire forestier régional du gouvernement fédéral à Victoria, le Conseil des industries forestières préconise donc:

1. que le comité consultatif régional conserve ses structures actuelles;

2. que l'effort scientifique continue d'être axé davantage sur la recherche appliquée et que, à titre de politique générale, la recherche fondamentale se limite largement à l'objectif essentiel d'étayer et de compléter la recherche appliquée;

3. que le concept du «groupe d'étude» soit adopté en vue d'un meilleur usage des ressources financières et humaines en disponibilité;

4. que l'on permette une répartition plus élastique des fonds, afin de faciliter, au besoin, l'adjudication des travaux de recherche;

5. qu'il soit tenu compte des coûts et des bénéfices dans toute majoration éventuelle des fonds publics réservés à la recherche sylvicole pour que ceux-ci soient équitablement répartis.

Nous signalons dans notre mémoire que 15 p. 100 seulement des dépenses consacrées aux recherches se font en Colombie-Britannique, alors que la moitié du bois d'œuvre du pays se trouve en Colombie-Britannique.

À la deuxième partie de nos recommandations, monsieur le président qui apparaît à la page 15 de notre mémoire, quant à l'administration des laboratoires régionaux des produits forestiers, le Conseil des industries forestières préconise:

1. la mise au point de méthodes visant à transmettre à l'industrie les données scientifiques qui pourraient se traduire par des avantages commerciaux importants;

2. l'analyse des coûts et des bénéfices relatifs à chaque projet de recherche;

3. l'examen des travaux en cours selon le même principe qu'au numéro 2;

4. l'établissement d'un ordre de priorité;

5. pour éviter le chevauchement des travaux, l'étude de l'activité des groupes sui-

[Texte]

ined: (a) Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada, (b) Harvesting Development Task Force, (c) Forest Economics Research Institute.

(6) that liaison with universities be improved.

(7) that Forest Products Laboratories consider closer liaison with other bodies such as Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation and the National Research Council to develop better criteria to be used in building codes.

That concludes our recommendations, Mr. Chairman, and our group here would be pleased to answer any questions or amplify anything that is contained in the written brief.

The Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Draeseke. For the questioning I have Mr. Rose first.

Mr. Rose: The brief that we heard just before the conclusion yesterday afternoon bitterly complained about the lack of research by the forest companies in British Columbia, and it drew some comparisons between the dollar investment in the various industries in Canada—mentioned in particular were the forest industries—and the practice in the United States. What is your comment on that? You are calling for government research and various kinds of applied rather than basic scientific research. What is your comment on that, sir?

Mr. Draeseke: I would like to ask Dr. Creighton, Assistant Director of Research, MacMillan, Bloedel and Powell River, Limited, to answer that question.

Dr. Creighton (Assistant Director of Research, MacMillan, Bloedel and Powell River, Limited): In Canada there is a large amount of research. However, this is centred because of the economies in the larger companies. A good deal of the research being carried out by the forest products laboratory is related to smaller operations which cannot financially support a large research organization. Also, a good deal of the research these companies do is through their associations, through their association with the Council of the Forest Industries of British Columbia which supports the research carried on at the plywood manufacturers laboratory in Vancouver, and through the pulp and paper research institute in Montreal. These companies do support a very large amount of research running into a good many millions of dollars.

[Interprétation]

vants: a) l'Institut de recherches sur les pâtes et papiers du Canada; b) le groupe d'étude sur le développement de l'exploitation; c) l'Institut de recherche en économie forestière;

6. l'amélioration des contacts avec les universités;

7. une liaison étroite entre les laboratoires des produits forestiers et d'autres organismes, tels la Société centrale d'hypothèques et de logement et le Conseil national de recherches, pour perfectionner les critères qui entrent dans les codes du bâtiment.

Voilà qui termine nos recommandations, monsieur le président. Notre groupe se fera un plaisir de répondre à vos questions.

Le président: Merci beaucoup, monsieur Draeseke. Nous pouvons maintenant commencer les questions. J'ai d'abord M. Rose.

M. Rose: Dans le mémoire que nous avons entendu hier après-midi peu avant la fin de la séance, on se plaignait amèrement du manque de recherches de la part des compagnies forestières en Colombie-Britannique et l'on tirait certaines comparaisons entre le dollar d'investissement dans les diverses industries au Canada—on avait notamment mentionné l'industrie forestière—et la pratique suivie aux États-Unis. Quels sont vos commentaires là-dessus? Vous demandez que le gouvernement fasse de la recherche appliquée plutôt que fondamentale. Quels sont vos commentaires là-dessus?

M. Draeseke: J'aimerais demander au Dr. Creighton, directeur adjoint des recherches pour la compagnie MacMillan, Bloedel and Powell River Limited de répondre à cette question.

M. Creighton (Directeur adjoint des recherches, MacMillan, Bloedel and Powell River Limited): Je pense qu'il se fait beaucoup de recherche au Canada. Pour des raisons économiques, la recherche se fait surtout dans les grandes compagnies. La plupart des recherches qui sont faites par les laboratoires de produits forestiers ont trait à de petites exploitations qui ne peuvent financer d'importants services de recherches. D'autre part, ces compagnies font une bonne partie de leurs recherches grâce à leurs contacts avec le Conseil des industries forestières de la Colombie-Britannique qui appuie les recherches effectuées dans les laboratoires de recherches des fabricants de contre-plaqué à Vancouver et à l'Institut de recherches sur les pâtes et papiers à Montréal. Ces compagnies appuient financièrement beaucoup de recherches. Cet appui représente plusieurs millions de dollars.

[Text]

Mr. Rose: Does MacMillan Bloedel have a large research program?

Dr. Creighton: Yes, MacMillan Bloedel has a research program. We have a research staff of more than 120 people, and a research budget of somewhat over \$2 million.

Mr. Rose: What is that in comparison to the investment in the industry?

Dr. Creighton: I think it is very favourable in comparison to the investment of other forest products industries in the United States.

Mr. Rose: It has been suggested by some, including this speaker, that one of the reasons why there is not the basic research being done here—and you have contradicted the allegation of yesterday completely—is that the forest industries in Canada, a large number of which are American-owned, carry out basic research there rather than here.

Dr. Creighton: This is true, where you do have an American-owned company. I think this is true not only in the forest industries but in other industries as well. It is often more economical for the affiliate of an American company to carry out this research in the United States.

Mr. Rose: Are you suggesting then that under the kind of branch plant situation that prevails in many industries, the research is done not in Canada but in the United States if these industries are owned in the United States?

Dr. Creighton: Yes, in many cases, in the more fundamental research. The Canadian affiliates usually carry out a reasonable level of applied research directed to their own operations which are distinct from the American operations.

Mr. Rose: The witness yesterday afternoon also suggested to us that the logging industry was less than enthusiastic about accepting new techniques. What is your comment about that?

Mr. Draeseke: I would like to categorically disagree. I think the logging industry in B.C. has pioneered most of the modern logging methods used in Canada, if not throughout the world. I would also like to talk a little bit about research because there may be some

[Interpretation]

M. Rose: Est-ce que la compagnie MacMillan Bloedel a un vaste programme de recherches?

M. Creighton: Oui, nous avons un vaste programme de recherches et un personnel de chercheurs de plus de 120 personnes. Le budget de recherches représente un peu plus de 2 millions de dollars.

M. Rose: Comment cela se compare-t-il aux investissements dans l'industrie?

M. Creighton: Je crois que cela se compare très bien à ce qui se fait dans les autres industries de produits forestiers aux États-Unis.

M. Rose: Quelques personnes, y compris celui qui vous parle ont dit que les raisons pour lesquelles il ne se fait pas de recherche de base—vous avez contredit ces allégations qui avaient été faites hier—c'est que les industries forestières ici, dont un bon nombre sont de propriété américaine, font leur recherche de base fondamentale aux États-Unis plutôt qu'ici.

M. Creighton: C'est vrai dans les cas où les compagnies sont de propriété américaine. Cela s'applique non seulement aux industries forestières mais aussi à d'autres industries. Il est souvent plus économique pour les filiales de compagnies américaines de faire faire les recherches aux États-Unis.

M. Rose: Dites-vous que, vu le système de filiales qui existe pour un bon nombre d'industries, les recherches sont faites non pas au Canada mais aux États-Unis, si ces industries sont de propriété américaine?

M. Creighton: Oui, il y a des cas où les recherches les plus fondamentales sont faites aux États-Unis. Les filiales canadiennes, notamment, poursuivent des recherches appliquées ayant trait sur leurs propres opérations, qui sont distinctes de celles des compagnies américaines.

M. Rose: L'autre témoin d'hier après-midi nous a dit aussi que l'industrie du bûcheronnage n'était pas intéressée à adopter de nouvelles techniques. Quels sont vos commentaires?

M. Draeseke: Je tiens à m'inscrire en faux contre cette assertion. Et je crois que les méthodes de coupe de bois en Colombie-Britannique sont à peu près les plus modernes qu'on puisse constater au Canada, sinon à travers le monde.

[Texte]

confusion in this regard. I think that forestry research and product research have to be considered. In forestry research there is a fundamental difference between Canada and the United States. In British Columbia 93 per cent of the forest land is government-owned; in the United States the majority of it is owned by the companies. Therefore, if you talk about forestry research, the person who is interested and should be interested in Canada is the government which owns it.

Mr. Rose: Thank you.

The Chairman: Mr. St. Pierre?

Mr. St. Pierre: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would like any or all of the witnesses to elaborate on the section of their brief beginning on page 11 in which they speak of duplication of effort in three areas by the Federal Research Department. The first is a duplication of some work being done by the Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada, the second is also a duplication that they see with pulp and paper, and the third, Forest Economics Research Institute, a new federal department with a staff of 45 including 15 professional people.

You raise the question, but I detect a criticism as if you perhaps had the answer in your mind and that answer is unfavourable: Is it duplicating the work of other federal government bodies, and is it duplicating the work of similar groups in forestry departments at the provincial level? Each of these three indicates a possibility of wasted effort on the part of the federal government. I would like some comment on this.

Mr. Draeseke: I would ask Dr. Creighton again to respond to that particular question.

Dr. Creighton: Yes, we do feel that there is a growing danger of duplication with regard to the Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada because these two bodies appear at this stage in the developing of their programs as if they are beginning to duplicate their work. Our suggestion is that these two groups get together and make sure that they are not duplicating. All we are urging them to do is to make sure that they are not duplicating their work.

[Interprétation]

Je voudrais aussi dire quelques mots au sujet des recherches. Il ya peut-être un certain degré de confusion en l'occurrence. Je crois qu'il faut tenir compte de la recherche forestière et de recherches en produits forestiers. Si vous parlez de recherche forestière, il y a une différence fondamentale entre le Canada et les États-Unis. En Colombie-Britannique, 93 p. 100 des terres forestières appartiennent au gouvernement. Aux États-Unis, la majorité des terres forestières appartiennent aux compagnies. Par conséquent, si vous parlez de recherche forestière, celui qui devrait être intéressé au Canada c'est le gouvernement qui est le propriétaire.

M. Rose: Merci.

Le président: Monsieur St-Pierre?

M. St-Pierre: Merci, monsieur le président. J'aimerais que l'un des témoins ou plusieurs témoins donnent plus de commentaires sur leur déclaration qui commence à la page 11. On y parle, notamment, de dédoublement d'efforts dans trois secteurs de la part du service fédéral de recherche. D'abord, dédoublement du travail accompli par l'Institut canadien de recherches sur la pâte et le papier; dédoublement des recherches également dans le cas de la pâte et du papier; et troisièmement, l'Institut de recherches en économie forestière qui comporte un personnel de 45 personnes, y compris 15 professionnels.

Vous soulevez une question, et je crois comprendre qu'il y a là aussi une critique comme si vous avez peut-être la réponse et que cette réponse est défavorable. Est-ce que cela répète le travail d'autres ministères provinciaux ou fédéraux? Ces trois indiquent la possibilité de gaspillage d'efforts de la part du gouvernement fédéral. Et j'aimerais avoir certains commentaires là-dessus.

M. Draeseke: Je vais demander à M. Creighton de répondre à cette question.

M. Creighton: Eh bien, oui, nous estimons qu'il y a de plus en plus de dangers de chevauchement d'efforts, notamment, en ce qui a trait à l'Institut canadien de recherches sur la pâte et le papier. Ces deux organismes semblent maintenant répéter les mêmes efforts dans la mise au point de leurs programmes, comme s'ils voulaient se faire chevaucher leurs travaux. Nous sommes d'avis que ces deux groupes devraient s'entendre pour s'assurer qu'il n'y a pas de chevauchement d'efforts. Nous voulons simplement qu'ils ne fassent pas exactement la même chose.

[Text]

Mr. St. Pierre: Are you fearful that there is some empire building within the Department?

Mr. Draeseke: I do not know that it is empire building, I think that these programs originally started out maybe of necessity on a regional basis, we now see that there is some overlapping going on and we feel that they should re-examine their programs and the specific objectives of them to ensure that they do not overlap each other and duplicate effort.

Mr. St. Pierre: If there is overlapping there is bound then to be a waste of money either on the part of private industry or the government?

Mr. Draeseke: Yes, and obviously if you are overlapping you are duplicating effort and this is not the most efficient use of research work.

Mr. St. Pierre: Your brief suggests that there should be more research money available for B. C. Do you think perhaps that these are three areas in which the federal government might cut back on their present plans and divert the money to research in British Columbia?

Dr. Creighton: I think that comment is largely regarding the forestry research and maybe Mr. Draeseke would comment a little more on that.

Mr. Draeseke: Maybe Mr. Anderson, the Chairman of our Forestry Committee, could comment on that.

Mr. A. B. Anderson (Forestry Committee, Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia): Would you mind repeating that last question please.

Mr. St. Pierre: I am wondering if your organization feels that the federal government might withdraw funds from these three areas of possible duplication of effort and divert those funds to other lines of research on the west coast. I put the question because you are suggesting that although it is not necessary that there be a large increase in funds allotted to research you would like to see them allocated a little more fairly across Canada?

Mr. Anderson: That is quite true. You are asking a question that is primarily connected with the Forest Products Laboratory. I am competent to answer as far as the Forest Research Laboratory is concerned and, in as far as it is concerned, we do feel that there is a definite underexpenditure, that it would be advisable at this time not to rectify it by

[Interpretation]

M. St-Pierre: Craignez-vous qu'il se bâtisse un certain empire au sein du ministère?

M. Draeseke: J'ignore si c'est le cas. Je sais que ces programmes ont été à l'origine mis sur pied pour répondre aux besoins régionaux. Mais nous constatons maintenant qu'il y a chevauchement. Et, à notre avis, les groupes devraient repenser leurs programmes et les objectifs qui leur sont propres pour assurer qu'il n'y ait pas chevauchement des efforts.

M. St-Pierre: S'il y a chevauchement, il y aura nécessairement gaspillage, soit de la part de l'industrie privée, soit de la part du gouvernement?

M. Draeseke: Oui, et manifestement s'il y a chevauchement des efforts, ce n'est pas la façon d'utiliser le plus efficacement les recherches.

M. St-Pierre: Selon votre mémoire, la Colombie-Britannique devrait avoir plus de fonds disponibles pour la recherche. Pensez-vous que ce soient là trois secteurs où le gouvernement pourra peut-être réduire ses programmes actuels pour consacrer plus d'argent à la Colombie-Britannique?

M. Creighton: Je crois que ce commentaire intéresse surtout les recherches forestières et peut-être que M. Draeseke voudrait commenter un peu plus là-dessus.

M. Draeseke: Peut-être que M. Anderson, président de la gestion forestière, pourrait commenter là-dessus.

M. A. B. Anderson (Comité de l'exploitation forestière, Conseil des industries forestières de la Colombie-Britannique): Voulez-vous, s'il vous plaît, répéter cette dernière question?

M. St-Pierre: Je me demande si votre organisation croit que le gouvernement fédéral pourra peut-être retirer des fonds de ces trois secteurs de chevauchement possible et consacrer les fonds qui seraient ainsi dégagés à d'autres secteurs de recherche sur la côte ouest. Je pose cette question car, vous dites qu'il n'est pas nécessaire d'augmenter largement les fonds de recherche. Vous aimeriez simplement que ces fonds soient répartis de façon plus équitable?

M. Anderson: C'est exact. Vous posez une question qui intéresse avant tout le Laboratoire des produits forestiers. Je puis répondre en ce qui a trait au Laboratoire des produits forestiers. Nous estimons qu'il y a sûrement un manque de dépenses. Il serait opportun de ne pas le rectifier en augmentant les dépenses mais en assurant peut-être une répartition

[Texte]

increasing your expenditures but rather by a more proper distribution of funds that may come in the future. As we pointed out in our brief, something like 50 per cent of the timber supplied in Canada is in British Columbia and yet we only get 15 per cent of the research expenditures in forestry research.

Mr. St. Pierre: That leads me to my final question, Mr. Chairman.

A great part of our cut is in the coastal rain forest, which is a rather unique forest in Canada. Is the research being done in the east frequently of less value to the coastal operators simply because it applies to a quite different type of forest land which covers most of Canada but is not our rain forest.

Mr. Anderson: That is absolutely correct. It covers an entirely different species, different ecological conditions, different soils, and it is neither applicable here or to the interior of British Columbia either.

Mr. St. Pierre: Why is that? I would think that the interior forest would resemble forestry generally in the rest of Canada.

Mr. Anderson: Only as far as the Peace River country is concerned on the other side of the Rockies but not in the Prince George area for instance, which is our principal timber producing area in the interior now. We have different species and different conditions.

Mr. St. Pierre: Thank you.

The Chairman: Mr. McBride?

Mr. McBride: Mr. Chairman, I was very interested in the observation that 93 per cent of the land is government-owned in Canada but not so in the United States. Perhaps this has been made clear but I am still a little confused. You therefore feel, gentlemen, that the responsibility for forestry research is much more that of the government in Canada than it would be in the United States of America?

Mr. Draeseke: I did not say 93 per cent in Canada, I said in British Columbia. I do not know the figure for Canada.

Mr. McBride: But in British Columbia you would see it as thus.

Mr. Draeseke: That is right. It is provincially-owned, and I suppose everybody realizes that when I say "government responsibility".

[Interprétation]

plus équitable des fonds qui pourront être accordés à l'avenir. Comme nous le signalons dans notre mémoire, 50 p. 100 environ du bois d'œuvre canadien est en Colombie-Britannique et nous n'avons que 15 p. 100 de dépenses consacrées aux recherches forestières.

M. St-Pierre: Voilà qui m'amène à ma dernière question, monsieur le président.

Une bonne partie de nos restrictions concerne la forêt tropicale côtière, assez unique au Canada. Les recherches qui se font dans l'est ont-elles moins de valeur pour les exploitants de la côte uniquement parce qu'elles s'appliquent à des forêts différentes qui recouvrent la majeure partie du Canada et non à notre forêt tropicale.

M. Anderson: C'est tout à fait juste. Ce sont des espèces d'arbres différentes, de conditions écologiques différentes, de sols différents. Et cela ne s'applique pas ici, ni à l'intérieur de la Colombie-Britannique.

M. St-Pierre: Pourquoi? Il me semble que la forêt intérieure ressemble à la forêt du reste du Canada.

M. Anderson: Seulement jusqu'au secteur de la Rivière La Paix, de l'autre côté des Rocheuses, mais non pas dans la région de Prince George, par exemple, qui est notre principale région de production de bois d'œuvre. Nous avons diverses espèces et diverses conditions.

M. St-Pierre: Merci.

Le président: Monsieur McBride?

M. McBride: Monsieur le président, j'ai été très intéressé par l'observation qu'on a faite, à l'effet que 93 p. 100 des terres appartiennent au gouvernement du Canada et que ce n'est pas le cas aux États-Unis. Peut-être cela a été clairement exposé mais tout n'est pas très clair pour moi. Vous estimez sans doute que, au Canada bien plus qu'aux États-Unis, la responsabilité des recherches forestières incombe beaucoup plus au gouvernement?

M. Draeseke: J'ai dit 93% en Colombie-Britannique, non pas au Canada. Je ne sais pas quel est le chiffre pour l'ensemble du Canada.

M. McBride: Mais c'est le cas pour la Colombie-Britannique?

M. Draeseke: Oui. C'est de propriété provinciale. Je suppose que tout le monde le sait quand je parle de «responsabilité du gouvernement».

[Text]

Mr. McBride: Yesterday we had very interesting briefs from different people representing the fisheries industry and one of their complaints was the pollution of rivers by loggers. I am sure others will have more specific questions, but are your companies or are you as a Council very concerned about this and, if so, are you taking any steps to prevent bark and debris from accumulating especially in rivers useful for salmon operations and so on? Is this one of your primary research concerns?

Mr. Draeseke: We are concerned about the problem. It is a technical problem on which we maintain liaison with the fisheries officers. I would like to ask one of the technical men on our Committee to complement what I said, if you wish a technical exposition at this time.

Mr. McBride: I am very interested in anything you can say on this subject within limits of course. The problem seems to be that toxins and so on were being released into the waters and that this is a form of pollution and a rather serious one for which the forestry industry was responsible.

Mr. Draeseke: I would like to ask Mr. Grant Ainscough to reply to your question in more detail. He is one of the men listed on our group here.

Mr. G. L. Ainscough (Forestry Committee, Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia): With particular reference to the matter of debris in fish streams the basic approach taken is to identify those streams which are of importance as fisheries streams and then to exert care both in yarding the logs so that they are not yarded across streams, or where material goes into the stream that it is cleaned out again before it accumulates in jams. There is a fair investment in this. In addition to that cost both in controlling the falling and in cleaning the logs and debris out of the streams there is a great deal of special action taken to prevent siltation in road construction. In certain critical areas quite a bit of money has been spent, for example, to haul material away rather than to push it over the bank. Good working relationships have been set up with the fisheries protection officers in the majority of areas and I think it is fair to say that we are beginning to talk one another's language, to understand the problems and work together to minimize them.

[Interpretation]

M. McBride: Hier, nous avons reçu des mémoires très intéressants, de divers groupes représentant l'industrie de la pêche et l'un des griefs que l'on a soulevé portait précisément sur la pollution des rivières et des fleuves par les exploitants forestiers. Je suis sûr que d'autres députés auront des questions plus précises à poser. Est-ce que les compagnies ou le Conseil s'intéressent à ce problème? Est-ce que vous prenez des dispositions pour empêcher les débris et les écorces de s'accumuler dans les rivières et les fleuves qui sont notamment fréquentés par les saumons? Est-ce que c'est là un des objets de votre recherche?

M. Draeseke: Nous nous intéressons à ce problème évidemment. C'est un problème d'ordre technique. A ce sujet, nous tenons en liaison avec les représentants des pêcheries. J'aimerais demander à l'un de nos techniciens d'ajouter à ce que j'ai dit si vous voulez avoir une réponse technique.

M. McBride: J'aimerais fort bien entendre une déclaration là-dessus, dans les limites du mémoire bien entendu. Il semble que des toxines étaient dégagées dans l'eau et causaient une pollution très grave dont l'industrie forestière est responsable.

M. Draeseke: Je vais demander à M. Grant Ainscough de répondre à la question.

Il est un des membres de notre groupe.

M. G. L. Ainscough (Comité de l'exploitation forestière, Conseil des industries forestières de la Colombie-Britannique): En ce qui a trait notamment à la question des débris qui sont dans les cours fréquentés par les poissons, nous repérons d'abord les cours d'eau qui sont importants aux pêcheries et nous faisons ensuite attention pour que les billes ne soient pas envoyées à travers les cours d'eau ou qu'il y ait du moins nettoyage de ces cours d'eau pour qu'il n'y ait pas accumulation de ces débris. On consacre des dépenses considérables à ce programme de nettoyage. En plus du contrôle de l'abattage et du nettoyage des billes et des débris en dehors des cours d'eau, on prend beaucoup de mesures spéciales pour empêcher l'ensablement lors de la construction des routes. On tend plutôt à transporter des débris ou des matériaux plus loin plutôt que de simplement les rejeter par-dessus la rive. Dans la majorité des régions, je trouve qu'on a une excellente liaison avec les agents de la conservation du ministère des Pêches et Forêts. Nous commençons à nous entendre et à comprendre les problèmes, à collaborer afin de minimiser les dégâts.

[Texte]

I see some serious limitations on what can be done as a matter of economics in some areas, so that in cases where the stream is relatively unimportant it may be that you cannot afford to do the things that you can in important areas. I would stress that there is a good working relationship with the Department of Fisheries and the local protection officers.

The Chairman: Mr. Lundrigan is next.

Mr. Lundrigan: Sir, could either of the witnesses give an educated opinion on whether they feel the Department of Fisheries and Forestry should be together or that there should be a separate department for forestry?

Mr. Anderson: I have never really thought of that matter. Off hand I cannot see any reason that the two should not function properly as it is now. The forest resource is a provincial one and the forestry portion of the Department of Fisheries and Forestry is a smaller portion. We were talking just a few moments ago about the government doing research because of ownership in Crown lands. I think that this refers primarily to the amount of research that should be done by provincial governments rather than federal governments. But in view of the fact that the forest is not a federal resource the federal government has taken it upon itself to be active, by and large, in the research field only, and I think that the two would work together.

Mr. Lundrigan: Thank you. Can you take advantage of much of the research done south of the border, in the Scandinavian countries and in various other countries which produce quite a bit of timber?

Mr. Anderson: Only to a limited degree and for the very reason that we cannot take advantage of research done in eastern Canada. You are talking about different trees, different conditions, different soils.

Mr. Lundrigan: So this is your argument for advocating a more equitable distribution of the research dollar, and you do not think there should be a Canadian nationally-oriented research policy in forestry?

Mr. Anderson: Oh, absolutely, but the research for British Columbia has to be done in British Columbia—it cannot be done back east. Our only point is that the research being done in British Columbia is fine, but it is not enough. We have a lot of new problems coming up because we are fairly advanced in our forestry.

[Interprétation]

Il me semble que ce qui peut être fait au point de vue économique est assujéti à de graves limitations économiques dans certaines régions; alors dans les cas où le cours d'eau n'est pas tellement important, on ne peut pas se permettre de faire les mêmes choses que dans les régions importantes. Mais nous avons d'excellentes liaisons de travail avec le ministère des Pêcheries et les agents locaux de la protection.

Le président: Monsieur Lundrigan.

M. Lundrigan: Je voudrais demander à l'un des témoins de nous dire s'il pense que le nouveau département des Pêches et Forêts devrait être unifié ou s'il devrait y avoir un ministère des Forêts indépendant?

M. Anderson: Je n'ai jamais songé à cette question. Je ne vois pas pourquoi les deux ministères ne pourraient pas continuer à travailler comme jusqu'à présent. Les forêts sont des ressources provinciales et le Service des forêts du nouveau ministère est le moins important. Nous disions il y a quelques instants que le gouvernement fait de la recherche uniquement parce que les terres de la Couronne lui appartiennent. Je crois que ceci s'applique surtout pour les recherches qui devraient être faites par les gouvernements provinciaux et non par le fédéral. Mais, étant donné que les forêts ne sont pas une ressource fédérale et que le gouvernement fédéral a fait de la recherche, je crois que, vraiment, les deux ministères peuvent travailler ensemble.

M. Lundrigan: Merci. Pouvez-vous profiter des recherches qui sont faites en Amérique, dans les pays scandinaves et les autres grands producteurs de bois d'œuvre?

M. Anderson: Sûrement, mais les recherches pertinentes à la Colombie-Britannique doivent être faites dans cette province et non dans l'est du Canada. Les arbres, les conditions, les sols, tout est différent.

M. Lundrigan: Donc, vous estimez qu'il faudrait une meilleure distribution des argents que l'on consacre aux recherches. Ne croyez-vous pas qu'il faudrait une politique nationale de recherches forestières?

M. Anderson: Oui, mais les recherches sur la Colombie-Britannique doivent se faire ici, elles ne peuvent pas être faites dans l'Est du pays. Les recherches que l'on fait ici sont excellentes, mais cela ne suffit pas. Nous avons beaucoup de nouveaux problèmes qui se posent parce que nous sommes assez avancés dans le domaine de l'exploitation forestière.

[Text]

Mr. Lundrigan: Thank you. Could you comment briefly on the statement on page 15, Recommendation Number 4—"that a system of priorities be developed." I think I know what you are talking about, but certainly this statement is not very explicit.

Mr. Draeseke: I think Dr. Creighton would be the one who should deal with that.

Dr. Creighton: In any research program you are faced with usually more projects to work on than you have the adequate manpower to handle. As in any other area, you have to sort of cut the cake to suit the situation. We are suggesting that when new projects are submitted for consideration by the Forest Products Laboratories that they look at this in relation to the need of the economy of the country in general and of the industry and that some level of priority be assigned to these projects maintaining the maximum level of effort on those of highest priority and, where necessary, stopping work on those of low priority at least for the time being.

Mr. Lundrigan: This is not being done right now?

Dr. Creighton: We feel it could be improved. I do not want to knock the work that the Forest Products Laboratory have been doing or are doing, however we do feel that there is still room for improvement in the area of establishing priorities for projects on an industry basis. This is being implemented or being improved very much now with the recent introduction of the National Advisory Council and the Research Program Committees which were set up approximately a year and a half or two years ago to assist and advise the staff members of the laboratories on such things as priorities. However, we feel that there is still quite a way to go in the evolution of this process.

Mr. Lundrigan: Thank you. Yesterday we heard quite a bit about hot air, helium and so on. Are your forestry people planning to use what was claimed to be a very progressive means of transporting timber from inaccessible areas, namely the balloon? What is your attitude towards this?

Mr. Draeseke: I would ask Mr. Anderson to respond to that question.

Mr. Anderson: I think the matter of balloon logging is looked upon by everybody with a great deal of interest. I am not a logger, I have not paid too much attention to it personally, but I understand that there is still a lot

[Interpretation]

M. Lundrigan: Merci. Voulez-vous nous donner quelques commentaires au sujet de ce que vous dites à la page 15 du mémoire, où vous recommandez «l'établissement d'un ordre de priorités». Je pense savoir ce que vous voulez dire, mais j'aimerais bien avoir quelques détails.

M. Draeseke: Je pense que le docteur Creighton pourrait faire des commentaires là-dessus.

M. Creighton: Dans tout programme de recherches, il y a en général plus de projets que l'on n'a de personnel disponible. Comme dans tout autre domaine, il faut essayer de répartir le travail de façon équitable. Lorsqu'il y a de nouveaux projets envisagés que l'on soumet au Laboratoire des produits forestiers, nous proposons qu'ils étudient ces projets par rapport aux besoins de l'économie du pays dans son ensemble et à ceux de l'industrie, et qu'ils assignent un niveau de priorité à ces projets, en maintenant un maximum d'efforts pour les projets de la plus haute importance et d'arrêter le travail sur les autres pendant un certain temps si nécessaire.

M. Lundrigan: On ne le fait pas en ce moment?

M. Creighton: Nous estimons qu'on pourrait améliorer les choses. Je ne critique pas le travail du laboratoire des produits forestiers, mais j'estime qu'il y a moyen d'améliorer la situation et d'établir des priorités pour le travail qui se fait, selon les industries concernées. La situation s'est récemment améliorée à la suite de l'établissement du Conseil consultatif national et des Comités des programmes de recherche qu'on a établis il y a à peu près deux ans pour aider le personnel des laboratoires sur des questions comme les priorités. Mais, à notre avis, il y a encore beaucoup de chemin à faire.

M. Lundrigan: Merci. Hier, on nous a parlé de l'air chaud et de l'hélium léger. Est-ce que votre compagnie se propose de se servir de ces nouveaux moyens de transport pour le bois, dans les régions inaccessibles.

M. Draeseke: Je demanderais à M. Anderson de vous répondre.

M. Anderson: Je pense que la question d'exploitation au moyen de ballons est très intéressante. N'étant pas exploitant moi-même, je n'ai pas porté grande attention à ces questions. Mais, d'après ce que je comprends.

[Texte]

of work and study to be done on it yet. People would like to know a little more about the costs. In the balloon logging that has been going on out here a type of balloon has been used which I gather they are not too satisfied with. They have purchased a new one and are trying it out. I think that you still have to consider this as a research project perhaps more than anything else at this stage. Perhaps others would like to comment on this.

Mr. Ainscough: I might say that our company tested the balloon system and were satisfied that it is a workable one for a certain type of ground—that is the very steep areas where your timber volumes are low and your road costs would be extremely high. We have basically put it on the shelf for when we need it. We are logging on ground where the portable spar is most suitable and this is where the majority of our logging is being done today. I think it is fair to say that logging equipment has evolved as the need arose for it. The logger is a pretty ingenious individual and, in partnership with the equipment companies, develops the equipment that he needs to meet the conditions that he is facing in the future.

Mr. Whelan: Could I ask a supplementary. What company do you represent?

Mr. Ainscough: MacMillan Bloedel Ltd.

The Chairman: Mr. Beaudoin?

M. Beaudoin: Vous avez dit que vos opérations forestières sont des plus modernes au monde, et je vous en félicite. Donc, j'en déduis que vous devez nettoyer ou couper plusieurs arbres de nos forêts chaque année. Quelles sont vos méthodes de coupe? Coupez-vous seulement le bois qui est adulte ou mûr, en l'indiquant par des plaques, ou si vous rasez complètement la forêt sans vous préoccuper de sa conservation?

Mr. Draeseke: I am sorry, I only got the last part of that question.

Dr. Creighton: On a very carefully controlled conservation plan we cut on what we call a sustained yield basis, which means that we cut at a rate which does not exceed the growth rate of the forest so that we are not depleting the forest reserves at all. At the same time, we are carrying out research into methods of producing better forests through fertilization and through selective growing of better quality trees, so that the actual volume of wood that we can obtain from a given acre is increasing. Of course, this correspondingly

[Interprétation]

il y a encore beaucoup d'études à faire à cet égard. On aimerait voir combien exactement cela pourrait coûter. Et lors des essais que l'on a faits jusqu'à présent, certains genres de ballons n'ont pas donné de très bons résultats. D'après ce que je comprends, ils ont acheté un nouveau ballon qu'ils mettent à l'essai en ce moment. Et je pense qu'il s'agit toujours d'un projet de recherches plutôt que d'autre chose pour le moment. D'autres auraient peut-être des commentaires à faire sur ce sujet.

M. Ainscough: Notre compagnie a essayé cette méthode et nous estimons que cela pourrait fonctionner pour un certain genre de terrain, dans des régions très élevées, où le volume du bois est faible et les routes coûteraient très cher. Mais pour le moment nous avons mis ceci de côté. Nous travaillons sur des terrains où les espars mobiles conviennent le mieux. Je crois qu'on a mis ce système au point au fur et à mesure que le besoin s'en faisait sentir. Les exploitants sont des gens ingénieux et en collaboration avec les compagnies d'outillage ils mettent au point le matériel dont ils peuvent avoir besoin à l'avenir.

M. Whelan: Puis-je poser une question supplémentaire? Quelle compagnie représentez-vous?

M. Ainscough: MacMillan Bloedel Ltd.

Le président: Monsieur Beaudoin.

Mr. Beaudoin: You said that your logging operations are among the most modern in the world, and I congratulate you. So I take it that you must clean out or cut down a good number of trees in your logging areas each year. What cutting methods do you use? Do you cut only full-grown or mature wood that is indicated by markings, or do you just cut everything without thinking of conservation?

M. Draeseke: Excusez-moi, je n'ai compris que la fin de votre question.

M. Creighton: Non, nous coupons seulement avec beaucoup de soin d'après un plan de conservation sur un rendement maintenu, selon nous, ce qui veut dire que nous ne coupons qu'à un taux qui ne dépasse pas le taux de croissance de la forêt. Donc nous n'épuisons pas les réserves du tout. En même temps, nous faisons des recherches sur les méthodes de produire de meilleures forêts, par la fertilisation et la sélection, pour faire pousser des arbres de meilleure qualité, pour que le volume de bois qu'on obtient d'une

[Text]

allows the cut that we can take to increase and still maintain a constant growth level.

Mr. Beaudoin: I see. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Mr. Comeau.

Mr. Comeau: Mr. Chairman, I think Mr. Beaudoin pretty well covered what I wanted to ask. I was certainly interested in finding out if we were depleting our resources or not. As a supplementary question, how do you feel our forest products are holding out? Are the companies involved in protecting the industry in any way? Do you foresee that some day there may be no more forest products? Are we protecting ourselves in this respect in any way?

Mr. Draeseke: No. I will answer your question by saying that the only area of British Columbia which is now being cut to its sustained yield capacity is the southern coast. In other words, there is room for increased cut on a perpetual basis in British Columbia, and the amount of increase is very substantial. Figures on this are being developed in Victoria. In the B.C. forest service a new inventory is now being completed and the present level of cut can perhaps be increased by double and maintained in perpetuity.

Mr. Comeau: Would the same situation apply in Alberta?

Mr. Draeseke: No, we do not represent Alberta. I do not know if anybody else in this group could tell you. I could not answer as to how much they could increase their cut.

Mr. Comeau: Another question, then, Mr. Chairman, with regard to pollution. Yesterday the question of hollow logs being dumped into rivers came up and I think the Fraser River was given as an example. Would you care to comment on that. How do you feel about this? Is this a fact and are you doing anything to prevent this, as much as it is possible, and so on?

Mr. Anderson: I never heard of hollow logs being dumped in a river, to tell you the truth. I do not know who made that statement. Undeniably there is waste in the Fraser River but it is anything but deliberate. It is a type of waste which you might almost call a leakage.

[Interpretation]

superficie donnée augmente. Ceci permet en même temps de couper plus de bois tout en maintenant la poussée des arbres.

M. Beaudoin: Je vois. Merci, monsieur le président.

Le président: Monsieur Comeau.

M. Comeau: Monsieur le président, je crois que ma question reprend celle de M. Beaudoin, plus ou moins. J'aimerais savoir si nous épuisons nos ressources ou non. Comme question supplémentaire, est-ce que vous croyez que nos réserves se maintiennent bien? Est-ce que les compagnies concernées essaient de protéger l'industrie? Est-ce que vous prévoyez qu'un jour il n'y aura plus de produits forestiers? Est-ce que nous prenons des précautions pour maintenir l'industrie?

M. Draeseke: Non. Pour répondre à votre question, je dirais que la seule région de la Colombie-Britannique où l'on coupe à la capacité maximum c'est sur la côte sud. En d'autres termes, il y a moyen d'augmenter la coupe à perpétuité en Colombie-Britannique, et le montant de l'augmentation sera considérable. On en prépare les chiffres présentement à Victoria. Dans le service forestier de la Colombie-Britannique on achève présentement un nouvel inventaire et le présent niveau de la coupe peut peut-être doubler même et à perpétuité.

M. Comeau: Est-ce que la situation serait la même en Alberta?

M. Draeseke: Non, nous ne représentons pas l'Alberta. Je ne sais pas si quelqu'un d'autre ici pourrait vous donner ces renseignements. Jusqu'à quel point on a augmenté la coupe, là je ne peux vraiment pas vous dire.

M. Comeau: Une autre question, en ce qui concerne la pollution. Hier, on nous a parlé des billes creuses que l'on déposait dans les rivières, le Fraser, je crois. Est-ce que vous pouvez nous faire des commentaires à ce sujet? Quel est votre sentiment à ce sujet? Est-ce que c'est vrai, ou est-ce que vous faites quelque chose pour empêcher que cela se passe de cette façon?

M. Anderson: Je n'ai jamais entendu parler, à vrai dire, qu'on déposait des billes creuses dans une rivière. Je ne sais pas qui vous a dit cela. Évidemment, il y a des pertes, des déchets que l'on dépose dans le fleuve Fraser, mais on ne le fait certainement pas à dessein. Ce sont des déchets qui échappent au contrôle, pour ainsi dire.

[Texte]

Mr. Comeau: So you feel, then, that this would be a very small percentage—hardly any, in your estimation—of the timber that is in the Fraser River.

Mr. Anderson: Oh, yes, I should say so. It is definitely very small.

Mr. Comeau: I understood that it was quite substantial and it was creating quite a pollution problem.

Mr. Anderson: Are you talking about dead-heads or sinkers? That particular paragraph refers to upcoast, I do not think it has anything to do with the rivers. I imagine they are referring there to logs that tend to sink, the heavy-butted hemlock. However, going back to the rivers, the mills on the Fraser River, for instance, have a recovery program. They are cleaning up their booming grounds all the time. They are going after these dead-heads. They are using divers and doing everything they can to recover this wood. Relatively speaking, there is now very little waste compared to some years ago. We do not like to waste wood; waste wood is wasted dollars.

Mr. Comeau: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Mr. Whelan.

Mr. Whelan: Mr. Chairman, I would first like to say, having visited the area three or four weeks ago and having experienced flying in a float airplane for the first time, speaking about debris, that I noticed many miles of shoreline—this was in the area of Vancouver Island—where there was debris in windrows on the shoreline for miles and miles. Where does this debris come from?

Mr. Anderson: A lot of that is from booms that have been broken up in storms and the logs have washed up on the shore. Some of its trees that have fallen into rivers during flood times in the spring and have drifted down to sea and ended up on the shore. The provincial government has a program of salvaging this and they issue salvage licences to cover these beaches where it is possible to salvage.

There are complications, though, because many of these logs, particularly if they are washed up on a sandy or pebbly beach, get mud and pebbles ground into them and you cannot saw them. It is too dangerous. It ruins our saws. It involves the danger of a broken saw and loss of life and injury in the sawmills. So, there are quite a few problems in connection with the salvage of this, apart

[Interprétation]

M. Comeau: Ce serait donc, à votre avis, un très petit pourcentage, presque pas, du bois qui tomberait dans le fleuve Fraser.

M. Anderson: Oh oui, je dirais cela. C'est définitivement très petit.

M. Comeau: J'avais compris qu'il y avait une quantité assez formidable et que cela causait de la pollution.

M. Anderson: Est-ce que vous parlez de bois mort ou de bois fondrier? Dans ce paragraphe il s'agit du haut de la côte. Il ne s'agit pas, je crois, des rivières et des cours d'eau. J'imagine qu'on parle ici de ce que l'on fait pour les billes de bois lourd qui ont tendance à s'enfoncer dans l'eau, des billes de sapin à gros bout. Mais en ce qui concerne les cours d'eau, dans le fleuve Fraser par exemple, il y a un programme pour récupérer ce bois. Ils nettoient constamment les endroits de flotage. Ils emploient des plongeurs pour faire tout ce qu'ils peuvent pour reprendre, sauver ce bois mort. Il y a très peu de pertes, relativement parlant, comparé à ce qui se passait il y a quelques années. On n'aime pas perdre le bois car après tout c'est de l'argent que l'on perd en même temps.

M. Comeau: Merci, monsieur le président.

Le président: Monsieur Whelan.

M. Whelan: Monsieur le président, tout d'abord, ayant visité la région il y a trois ou quatre semaines et ayant voyagé pour la première fois dans un avion à ponton, quand vous parlez de débris et de déchets, il y a toute une longueur des côtes, c'est sur l'île de Vancouver, mais il y a des déchets en endains sur les côtes pendant des milles et des milles. D'où viennent ces déchets?

M. Anderson: Surtout des radeaux qui ont été brisés par la tempête, et le bois est ramené sur les côtes. Il y a aussi des arbres qui ont été enlevés par les tempêtes et sont tombés dans l'eau. Il y a un programme du gouvernement provincial pour récupérer ce bois et il se donne des permis pour récupérer le bois là où c'est possible de le faire.

Mais il y a des difficultés qui se posent parce que les billes, surtout quand elles arrivent sur une plage sablonneuse, du sable ou des petites pierres s'incruster dans le bois et le bois est difficile à couper. C'est dangereux. Cela brise les scies. Il y a danger d'une mâchoire fracassée, de perte de vie ou de blessures dans les scieries. Donc, il y a des problèmes qui se posent, en plus de celui de

[Text]

from the physical difficulty of getting at some of these beaches.

Mr. Whelan: I think we are all aware of the fact that the prices of many lumber products have gone up tremendously. I am a little confused but I thought the witness told us yesterday that a log that may have contained 1,000 board feet had gone up from \$50 to \$150. I may be wrong on this. However, of this tremendous increase in price do you not think that the industry could put much more into research than they are doing?

Mr. Anderson: You are speaking of the price of lumber?

Mr. Whelan: Yes.

Mr. Anderson: Of course, it went up because of a world-wide shortage. Lumber is a world-wide commodity just like sugar, wheat, cocoa, or anything, except that it has no government support program. Canada produces about 5 per cent of the world's lumber and I think we export about three per cent. There is nothing any person in Canada can do to stop the price from going up or down and although the prices went up, I can tell you that in the last month they have come down again equally quickly.

Mr. Whelan: Not as much as they went up.

Mr. Anderson: Yes.

Mr. Whelan: Have they?

Mr. Anderson: Yes, and I think the amount of money that is spent on research, by our industry is comparable to any other in the same type of business.

Mr. Whelan: In the same type of business?

Mr. Anderson: Yes.

Mr. Whelan: I remember a presentation in Ottawa where it was pointed out by some of the workers that your costs of operation had not nearly gone up to the extent of the increase in the cost of lumber. They pointed out that their contracts had another year and a half or two years to run—I forget the exact length of time—and they were strenuously objecting to the increase in the price of lumber products. I am just referring to the increase in the cost of lumber products, and I do not know whether this is directly connect-

[Interpretation]

recupérer le bois sur les plages.

M. Whelan: Nous nous rendons tous compte que les prix de plusieurs produits forestiers ont augmenté considérablement. Je suis un peu confus mais j'ai cru que le témoin nous a dit hier qu'une bille qui aurait peut-être contenu mille pieds-planche avait augmenté de \$50 à \$150, vous pouvez me corriger. Toutefois, à cause de cette augmentation formidable du prix, ne croyez-vous pas que l'industrie pourrait payer davantage pour des recherches dans ce domaine?

M. Anderson: Vous parlez du prix du bois?

M. Whelan: Oui.

M. Anderson: Oui, évidemment, les prix ont augmenté à cause du manque de bois dans le monde. C'est un produit dont on a besoin dans tous les pays, tout comme le sucre, le cacao, ou autre chose, sauf qu'il n'y a pas de programme d'appui du gouvernement comme pour ces autres produits. Nous produisons au Canada environ 5 p. 100 de la production mondiale de bois, et nous en exportons 3 p. 100, je crois. Il n'y a rien que l'on puisse faire pour empêcher la fluctuation des prix. Les prix ont augmenté rapidement, mais ils ont baissé aussi rapidement le mois dernier.

M. Whelan: Mais pas autant, pas dans la même mesure.

M. Anderson: Oui.

M. Whelan: Est-ce vrai?

M. Anderson: Oui, et je crois que la somme d'argent que l'on dépense pour les recherches se compare dans notre industrie à celle que l'on dépense dans toutes les autres industries du genre.

M. Whelan: Dans le même genre d'industrie?

M. Anderson: Oui.

M. Whelan: J'ai vu un mémoire à Ottawa, je crois, présenté par certains représentants des travailleurs, qui disait que vos frais d'exploitation n'avaient pas augmenté autant que le prix du bois avait augmenté. Ils soulignaient que leurs contrats devaient durer encore un an et demi ou deux, j'oublie, et qu'ils s'opposaient énergiquement à l'augmentation des prix des produits du bois. En ce qui concerne l'augmentation du prix des produits du bois, quand vous parlez de recherche, et il y a beaucoup de genres de recherche, nous

[Texte]

ed to you people or not, but many times we have found that other businesses that are making tremendous profits are not putting their fair share back into research either, and this is why I asked that question.

Mr. Draeseke: May I comment on that statement, please. You say what happens is that when prices go up profits go up. Let us stop a minute analyse what happens when the price of lumber goes up. The first thing that happens is that the stumpage, which is payable under a sliding scale formula to the Crown, goes up in round figures by 60 per cent of that increase. In other words, if the price of lumber goes up a dollar our stumpage goes up 60 cents, and on the remaining 40 cents we pay an effective tax rate of 56 per cent. If you calculate this out you will find that 82½ cents of the dollar increase goes to the government.

Mr. Whelan: Yes. You point out in your brief that 50 per cent of the supply of lumber comes from B.C. but that only a small percentage of government research money is being spent in B.C. I do not pretend to be an expert on this, and I think you can judge that by my line of questioning, but are the problems with respect to disease, and so on, not much greater in the other parts of our nation than they are in B.C.?

Mr. Draeseke: I will ask Mr. Anderson to comment on that.

Mr. Anderson: I was just wondering if one of the other gentlemen would prefer to answer that, Mr. Grant, Mr. Bruch or Mr. Williams.

Mr. Ainscough: I am not sure I completely understand your question.

Mr. Whelan: I meant that the problems of disease, insects, and so on, are greater in the other parts of the nation than they are in B.C. The natural climatic conditions eliminate a certain amount of disease, and so on, in B.C. I think Mr. St. Pierre pointed out that with the rain forests here you do not have the disease and other things that they have in New Brunswick and some of the other parts of Canada.

Mr. Ainscough: I would have to say, as a very general reply, that this is not the case. We have greater values per acre here and any loss on an acre basis would be that much more valuable. We have insect and disease problems here that are of considerable economic importance, and I do not think it would be correct to directly compare an

[Interprétation]

avons constaté ceci dans d'autres industries qui font beaucoup de profits n'investissent pas leur juste part pour les recherches, et c'est pourquoi j'ai demandé la question.

M. Draeseke: Quand vous dites que les prix augmentent vous pensez que les bénéfices augmentent aussi. Mais, voyez quand les prix augmentent, d'abord la somme que l'on paie en droits à la Couronne augmente en proportion. Autrement dit, si le prix du bois augmente d'un dollar, les droits augmentent de 60 cents, et nous payons aussi des impôts sur les 40 cents qui restent au taux de 56 p. 100. Ce qui fait 82½ cents sur l'augmentation du dollar. Et cette somme va au gouvernement.

M. Whelan: Oui. Vous dites dans votre mémoire que la moitié du bois vient de la Colombie-Britannique, et que seulement un petit pourcentage de l'argent consacré aux recherches est dépensé en Colombie-Britannique. Je ne suis pas un spécialiste dans la matière, et vous vous en rendez compte certainement, mais en ce qui concerne la maladie, est-ce que nous n'avons pas beaucoup plus de problèmes ailleurs qu'en Colombie-Britannique?

M. Draeseke: Je vais demander à M. Anderson de répondre à cette question.

M. Anderson: Je me demandais si un des autres messieurs aimerait répondre, monsieur Grant, monsieur Burch, ou monsieur Williams, peut-être.

M. Ainscough: Je ne sais pas si j'ai bien compris votre question.

M. Whelan: Il y a des problèmes de maladies, d'insectes, et ces problèmes sont plus importants ailleurs qu'ici. A cause de votre climat, il y a moins de maladies d'arbres ici, dans les forêts de la Colombie-Britannique. Je crois que M. St-Pierre a souligné qu'avec les forêts de pluie ici, vous n'avez pas de maladies et autres problèmes comme ils en ont au Nouveau-Brunswick et ailleurs au Canada.

M. Ainscough: Je dirais, comme réponse bien générale, que ce n'est pas le cas. Nous avons des valeurs plus importantes par acre, et les pertes sur la base de l'acre sont d'autant plus importantes. Nous avons des problèmes causés par les insectes et les maladies qui ont beaucoup d'importance sur le plan économique, et je ne crois pas qu'il soit juste de

[Text]

emergency infestation here with the perpetual budworm infestation in the Maritimes.

Mr. Whelan: That is what I was referring to.

The Chairman: Order. I would like to ask the co-operation of the Committee in trying to adhere to the five-minute period as closely as possible.

Mr. Whelan: I would like to ask the Chairman to watch his watch closely too.

The Chairman: I am.

Mr. Noble: Mr. Chairman, some of the questions I had in mind have already been asked, but I have a couple I would like to put. Do the fisheries or the conservation people check closely on the logging operations to enforce measures to protect the fisheries, or are measures taken on a voluntary basis by the logging companies?

Mr. Anderson: The fisheries do check very carefully but I think to describe the co-operation that now exists between the forest industry and the federal fisheries people perhaps the best word to use would be ideal. For instance, if we are going to log in a new drainage system, up a valley, the very first thing we do is notify the fisheries people that we are going to log there and we ask them to come with us and inspect the area, study the stream and decide what steps and measures we should take to protect the fishery values there. We get along very well with them. They also take care and watch it very carefully on their own, apart from the co-operative aspects of it.

Mr. Noble: Mr. Chairman, this is quite different from the evidence that we heard yesterday from some of the fisheries people. However, I am glad that this is the case. I would now like to direct another question to Mr. Ainscough. I was intrigued with the enthusiasm displayed yesterday in the presentation of the balloon logging concept. Does the witness feel it is economically sound as a means of logging those areas where it would be perhaps the only means of taking out the timber?

Mr. Ainscough: Again I would have to say yes. It represents a method for logging these areas of very difficult access. It is certainly an attractive prospect for the future. However, I again come back to the point that as we know

[Interpretation]

faire de comparaison entre les infestations d'urgence ici avec l'infestation perpétuelle des pique-boutons dans les Maritimes.

M. Whelan: C'est ce dont je parlais.

Le président: A l'ordre. J'aimerais demander aux membres du comité de bien vouloir essayer de restreindre leurs questions, et d'en rester au cinq minutes.

M. Whelan: J'aimerais aussi demander au président de faire attention à sa montre.

Le président: Je le fais.

M. Noble: Monsieur le président, quelques questions que j'avais à poser ont déjà été posées, mais j'en ai deux que j'aimerais poser. Est-ce que les gens des pêcheries ou de la conservation inspectent les exploitations forestières pour protéger la pêche, ou est-ce que l'on prend des mesures sur une base volontaire par les entreprises d'exploitation forestière?

M. Anderson: Le ministère des Pêcheries fait des inspections soignées mais la collaboration entre l'industrie forestière et les pêcheries, les agents du ministère des pêcheries est idéale, on peut dire. Par exemple, si nous voulons couper du bois dans un nouveau système d'écoulement, au haut d'une vallée, la première chose que nous faisons c'est d'avertir les gens des pêcheries que nous allons travailler là et nous leur demandons de venir voir les lieux avec nous et inspecter la région, étudier le cours d'eau et décider ce que nous pourrions faire pour protéger leurs ressources en poisson dans cet endroit. Nous nous entendons très bien. Et aussi à part du point de vue de la collaboration, ils procèdent seuls dans leurs inspections.

M. Noble: Monsieur le président, ceci est très différent des témoignages que nous avons entendus hier des gens des pêcheries. Toutefois, je suis heureux de l'entendre. Une autre question à poser à monsieur Ainscough. L'enthousiasme qu'on a montré hier, au sujet de l'idée du transport par ballon, m'impressionnait, et je me suis demandé si ce n'était le seul moyen de déplacer le bois dans certaines régions?

M. Ainscough: Oui, je dois vous dire que c'est une méthode qui permet d'exploiter ces régions qui sont très difficiles. C'est une méthode qui offre beaucoup de possibilités pour l'avenir, mais pour le moment, ceci

[Texte]

it now it is a high cost system which is basically still in the development stage.

Mr. Noble: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Noble, Mr. Perrault.

Mr. Perrault: Mr. Chairman, the continuing theme of this brief is that not enough money is being invested by governments in forestry research, and I am interested in this statement which appears on page 2:

We therefore look to the federal government for support of an aggressive forestry research program and for leadership which will induce the provinces to carry out the most advanced reforestation programs.

In this connection I wonder if either of these gentlemen can tell the Committee how a reforestation program in British Columbia would compare both at the private and public level with one in Oregon or Washington. Are we doing as effective a job perhaps as they are doing in these other jurisdictions.

Mr. Draeseke: I will ask Mr. Gerry Burch to respond to that question.

Mr. W. G. Burch (Plywood Technical Department, Council of the Forest Industries of British Columbia): Mr. Perrault, I believe the last part of your question was relative to our efforts in British Columbia, private and public, versus Oregon and Washington.

Mr. Perrault: Yes. I am interested in the aspect of reforestation. If we are going to make sure that this is a continuing resource and we are going to maintain our competitive position, how are we doing in comparison with competitors in Washington and Oregon, for example? In the matter of reforestation, is the state government of Oregon or the state government of Washington doing better in this publicly-owned domain than we are in Canada?

Mr. Burch: Yes, I would say they are.

Mr. Perrault: Do you have any comparative figures to illustrate this differential?

Mr. Burch: No, I do not have, even off the top of my head.

Mr. Perrault: Would you say it is a substantial difference?

Mr. Burch: There is a substantial difference. Mind you, they also have a substantially

[Interprétation]

revient très cher. Mais nous n'en sommes qu'au premier stade, au point de faire des essais encore.

M. Noble: Merci, monsieur le président.

Le président: Merci, monsieur Noble. Monsieur Perrault.

M. Perrault: Monsieur le président, dans ce mémoire on répète en quelque sorte qu'il n'y a pas assez d'argent affecté aux recherches. À la page 2 vous dites:

nous nous attendons à ce que le gouvernement encouragera les provinces à mettre au point un programme de reforestation.

Maintenant je me demande si ces messieurs pourraient nous dire comment le programme en Colombie-Britannique se compare avec celui de l'Oregon ou de Washington, au niveau public et privé. Est-ce que nous faisons un travail aussi efficace qu'eux?

M. Draeseke: Je demanderais à monsieur Gerry Burch de vous répondre.

M. W. G. Burch (Plywood Technical Department, Council of the Forest Industries of British Columbia): Monsieur Perrault, j'ai entendu la fin de la question en ce qui concerne les efforts privés et publics que nous faisons en Colombie-Britannique, comparés à ce que l'on fait en Oregon et au Washington.

M. Perrault: Oui, c'est surtout pour le reboisement. Je voudrais faire sûr que nous faisons tout notre possible pour maintenir cette ressource. Qu'est-ce que nous faisons à comparer à ce qu'ils font dans ces États d'Oregon et de Washington, par exemple? Est-ce que le gouvernement de Washington ou d'Oregon obtient de meilleurs résultats pour le reboisement qu'ici au Canada?

M. Burch: À mon avis, oui.

M. Perrault: Est-ce que vous avez des comparaisons à nous faire?

M. Burch: Non, je n'ai pas de données.

M. Perrault: Est-ce que vous croyez qu'il y a un gros écart?

M. Burch: Oui, évidemment, leur problème n'est pas le même que le nôtre. Une plus

[Text]

different problem. A smaller portion of the forest land in Oregon and Washington is owned by the government than is the case in British Columbia.

Mr. Perrault: In terms of acreage, for example, replanted last year, how would we compare with Oregon and Washington?

Mr. Burch: I would say that the British Columbia forest service probably planted equal to what they did in Oregon and Washington individually. Of course, they are a much smaller...

Mr. Perrault: But as a percentage figure it would be less?

Mr. Burch: That is right.

Mr. Perrault: Speaking of the value of the forest industry and relating it to what we are doing in reinvesting some of these funds in research, do you have any figures indicating the amount of money we derive, directly and indirectly, from the forest industry in British Columbia?

Mr. Draeseke: I think I mentioned in my introduction that the value of production last year was about \$1.4 billion.

Mr. Perrault: But, indirectly...

Mr. Draeseke: Indirectly, we have calculated that one-half of the economy of British Columbia depends on the forest industry.

Mr. Perrault: What was the extent of export trade last year? It would be dollar-earning?

Mr. Draeseke: That is right. It would be in excess of a billion dollars.

Mr. Perrault: How do our wage scales in British Columbia compare with those in Washington and Oregon and eastern Canada?

Mr. Draeseke: I think we have the highest wages of any area.

Mr. Perrault: Do you mean in comparison with the United States?

Mr. Draeseke: Yes.

Mr. Perrault: These are very interesting figures.

I have further questions, Mr. Chairman, but I will pass now.

The Chairman: You have one minute.

[Interpretation]

petite partie des terres forestières dans ces États appartiennent au gouvernement qu'ici en Colombie-Britannique.

M. Perrault: En termes de superficie, par exemple, reboisée l'année dernière, est-ce que nous comparons avec ces États?

M. Burch: Je crois que le service de la Colombie-Britannique a planté autant d'arbres que dans ces deux États. Mais ils sont beaucoup plus petits...

M. Perrault: Évidemment, au point de vue de pourcentage ce serait moindre.

M. Burch: Oui.

M. Perrault: Je me demande au sujet de la valeur de l'industrie forestière, comparative-ment à ce que nous faisons pour réinvestir des fonds en recherche. Avez-vous des chiffres qui peuvent indiquer les sommes que nous recevons, directement ou indirectement, de l'industrie forestière en Colombie-Britannique?

M. Draeseke: J'ai mentionné, je crois, dans mon introduction que la valeur de la production, l'an dernier, était de 1.4 billion.

M. Perrault: Mais, indirectement...

M. Draeseke: D'après nos calculs, la moitié de l'économie de la Colombie-Britannique est directement tributaire de l'industrie forestière.

M. Perrault: Quelle a été l'ampleur du commerce d'exportation l'an dernier en dollars?

M. Draeseke: Plus d'un billion de dollars.

M. Perrault: Comment notre échelle de salaire, en Colombie-Britannique, peut-elle se comparer à celle de Washington, de l'Orégon et de l'Est du Canada?

M. Draeseke: Je crois que nous avons l'échelle de salaire la plus élevée.

M. Perrault: Voulez-vous dire comparative-ment aux États-Unis?

M. Draeseke: Oui.

M. Perrault: Ce sont là des chiffres très intéressants. J'ai d'autres questions, monsieur le président, mais je vais céder mon tour maintenant.

Le président: Il vous reste une autre minute.

[Texte]

Mr. Perrault: Yes; I am considering further material.

The Chairman: Mr. Hogarth?

Mr. Hogarth: I was somewhat concerned about your remark that the present level could be doubled and that we could still have a perpetual, sustained yield. It concerns me because it dovetails with the petroleum industry in which they say they are producing only 40 per cent of what they could normally produce and preserve the resource. How much of the products are being produced under the forest management licence system in British Columbia?

Mr. Draeseke: Under sustained yield, I presume you mean?

Mr. Hogarth: Yes. The various types of...

Mr. Draeseke: There are TFLs, harvesting licences and the sustained yield units. It is substantial. Have you a figure on that, Mr. Anderson?

Mr. Anderson: I would say that, for all practical purposes, virtually all production in British Columbia is produced on a sustained yield basis now. It is regulated by the government and by the Companies.

Mr. Hogarth: I am referring particularly to those regulated by the companies, which are the forest management licences...

Mr. Anderson: Tree farming licences.

Mr. Hogarth: Tree farming, yes. I heard a complaint from an eastern industrialist to the effect that one of the major problems in the production of lumber in British Columbia is the fact that the companies are not producing from their controlled areas as much as they might. In short, timber is rotting in the stands, and they are not producing it, regardless of reforestation, or anything else; they are just not cutting. Is there truth and substance to those remarks?

Mr. Draeseke: No.

Mr. Hogarth: You think that all the companies are producing as much as is economically possible from the grants that they have been given?

Mr. Draeseke: They are producing as much as is allowed under the regulations promulgated by the B.C. Forest Service. There can be a discussion on whether their regulations are the optimum, but they are very close to it if they are not at it.

Mr. Hogarth: I see. I have just one other comment on Mr. Comeau's questioning. Mr.

[Interprétation]

M. Perrault: Oui...

Le président: Monsieur Hogarth.

M. Hogarth: Monsieur le président, les observations que vous avez faites, à savoir que le niveau actuel pourrait être doublé et que nous pourrions avoir encore un rendement perpétuel soutenu me préoccupe parce qu'on dit que dans l'industrie pétrolière on ne produit que 40 p. 100 de la production normale et qu'on préserve les ressources. Quelle part du rendement de la production est fournie en vertu du système de permis forestier en Colombie-Britannique?

M. Draeseke: Je crois que vous voulez dire pour le rendement soutenu?

M. Hogarth: Oui.

M. Draeseke: Il y a des permis TFLS et les unités de rendement soutenu. Avez-vous des chiffres là-dessus, M. Anderson?

M. Anderson: A toutes fins pratiques, presque toute la production en Colombie-Britannique doit être axée sur le concept du rendement soutenu. Elle est orientée par la compagnie et le gouvernement.

M. Hogarth: Je parle notamment de celle qui est réglementée par les compagnies porteuses de permis.

M. Anderson: Permis de coupe de bois.

M. Hogarth: En effet. J'ai entendu un grief d'un industriel de l'Est, à savoir que l'un des principaux problèmes en ce qui a trait à la production du bois d'œuvre en Colombie-Britannique c'est le fait que les compagnies ne produisent pas dans leurs régions contrôlées comme telles. Indépendamment du reboisement, elles ne font pas la coupe. Est-ce que cela est justifié?

M. Draeseke: Non.

M. Hogarth: Vous pensez que toutes les compagnies produisent autant qu'il est économiquement possible selon les subventions qui leur sont accordées?

M. Draeseke: Elles produisent autant que les règlements promulgués par le service forestier de la Colombie-Britannique leur permettent et on peut se demander si ces règlements sont l'optimum mais ils s'en rapprochent beaucoup s'ils ne le sont pas.

M. Hogarth: Une autre observation par suite de la question de M. Comeau, je crois,

[Text]

Draeseke, you of all people in the room are familiar with the industry along the Fraser River. Mr. Suzuki's brief was not directed to one or two logs. He was suggesting that the new methods of using log barges to bring the logs in vast quantity up to, say, the harbour of New Westminster and dumping them there are putting into the river a great many logs which sink because they have previously been stored in salt water. They are putting into the river logs which sink because they are conks; they are rotten in the butt, and they are creating dead heads. And they are putting into the water a great deal of debris. He suggests that there be a dumping point at the mouth of the river in salt water to prevent that occurring. What is your reaction to that suggestion?

Mr. Draeseke: I am not familiar with the matter of the dumping of barges in the river. In my experience, in the company I used to be with, we dumped in Howe Sound and then towed into the river on flat booms. I presume that some barges are being dumped in the Fraser River. I do not know if anybody here is...

Mr. Hogarth: I have watched them from my office window from time to time. I can assure you that they are.

Do you think that the forest industry might take this up with the fishing industry and rectify it by having salt water dumping ponds at the mouth of the river?

Mr. Draeseke: There would be physical problems, but we could certainly consider it if it is creating the situation described. I just do not know whether it is or not. I have no knowledge of what is being left in these dumping grounds.

Mr. Anderson: Any logs that would sink when they are dumped in the river would also sink when they are being towed up the river from the dumping grounds at the mouth.

Mr. Hogarth: Yes; but the point is that they would not then sink in the river. That is where they cause the appreciable damage to the gillnetters, along with the debris, and so on.

Mr. Anderson: This is the point I was making. They would sink in the river. If they will float in salt water and you dump them in salt water and then flat-raft them up the river the sinkage is going to take place as you go up the river.

Mr. Hogarth: Could they not be sorted out? Would they not be evident in the boom?

[Interpretation]

monsieur Draeseke, vous connaissez peut-être mieux l'industrie le long du Fraser que n'importe qui d'autre et le mémoire de M. Suzuki ne portait pas simplement sur une ou deux billes. Il suggérait que les nouvelles méthodes utilisées, notamment les chalands à billes qui permettent de transporter des quantités de billes au port de New Westminster où on les déverse, ces nouvelles méthodes mettent dans la rivière bon nombre de billes qui s'enfoncent, car jusqu'ici elles étaient dans l'eau salée. Ils mettent dans la rivière des billes qui s'enfoncent, pourrissent et créent de faux batardeaux. Et on suggérerait qu'il y ait à l'embouchure du fleuve un point de déversement pour empêcher cette corruption du bois ou des billes. Quelle est votre réponse à cette proposition?

M. Draeseke: Pour ma part je ne connais pas tellement la question des chalands déversant dans la rivière. Nous avons l'habitude de déverser dans une rade et puis de haler sous forme de plate-forme jusqu'à la rivière. Je suppose qu'il se trouve des chalands qui déversent dans le Fraser. Y a-t-il quelqu'un ici qui puisse nous éclairer là-dessus?

M. Hogarth: De la fenêtre de mon bureau, je surveille les opérations, et je peux vous assurer que c'est le cas. Pensez-vous que l'industrie forestière pourrait consulter l'industrie des pêcheries et corriger cette situation?

M. Draeseke: Il y aurait des problèmes d'ordre matériel mais sûrement nous pourrions songer à cela si les résultats que vous avez décrits existent, mais je l'ignore. J'ignore ce qui reste par suite de ce déversement.

M. Anderson: Les billes qui s'enfoncent lorsqu'elles sont déversées, s'enfonceraient de toute façon.

M. Hogarth: Oui, mais pas dans la rivière et dans le fleuve, c'est là, que ces billes causent beaucoup de dégâts à ceux qui utilisent les filets maillants.

M. Anderson: S'ils flottent en eau salée et qu'on les déverse en eau salée, il ne peut pas y avoir un tri.

M. Hogarth: S'il y avait un tri, ne seraient-ils pas visibles dans le boom?

[Texte]

Mr. Anderson: It is possible.

Mr. Hogarth: I might say that the North Fraser Harbour Commission seems to spend most of its time picking up dead heads that have been dropped into the river from some source. I am most impressed with Mr. Suzuki's brief. I ask that you undertake to look into it, because I think something could be done without too much inconvenience to the industry.

Mr. Draeseke: We certainly will consider it.

Mr. Hogarth: I have nothing further.

Mr. Crouse: In the field of sales and marketing you state on page 14 that:

The use of wood is frequently reduced by inadequate or unrealistic design criteria in building codes or similar regulations.

Why is this so, where do the inadequate or unrealistic designs come from, and who approves them? Is it the federal or the provincial government?

Mr. Draeseke: I would like to ask Mr. McGraw, manager of our technical department, to reply to that question.

Mr. McGraw, would you come forward to one of the microphones, please?

Mr. A. J. McGraw (Manager, Plywood Technical Department, Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia): I believe the problem here is that wood is really a traditional building material and many of the building codes have been developed around misuse. To develop more efficient building systems we need to go to an engineered type of construction—perhaps prefabrication—and getting acceptance of this type of construction in building codes is extremely difficult.

The problem is perhaps greater in the larger cities because universal acceptance of the national building code just does not exist. For example, we have a problem locally in Vancouver. Certain types of building systems, which we have examined at our laboratory and which appear to be efficient and safe, are just not acceptable.

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Draeseke: Mr. Chairman, may I interject...

[Interprétation]

M. Anderson: Oui, c'est possible.

M. Hogarth: La Commission du port du North Fraser semble passer la plus grande partie de son temps à recueillir les faux batardeaux et le bois mort. J'ai été très impressionné par le mémoire de M. Suzuki et j'aimerais que vous vous occupiez de cette question car je crois qu'il y a quelque chose à faire dans ce domaine.

M. Draeseke: Nous allons sûrement le considérer.

M. Hogarth: Je n'ai rien d'autre à ajouter.

M. Crouse: Dans le domaine de la commercialisation et des ventes vous dites à la page 14:

Que l'utilisation du bois est réduite très souvent par des critères qui ne sont pas appropriés ou réalistes dans le code de construction ou dans des règlements semblables.

Quels sont ces critères qui ne sont pas réalistes? Et qui les approuve, le gouvernement fédéral ou le gouvernement provincial?

M. Draeseke: J'aimerais demander à M. McGraw, directeur de notre service technique de répondre à votre question. Monsieur McGraw, pouvez-vous vous avancer au microphone?

M. A. J. McGraw (directeur, Plywood Technical Department, Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia): Je crois que le problème, c'est que le bois est un matériau de construction traditionnel et la plupart des codes de construction et des codes d'immeuble ont été fondés sur cette utilisation. Pour avoir de meilleurs systèmes d'habitation, nous devons plutôt orienter notre conception vers la technologie, vers le génie peut-être même vers la préfabrication et faire accepter ce genre de construction dans les codes de l'habitation.

Ce problème est peut-être plus considérable dans les grandes villes où l'acceptation universelle du code national n'existe pas. Ainsi, par exemple, nous avons un problème régional à Vancouver où certains systèmes d'habitation, examinés à nos laboratoires, qui semblent être judicieux et sûrs, ne sont pas acceptables.

M. Crouse: Monsieur le président...

M. Draeseke: Monsieur le président, puis-je faire une intervention?

[Text]

The Chairman: You had a further question: which government authority is responsible?

Mr. Crouse: Yes; that is right.

Mr. Draeseke: The municipal problem is, I think, the largest one. Would you not say so, Mr. McGraw?

Mr. McGraw: Yes.

Mr. Draeseke: It is the municipalities that have these building codes.

Mr. Crouse: Are you suggesting to this Committee that the federal government establish by legislation for the construction industry a uniform building code which would be applicable right across Canada?

Mr. Draeseke: It would be wonderful if it could be done, but I do not think it is technically or legally possible. But certainly every encouragement should be given to having a uniform building code.

Mr. Crouse: Are you reforesting your resources on your own initiatives, or are there provincial government regulations requiring you to do this, as well as delimiting the harvesting of the resources?

Mr. Draeseke: Both; it is in the interest of the operator of the licence to do the reforesting because it provides an immediate increase in the allowable cut calculated under the sustained yield principles. So the regulations require it, and I would say the industry is glad to do anything which would allow it to harvest that much more per year.

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, this is my final comment, or question. Reading your brief, I detect a certain concern by the forestry people over the actions of the National Research Council. You state, for example, that only one out of 50 projects undertaken by the Research Council is concerned with wood.

Do you feel that the Research Council should be made more aware of the contribution that is made by the forestry-based industries to the economy of Canada and that more projects using wood should be undertaken and under study? Or do you feel that they should get out of this altogether and leave the research completely to the industry, thereby saving you tax dollars?

Mr. Draeseke: I would answer the first part of your question by saying yes, they should be more conscious of the importance of our industry. Relative to the type of research we have in mind, perhaps you would like to dis-

[Interpretation]

Le président: Vous aviez une autre question. Qui est l'autorité gouvernementale responsable?

M. Crouse: Oui, c'est exact.

M. Draeseke: C'est le problème municipal, qui, je crois, est le plus grave.

M. McGraw: Oui.

M. Draeseke: Ce sont les municipalités qui appliquent ces codes de construction.

M. Crouse: Dites-vous au comité que le gouvernement fédéral devrait établir, par projet de loi, un code uniforme de construction qui serait applicable à travers tout le Canada.

M. Draeseke: Ce serait magnifique si c'était possible mais je ne pense pas que techniquement et légalement ce soit possible. Mais sûrement il convient de faire tout notre possible pour essayer d'uniformiser le code.

M. Crouse: Est-ce que vous reboisez vos ressources par suite de votre propre initiative ou s'agit-il de règlements provinciaux qui vous obligent à procéder à ce reboisement tout en délimitant la coupe du bois?

M. Draeseke: Les deux. C'est conforme à l'intérêt du propriétaire d'avoir un permis de s'occuper de reboisement car cela assure une augmentation immédiate de la coupe normale calculée selon le principe du rendement soutenu. Les règlements obligent les compagnies et l'industrie fait évidemment tout son possible, ce qui permet d'accroître son rendement.

M. Crouse: Une dernière question, monsieur le président. En lisant votre mémoire, je crois discerner une inquiétude de la part des forestiers quant aux initiatives prises par le Conseil national de recherches. Vous dites, par exemple, qu'un seul des 50 projets entrepris par le Conseil national de recherches s'occupe du bois. Estimez-vous que le Conseil national de recherches devrait être plus au courant des contributions qui sont faites pour l'économie du Canada par les industries forestières et que plus de projets utilisant le bois devraient être entrepris ou, est-ce qu'on devrait simplement sortir de ce domaine et laisser toutes les recherches à l'industrie ce qui vous permettrait d'épargner des dollars fiscaux.

M. Draeseke: Ma première réponse est oui. On devrait être plus conscient de l'importance de notre industrie quant au genre de recherches envisagées. M. Creighton aimerait sûrement faire un commentaire.

[Texte]

cuss it with Dr. Creighton. I am sure he would be pleased to do so.

Dr. Creighton (Plywood Technical Department, Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia): Yes, we feel that they should probably be more oriented in their emphasis towards wood. Once again, we are suggesting that in this area there may be closer co-operation between the Forest Products labs operated under the Department of Forestry and Fisheries and the National Research Council.

Possibly one reason that in the past the National Research Council, which has established a building section, has not become as involved in wood has been that they probably knew that the Forest Products lab was in this area. On the other hand, the Forest Products lab has not been set up to establish building methods, *per se*. They are not involved in building research. They are involved in physical research in wood and wood properties.

Mr. Crouse: Is it fair to assume, then, that in the opinion of the industry there is now insufficient liaison between the federal National Research Council and the industry laboratories and that as a result of this lack of liaison there could well be a duplication of research and development projects? Is this a correct assumption.

Mr. Draeseke: Yes; although in the area of building I would say it has been a lack rather than a duplication. There just has not been anything going on.

Mr. Crouse: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

M. Cyr: Monsieur le président, j'aimerais appuyer un peu sur le reboisement de la forêt, parce que le 21^e siècle sera certainement le siècle de la pilule et il y a un procédé qui a été inventé, on en parle ici à la page 4, le *container planting*. Pourriez-vous me dire si c'est une invention canadienne ou si c'est une copie d'un procédé américain?

Mr. Anderson: Mr. Burch, would you care to talk about container planting and tell this gentleman whether it is a Canadian invention, or an American invention, or how it came about?

Mr. W. G. Burch (Plywood Technical Department, Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia): Container planting is a method of reforestation which has been experimented with for, I would say, many decades throughout the world under the auspices of packaged seedlings planting. The type of container planting that we now hear

[Interprétation]

M. Creighton (Plywood Technical Department, Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia): Oui, nous estimons qu'on devrait mettre plus d'accent sur les recherches intéressant le bois. Encore une fois, nous estimons qu'il devrait y avoir collaboration plus étroite entre les produits forestiers et les laboratoires sylvicoles relevant du ministère des Pêches et Forêts et le Conseil national de recherches.

Une raison, c'est que dans le passé, le Conseil national de recherches qui a établi un secteur d'habitation, pensait que le laboratoire de recherches pouvait fort bien faire du travail dans ce secteur. D'un autre côté, ce laboratoire n'a pas été institué pour établir des méthodes de construction. On ne s'occupe pas de recherches sur la construction. On s'occupe de recherches sur les propriétés, les caractéristiques du bois.

M. Crouse: Puis-je supposer, monsieur le président, que de l'avis de l'industrie, il y a, à l'heure actuelle, manque de collaboration entre le Conseil national de recherches, organisme fédéral, et les laboratoires de l'industrie et qu'en raison de ce manque de collaboration il y a peut-être dédoublement de projets de recherches.

M. Draeseke: Oui, même si dans le domaine de la construction, il s'agit plutôt d'une pénurie que d'un dédoublement. Il n'y a tout simplement rien eu.

M. Crouse: Merci, monsieur le président.

Mr. Cyr: Mr. Chairman, I would like to come back to reforestation. The 21st century will certainly be that of the pill and there is a procedure which has been invented—mention was made on page 4 of container planting. Could you tell me whether this is a Canadian invention or whether it was copied from an American process?

M. Anderson: Monsieur Burch, aimeriez-vous parler du reboisement en vase clos pour nous faire savoir si c'est là une invention canadienne ou américaine et comment cela s'est produit?

M. W. G. Burch (Plywood Technical Department, Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia): Le reboisement en vase clos est une méthode qui a été mise à l'essai depuis plusieurs décennies à travers le monde, sous les auspices d'ensemencements limités. Le genre de reboisement dont nous parlons ici émane de la Colombie-Britannique

[Text]

about originated here in British Columbia, where a lot of research and development has gone on in reforestation techniques.

It does happen that it has become more widespread where it can be mechanized, particularly in Alberta and in eastern Canada. However, even in British Columbia on the coastal area, where we have rough terrain and have not been able to mechanize it, we are slowly adopting a form of container planting which I think will probably do no more than keep our costs in line rather than substantially reducing them.

M. Cyr: Maintenant, lorsque vous employez le DDT pour détruire les insectes, recevez-vous encore des protestations de la part d'associations sportives de pêche à l'effet que ces insectes, qui sont empoisonnés, nuisent aux poissons? De plus y a-t-il eu une entente, avez-vous rencontré des associations sportives de pêche, afin de discuter de leurs problèmes concernant cette destruction d'insectes par le DDT?

Mr. Anderson: Grant should answer that, should he not?

Mr. Ainscough: I did not hear it.

Mr. Anderson: Of course, if he did not hear it...

Mr. Burch: Grant, the question was whether, in any of the commercial applications of DDT to forest lands, we have met or combined with the fish and game associations?

Mr. Ainscough (Plywood Technical Department): First of all, Mr. Cyr, we do not use DDT for insect control in the industry in British Columbia. Very early in our experience in insect control it was identified as harmful to fish. Being a chlorinated hydrocarbon it has residual effects. So the industry, in co-operation with the Department of Fisheries and with other departments, including the Department of Forestry, has worked quite hard to find safer and more acceptable insecticides. Therefore, we do not use DDT, nor do we subscribe to its use anywhere for insect control.

Mr. Burch: If I may add one comment, as we state on page 4 of our brief the pest control committee of this province deals very closely with the representatives from the federal fisheries department. In most cases we do not deal individually with fish and game clubs; we deal strictly through the representatives of the Fisheries Act, who are the

[Interpretation]

où on a fait beaucoup de recherches sur les techniques sylvicoles.

L'usage est devenu de plus en plus répandu où cela peut être mécanisé, notamment en Alberta et dans l'Est du Canada. Cependant, même en Colombie-Britannique et dans la région de la Côte où nous avons un terrain assez accidenté, nous n'avons pas pu procéder à la mécanisation; nous adoptons peu à peu une forme de «reboisement en vase clos» qui ne fera que maintenir nos coûts tels quels plutôt que de les réduire considérablement.

Mr. Cyr: When you want to use DDT to destroy insects do you still receive protests from the sport fishing groups saying that these poisoned insects cause harm to the fish? Moreover, has there been any agreement, have you met with any of these sport fishing associations to discuss their problems concerning the destruction of insects by the use of DDT?

M. Anderson: Je crois que M. Ainscough pourrait répondre à cette question.

M. Ainscough: Je n'ai pas entendu.

M. Anderson: En effet, il ne l'a pas entendu.

M. Burch: Je répète la question; dans toutes les applications commerciales d'insecticide DDT aux boisés, avons-nous une liaison avec les associations de pêche pour en venir à une entente.

M. Ainscough (Plywood Technical Department): Tout d'abord, monsieur Cyr, nous n'utilisons pas le DDT en Colombie-Britannique, pour détruire les insectes. Très rarement, d'après les expériences que nous avons eues pour détruire les insectes, nous avons constaté que le DDT était un hydrochlorure qui avait des effets nuisibles sur les poissons. Et par conséquent, l'industrie, en collaboration avec le ministère des Pêcheries et avec d'autres ministères y compris le ministère des Forêts, a travaillé d'arrache-pied pour essayer de trouver des insecticides plus sûrs et plus utiles. Nous n'utilisons pas l'insecticide DDT et nous ne souscrivons pas à son utilisation n'importe où pour détruire les insectes.

M. Burch: J'aimerais faire un autre commentaire. C'est que, comme nous le déclarons à la page 4, de notre mémoire, le comité provincial d'insecticides travaille en collaboration très étroite avec le ministère fédéral des pêcheries. Dans la plupart des cas, nous n'avons pas de liaison avec les clubs individuels mais plutôt avec les représentants de la

[Texte]

fisheries wardens and representatives from the regional lab here.

The Chairman: Mr. Goode?

Mr. Goode: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

First I want to clear up one point. It was mentioned that there was no national building code. Of course, there is one. The only problem is that it is not universally accepted by the municipalities.

In 1967, when the first real national building code came out, many groups, including builders, tried to have it accepted by the municipalities but there was no representation or help from the forest industry. Another building code is being brought out now for 1970, and it is under study. Have you been working with the National Research Council on this new building code?

Mr. Draeseke: Again, I will ask Mr. McGraw to respond to that question. Did you hear that, Mr. McGraw?

Mr. McGraw: The industry does have representatives who sit on various advisory committees of the National Building Code. Of course, the one that we are most concerned with is the section on wood. We participate through the CSA—086 committee on engineering design and timber, and two representatives from the council sit on this committee.

This CSA code is adopted by the National Building Code for the section dealing with wood.

I believe we also have representation on, and are asked to review draft of, sections of the code on residential standards.

But the problem, as Mr. Draeseke pointed out, is a municipal one. We have, in the past, had permission and financial assistance from CMHC to construct certain prototypes of experimentally treated plywood and timber foundations, and permission for these types of construction were not granted by municipalities.

Mr. Goode: Has your organization ever approached municipalities to put on displays or them—perhaps I should say “lobby” them—to accept the National Building Code.

Mr. McGraw: I am not sure if we can do this, to have them accept the National Building Code. We do work closely with the national housebuilders association, participate in annual meetings of societies such as this, and demonstrate our products and techniques and know-how and so on.

[Interprétation]

Loi sur les Pêcheries, qui sont les inspecteurs, les surveillants, les représentants du laboratoire régional ici-même.

Le président: Monsieur Goode?

M. Goode: Merci beaucoup, monsieur le président. Un point tout d'abord. On a mentionné qu'il n'y avait pas de code d'habitation. Il y a un code national d'habitation mais il n'est pas universellement accepté par les municipalités. Voilà le problème.

En 1967, lorsque le premier code national a vraiment été mis au point, de nombreux groupes, y compris les constructeurs, ont essayé de le faire accepter par les municipalités, mais il n'y a pas eu d'instance de la part de l'industrie forestière. Il y a un autre code national d'habitation, prévu pour 1970, qui est à l'étude. Est-ce que vous avez discuté avec le Conseil National des recherches à ce sujet.

M. Draeseke: Je vais demander de nouveau à M. McGraw de répondre à cette question. Avez-vous entendu cette question, monsieur McGraw?

M. McGraw: L'industrie a des représentants qui siègent dans divers comités du code national d'habitation. Le groupe qui nous préoccupe le plus ici, c'est le groupe du Comité CSA86, Comité sur le bois d'œuvre. Il y a deux représentants du conseil qui font partie du comité sur le code national de l'habitation pour la partie qui a trait au bois. Nous avons aussi, je crois, des représentants pour la révision du code traitant des normes domiciliaires. Comme M. Draeseke l'a signalé, le problème est municipal alors que dans le passé nous avons reçu la permission et l'appui financier de la Société centrale d'hypothèque et de logements pour construire certains prototypes en bois d'œuvre et en contre-plaqué. Les municipalités n'ont pas accordé leur permission pour ces constructions.

M. Goode: Est-ce que votre organisme n'a jamais abordé les municipalités pour leur présenter des échantillons ou pour les inciter à accepter le code national d'habitation.

M. McGraw: Je ne suis pas certain que nous pourrions leur faire accepter le code national d'habitation. Nous travaillons en collaboration avec l'Association nationale des constructeurs d'habitations et nous participons à des réunions annuelles de sociétés comme celles-là; nous montrons nos produits, nos techniques et notre savoir-faire.

[Text]

Mr. Goode: I hope you will participate in the active advertising program for the 1970 building code. I do not think the industry can complain unless they participate in asking the municipalities to correct the situation.

Mr. Draeseke: I think that in our trade promotion we have been doing this, and are continuing to do it.

Mr. Goode: Is there any research at this time in British Columbia on trying to alleviate the problems of air and water pollution in the pulp industry. Is there anything being done in British Columbia?

Mr. Draeseke: Are there any efforts? Yes there certainly are.

Mr. Goode: It is being carried on here in British Columbia.

Mr. Draeseke: That is correct.

Mr. Goode: Is this new \$3.5 million unit that MacMillan Bloedel Ltd. is putting in—I take it this is leadership in the industry—totally effective or is it a partial cure of the problem?

Mr. Draeseke: Any control of the type you are talking about cannot be 100 per cent, but it is a matter of reducing it to acceptable levels. Would you like to comment on that, Dr. Creighton?

Dr. Creighton: Yes, we anticipate that this will reduce it to acceptable levels or well below acceptable levels on the basis of the equipment that is going in.

Mr. Goode: My final question then is, would it assist the pulp and paper industry if the federal government took tariffs, excise taxes and sales taxes off this type of equipment? Do you think that more of your industry would put air pollution control units in?

Mr. Draeseke: The answer is yes, this would be helpful. The provincial government has removed the property tax on pollution control installations and this has just been done in January of this year.

Mr. Goode: There is no help from the federal government?

Mr. Draeseke: Not yet, and I certainly agree this would be a helpful step.

Mr. Goode: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[Interpretation]

Mr. Goode: J'espère que vous participerez au programme actif d'annonce en faveur du code national de l'habitation de 1970. Je ne pense pas que l'industrie ait à se plaindre à moins qu'elle ne participe activement et ne demande aux municipalités de corriger cette situation.

Mr. Draeseke: Je crois que des efforts ont été faits, à ce sujet, et qu'ils se poursuivent.

Mr. Goode: Y a-t-il des recherches qui sont faites à l'heure actuelle en Colombie-Britannique pour essayer de réduire le problème de la pollution de l'eau et de l'air?

Mr. Draeseke: Si des efforts sont faits? Il y en a sûrement.

Mr. Goode: Et cela se fait ici même en Colombie-Britannique?

Mr. Draeseke: C'est exact.

Mr. Goode: Est-ce que cette unité de 3.5 millions de dollars que la société MacMillan Bloedel Ltd. est à installer, et je suppose que c'est du leadership dans l'industrie, est tout à fait efficace ou n'est-ce qu'un remède très partiel du problème?

Mr. Draeseke: Tout contrôle du genre dont vous parlez ne saurait être absolument satisfaisant. Il s'agit de réduire la pollution à des niveaux acceptables. Voulez-vous faire des commentaires là-dessus, monsieur Creighton?

Mr. Creighton: Oui, nous prévoyons que cela va réduire la pollution à des niveaux acceptables ou en deçà même de niveaux acceptables si l'on se fonde sur le matériel qui est utilisé.

Mr. Goode: Voici ma dernière question. Cela aiderait-il l'industrie des pâtes et papiers si le gouvernement fédéral éliminait les tarifs, les taxes d'accise et les taxes de vente de ce genre de matériel? Est-ce qu'un plus grand nombre d'industries installeraient ces unités de contrôle?

Mr. Draeseke: Oui, cela serait très utile. Le gouvernement provincial a éliminé la taxe sur la propriété pour des installations de contrôle de la pollution depuis janvier dernier.

Mr. Goode: Mais aucune aide encore du gouvernement fédéral?

Mr. Draeseke: Non, et sûrement si le gouvernement fédéral aidait ce serait très utile.

Mr. Goode: Merci, monsieur le président.

[Texte]

The Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Goode. This has apparently completed the first round.

An hon. Member: Mr. Chairman, there is just one question I would like to ask.

The Chairman: This has completed the first round and the first person on the second round is Mr. Whelan.

Mr. Whelan: I just wanted to ask, how many companies took advantage of the federal income tax deduction program for pollution control equipment? Do you know of any of the pulp and paper companies that took advantage of that program?

Mr. Draeseke: I have no personal knowledge, but I am sure most of them did.

Mr. Whelan: According to all the briefs we are getting sir, on the pollution in the waters of British Columbia, it does not appear that very many of them took advantage of it. This is the only unhappy conclusion that I can come to.

In your introduction, you quote:

Action No. 9 said in part:

I imagine by the U.S. construction industry.

Mr. Draeseke: I am sorry, which page are you reading from?

Mr. Whelan: It does not have a number, it says, "A. Introduction". You quote the U.S. construction industry at some length and they refer to it as an untapped resource, an untapped supply.

In an earlier answer to me you said the shortage was one of the reasons for the higher price for lumber, the bidding for it. Then you answered someone else and said you were harvesting all the harvestable lumber. This is what I gathered. This is rather confusing to me. It appears that we are not supplying the market, but the Americans seems to think there is an untapped resource here, that there is a source of lumber that is not being harvested. What are the facts on this?

Mr. Draeseke: Yes, I would be glad to clarify that. When they talk about the untapped resource they are talking about opening up areas which are not now being utilized. This requires a minimum of a two-year operation in an accessible area; by that I mean, one that is tributary to a railway. You have to plan your logging, acquire your

[Interprétation]

Le président: Merci, monsieur Goode. Il semble que cela termine la première période de questions.

Une voix: Monsieur le président, j'aimerais poser une question seulement.

Le président: Voilà qui a terminé la première période et la première personne pour la deuxième période est M. Whelan.

M. Whelan: Je veux simplement demander combien de sociétés ont profité du programme fédéral de déduction d'impôts pour les installations de contrôle de la pollution? Connaissez-vous des industries de pâtes et papiers qui ont profité de ce programme?

M. Draeseke: Je suis sûr que la plupart des compagnies en ont profité, mais je ne suis pas familier avec cette question, personnellement.

M. Whelan: D'après tous les mémoires que nous recevons, monsieur, qui portent sur la pollution des eaux de la Colombie-Britannique, il semble qu'il n'y en ait pas tellement qui en ont profité. C'est la seule conclusion malheureuse que je puisse tirer.

Dans votre introduction, vous citez:

«Nous citerons un passage de la 9^e mesure».

J'imagine qu'il s'agissait de l'industrie américaine de la construction.

M. Draeseke: Je regrette, quelle est la page que vous lisez?

M. Whelan: Il n'y a pas de numéro de page, on y voit: «A. Introduction». Vous citez l'industrie américaine de la construction dans une certaine mesure, et l'on en parle comme d'une ressource inutilisée, d'un approvisionnement inutilisé.

Plus tôt vous m'avez répondu que la pénurie était l'une des raisons qui a fait monter le prix du bois d'œuvre. Puis vous avez dit à un autre témoin que vous coupiez tout le bois d'œuvre qui pouvait être récolté. Voilà qui est plutôt contradictoire. Il me semble que nous n'approvisionnons pas le marché, les Américains semblent croire qu'il y a ici une source de bois d'œuvre qui n'est pas utilisée. Quels sont vraiment les faits?

M. Draeseke: Oui, il me fera plaisir de répondre à votre question. Lorsqu'ils parlent de ressources qui ne sont pas utilisées, ils parlent des régions qui sont maintenant inexploitées. Cela exige une opération de deux ans dans une région accessible, d'une région tributaire de chemin de fer. Il faut préparer les exploitations forestières, acquérir de la

[Text]

machinery, start the logging and acquire a conversion plant. This is to gear up for a steady increased production.

When I was talking about the PFL's and SYU's being used to their capacity, I am speaking of developed areas which are now being cut to their capacity, but there are other areas in the interior of B.C. and on the North coast which are not being cut to their capacity.

As to the shortage, I explained this was a temporary market affair like any other commodity. The price went up rapidly for about six weeks and it has been coming down rapidly for about four weeks. This was caused by a combination of circumstances of a temporary or spot nature. The circumstances were, first, an open winter in the main consuming areas in the U.S. so that house building went on at a good rate. A strike of longshoremen on the east coast which froze a lot of lumber on boats. A very severe winter in the producing area on the West Coast here which interfered with logging; I think it was the worst winter we have on record. The fourth contributing factor was the shortage of boxcars, which is continuing I may say, for the transport of lumber.

These things all combined to create a shortage and a high price was bid up by people anxious to get lumber. As I say, the supply is opening up and the prices are falling equally quickly.

This does not relate to what Senator Sparkman is talking about here, which is the implementation of the omnibus housing bill that passed in the United States last year, whereby they want to increase the rate of house building from approximately \$1.5 million a year to \$2.6 million a year.

This is a huge increase in volume and one of the questions they have been considering is have we the materials to build these houses and the National Homebuilders Association in the U.S. has testified that even with the use of other materials they are going to have to have substantially more lumber. The U.S. Forest Service is concerned that they cannot produce it in the United States so they were getting information on the long-term capability in Canada, which has nothing to do with spot shortages on the marketplace.

Mr. Whelan: In the interior though, there would be probably some timber going to waste that is not being harvested?

[Interpretation]

machinerie, commencer l'abattage et acquérir une usine de transformation, en vue d'augmenter de plus en plus la production.

Lorsque j'ai parlé des concessions forestières protégées et des coupes à rendement continu qui étaient utilisées à pleine capacité, je parlais des régions exploitées à pleine capacité à l'heure actuelle, mais il y a d'autres régions à l'intérieur de la Colombie-Britannique et sur la Côte Nord qui ne sont pas exploitées à pleine capacité.

Quant à la pénurie, j'ai dit que c'était là une question temporaire de marché comme tous les autres produits. Les prix ont augmenté rapidement pour à peu près six semaines et ont descendu rapidement pour quatre semaines. Cela a été causé par un concours de circonstances d'une nature sporadique ou provisoire. Ces circonstances furent, d'abord, l'hiver clément dans les principaux secteurs de consommation des États-Unis qui a permis de poursuivre la construction domiciliaire; une grève des débardeurs le long de la Côte Est qui a immobilisé un lot de bois d'œuvre sur les bateaux; un hiver très rigoureux dans le secteur de production sur la Côte Ouest qui a beaucoup nui à l'abattage et c'est, je crois, le pire hiver que nous ayons jamais connu. Le quatrième facteur fut la pénurie de wagons couverts pour le transport du bois qui se poursuit, soit dit en passant.

Tous ces éléments combinés créent une pénurie et les gens qui voulaient absolument avoir du bois d'œuvre étaient prêts à le payer un prix élevé. Et comme je dis, le marché s'ouvre et les prix tombent tout aussi rapidement.

Cela n'a rien à faire avec ce que le sénateur Sparkman déclare ici notamment, qui est la mise en application du bill Omnibus sur l'habitation passé aux États-Unis l'an dernier pour accroître le taux annuel de la construction domiciliaire de 1.5 million à 2.6 millions de dollars.

C'est là une augmentation très considérable et on s'est demandé si on avait les matériaux pour construire autant de maisons et l'Association nationale des constructeurs d'habitations aux États-Unis a affirmé que même en utilisant d'autres matériaux, il faudra avoir sensiblement plus de bois d'œuvre. Les services forestiers des États-Unis craignent de ne pouvoir en produire autant aux États-Unis. On a obtenu des renseignements sur la capacité à long terme au Canada, ce qui n'a rien à faire avec des pénuries sporadiques sur le marché.

M. Whelan: A l'intérieur cependant il y a du bois d'œuvre qui se perd et qui n'est pas récolté?

[Texte]

Mr. Draeseke: That is right.

Mr. Whelan: Do you not think the high prices that you talk about in your brief cause a switch to other products, plastic products and so on? I saw a recent article in one of the eastern papers where a home builder in Toronto is now switching to building some 200 houses with synthetic materials. Do you not think these high prices, unstable prices, for lumber products will guarantee this type of detour away from lumber products.

Mr. Draeseke: Certainly the higher the price of lumber the more that substitutes will be used.

Mr. Whelan: Yes.

Mr. Draeseke: It is true and this is a concern to us.

Mr. Whelan: I have just one other question, Mr. Chairman, if I may. There was a lot of talk at the beginning about research and our main research laboratories not being in British Columbia. Are not the main research laboratories of the United States in Madison, Wisconsin?

Mr. Draeseke: I would like to ask our forestry people to comment on that.

Dr. Creighton: First of all, as far as the main lab in Wisconsin is concerned, we were referring to the physical wood research, which are equivalent to the Forest Products Laboratories located in Vancouver and Ottawa, but not related to forestry research. I think the particular comment here was with regard to forestry research, and I believe the U.S. government has a wide variety of research stations located throughout the, United States.

Mr. Whelan: The forestry operation comes under what Department in the United States?

The Chairman: You are well over your time, Mr. Whelan, I am sorry. Mr. Perrault?

Mr. Perrault: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask, Mr. Draeseke, and the other gentlemen here, whether they would favour absolute free trade in forest products between Canada and the United States? Do the majority of your members favour this?

Mr. Draeseke: Yes, I would say in a general way, yes. There are problems of quality

[Interprétation]

M. Draeseke: C'est exact.

M. Whelan: Ne pensez-vous pas que les prix élevés dont vous parlez dans votre mémoire entraînent le choix d'autres produits? J'ai lu récemment un article dans l'un des journaux de l'Ouest où l'on voit qu'un constructeur domiciliaire à Toronto a choisi de construire quelque 200 maisons avec des matériaux synthétiques. Ne pensez-vous pas que ces prix élevés et ces prix instables du bois d'œuvre vont mousser cette dérivation vers les autres sortes?

M. Draeseke: Plus le prix du bois d'œuvre sera élevé, plus on utilisera des produits de remplacement.

M. Whelan: Oui.

M. Draeseke: C'est vrai et cela nous préoccupe beaucoup.

M. Whelan: Une autre question, si vous me le permettez, monsieur le président. On a parlé beaucoup au début de recherche et nos principaux laboratoires de recherche, on dit que ces principaux laboratoires ne sont pas en Colombie-Britannique. Est-ce que les principaux laboratoires de recherche des États-Unis ne sont pas à Madison, Wisconsin?

M. Draeseke: J'aimerais demander à nos exploitants forestiers de faire des commentaires sur cette question.

M. Creighton: En premier lieu, en ce qui concerne le principal laboratoire au Wisconsin, il s'agit de recherche sur les caractéristiques matérielles du bois qui correspond peut-être à nos laboratoires de produits forestiers situés à Vancouver et à Ottawa, qui ne s'occupent pas tellement de recherche d'exploitation forestière comme telle. Il s'agit plutôt dans votre cas de recherche en exploitation forestière et le gouvernement des États-Unis a beaucoup de postes de recherche établis dans tous les États-Unis.

M. Whelan: L'exploitation forestière relève de quel ministère aux États-Unis?

Le président: Votre temps est écoulé depuis longtemps, monsieur Whelan, je regrette. Monsieur Perrault?

M. Perrault: Monsieur le président, j'aimerais demander à M. Draeseke et aux autres témoins s'ils sont en faveur du commerce libre absolu des produits forestiers entre le Canada et les États-Unis? La majorité de vos membres favorise-t-elle la libération du commerce?

M. Draeseke: Oui, de façon générale. Il y a sûrement des problèmes de qualité de contre-

[Text]

in plywood which certainly have to be looked at. We do not produce any non waterproof construction grade plywood in this country.

Mr. Perrault: Do you think it would be a benefit to the Maritime forest industry as well?

Mr. Draeseke: I cannot answer that from personal knowledge, but I think it probably would be.

Mr. Perrault: Yes, I am interested in your observation. You think it would assist in industrial development in the extremities of Canada.

Mr. Draeseke: There is one thing that would have to be tied to it and that would be free entry for productive machinery to be used in the forest industry.

Mr. Perrault: This is one of the difficulties in the Auto Pact.

Mr. Draeseke: At present our capital cost is higher than that in the United States so that the actual cost of production is increased by that extra write off of capital and this should be corrected if we go into free trade.

Mr. Whelan: May I ask a supplementary, Mr. Perrault?

Mr. Perrault: Yes.

Mr. Whelan: Would you be in favour of free trade with Japan on manufactured wood products; plywood, fibreboard, all the different kinds.

Mr. Draeseke: As far as softwood plywood is concerned, certainly.

Mr. Whelan: I did not say that. I said "all".

Mr. Draeseke: All forest products?

Mr. Whelan: Yes.

Mr. Draeseke: I would have to consider that, I do not know.

Mr. Perrault: I think this North American concept is most interesting. Let me ask this question. Do you foresee any reduction in lumber prices over the next six months or year in view of the fact the federal government is, as are many other sectors of the community, attempting to accelerate the house building program? Are lumber prices going to go down in your view?

[Interpretation]

plaqué qui devraient être examinés. Tout le contre-plaqué que nous fabriquons au Canada est de qualité à l'épreuve de l'eau.

M. Perrault: Pensez-vous que cela avantagerait l'industrie forestière dans les Maritimes?

M. Draeseke: Je ne saurais répondre à cette question de prime abord, mais j'ai l'impression que si.

M. Perrault: J'ai été très impressionné par votre observation. Vous croyez que cela aiderait à l'expansion industrielle aux deux extrémités du Canada.

M. Draeseke: Il y a néanmoins une condition qui devrait y être rattachée, ce serait l'entrée libre de la machinerie de production à utiliser dans l'industrie forestière.

M. Perrault: Voilà l'une des difficultés que l'on rencontre dans l'Accord canado-américain sur l'automobile.

M. Draeseke: A l'heure actuelle le coût de nos immobilisations est plus élevé que le coût comparable aux États-Unis, de sorte que le coût réel de la production est augmenté par cet amortissement supplémentaire de capitaux, mais cela pourrait se corriger si nous allions dans le commerce libre.

M. Whelan: Puis-je poser une question complémentaire, monsieur Perrault?

M. Perrault: Oui.

M. Whelan: Est-ce que vous favorisez le libre échange avec le Japon, notamment pour les produits de bois ouvré: contre-plaqué, panneau en fibre, et tous les genres divers.

M. Draeseke: En ce qui a trait au contre-plaqué de bois mou, sûrement.

M. Whelan: J'ai dit tous les produits ouvrés.

M. Draeseke: Tous les produits de la forêt?

M. Whelan: Oui.

M. Draeseke: Il faudrait que j'étudie la question, je l'ignore.

M. Perrault: Mais ce concept nord-américain me semble très intéressant. Laissez-moi vous poser la question suivante. Est-ce que vous envisagez des réductions de prix du bois d'œuvre au cours des six prochains mois, vu que le gouvernement fédéral, à l'instar de bien d'autres secteurs de la société, essaie d'accélérer le programme de construction domiciliaire. Est-ce que les prix du bois d'œuvre vont diminuer, à votre avis?

[Texte]

Mr. Draeseke: I hope not. Nobody can predict the lumber market. I defy anybody to predict it. Just when it is going up most quickly it falls off just as quickly.

Mr. Perrault: It is very disturbing to British Columbia members in eastern Canada when we hear reports about contractors down there installing metal studs instead of B.C. lumber studs in some of their structures. When we read on page 14 that:

The use of wood is frequently reduced by inadequate or unrealistic design criteria in building codes or similar regulations.

the cost of the product is of concern to us as well.

Mr. Draeseke: Yes.

Mr. Perrault: You do not foresee any drastic reduction in lumber prices over the next few months?

Mr. Draeseke: Drastic, I would hope not, but as Mr. Morgan said when asked to prophesize the stock exchange once, "It will fluctuate." I think that is the answer I will give you.

Mr. Perrault: We hope that the homeowners, the people of Canada are going to benefit whatever happens. How much money was invested in research in Canada by the forest industry in British Columbia last year? Do you have the figure?

Mr. Draeseke: Does anyone have that figure?

Mr. Perrault: In British Columbia...

Mr. Anderson: Round figures in British Columbia but not Canada?

Mr. Perrault: In Canada?

Mr. Anderson: I cannot tell you for Canada, but I can give you an idea of British Columbia.

Mr. Perrault: Yes.

Mr. Anderson: About \$350,000 on forest search, that is for forest research proper.

Mr. Perrault: Yes.

Mr. Anderson: Then on forest products search considerably more. Perhaps you

[Interprétation]

M. Draeseke: J'espère que non. Personne ne peut prédire le marché du bois d'œuvre. Je défi quiconque de le faire. Au moment où cela monte le plus rapidement, il peut y avoir baisse tout aussi rapidement.

M. Perrault: C'est très ennuyeux pour les députés de la Colombie-Britannique qui se trouvent dans l'est du Canada lorsque nous entendons dire que des entrepreneurs de leur province posent des montants en métal plutôt que des montants en bois de Colombie dans leurs charpentes. Lorsque nous lisons à la page 14:

Les prescriptions inappropriées ou irréalistes que l'on trouve dans les codes du bâtiment ou dans des règlements analogues limitent souvent l'utilisation du bois.

Le coût du produit nous préoccupe sûrement.

M. Draeseke: Oui.

M. Perrault: Mais vous ne prévoyez pas de réductions radicales des prix de bois d'œuvre au cours des quelques prochains mois.

M. Draeseke: Réduction radicale, j'espère que non. Mais, comme monsieur Morgan l'a dit lorsqu'il a dû prédire la situation de la bourse, «il y aura fluctuation». C'est la réponse que je vais vous donner.

M. Perrault: Nous espérons que les propriétaires, que tous les citoyens du Canada pourront en bénéficier, quoi qu'il arrive. Et combien a été investi dans la recherche au Canada par l'industrie forestière en Colombie-Britannique, l'année dernière. Avez-vous le montant?

M. Draeseke: Quelqu'un a-t-il ce chiffre?

M. Perrault: En Colombie-Britannique...

M. Anderson: En chiffres ronds en Colombie-Britannique, pas au Canada?

M. Perrault: Au Canada?

M. Anderson: Je ne saurais vous dire pour le Canada, mais je peux vous en donner une idée pour la Colombie-Britannique.

M. Perrault: Oui.

M. Anderson: Environ 350 mille dollars pour les recherches forestières, les recherches proprement dites.

M. Perrault: Oui!

M. Anderson: Et ensuite pour la recherche sur les produits de la forêt davantage. Vous

[Text]

could give a better idea on that, Dr. Creighton.

Dr. Creighton: Altogether, including pollution research aspects, talking of industry contributions, I would say they were certainly in excess of \$3 million, but I do not know whether it would be \$3 or \$5 million.

Mr. Perrault: From \$3 million to \$5 million; that is roughly equivalent to the amount spent by the federal government in that area. Do you know the amount of money that the Province of British Columbia invested in research last year? They derive a great deal of wealth from the industry. How much did the provincial government invest? We know the industry figure and the federal figure, how much did the Province of B.C. invest?

Mr. Anderson: The provincial figure is approximately \$390,000.

Mr. Perrault: Compared with \$3 million by industry and \$3 million by the federal government. That seems to be inordinately low in comparison with these two other sectors.

How many acres should be reforested by the provincial government with federal government research assistance and co-operation each year and how many are actually being reforested?

Mr. Anderson: The provincial government has a reforestation program that they have in effect now which will permit them to plant 75 million trees a year by 1975.

Mr. Perrault: How many are they planting at the present time?

Mr. Anderson: It is close to 30 million I think.

Mr. Perrault: Thirty million?

Mr. Anderson: I am not sure of that figure, perhaps it is a little lower. Would you know, Mr. Burch?

Mr. Burch: When we talk about 75 million, Mr. Anderson, that is the number of seedlings being produced by the B.C. Forest Service for both industry and Forest Service. I would say the plan is that probably the Forest Service will plant 50 million of that by 1975. At the present time it is closer to 15 million.

Mr. Perrault: It is closer to 15 million.

Mr. Burch: Yes.

Mr. Perrault: Which is too low in the view of the industry?

[Interpretation]

pourriez peut-être en donner une meilleure idée que moi, monsieur Creighton.

M. Creighton: Je dirais qu'en tout, y compris les éléments de recherche sur la pollution, en parlant des contributions de l'industrie, je dirais plus de 3 millions de dollars certainement, mais je ne sais pas si ce serait 3 ou 5 millions de dollars.

M. Perrault: De 3 à 5 millions de dollars; c'est à peu près égal au montant dépensé par le gouvernement fédéral dans cette région. Savez-vous combien a été investi l'année dernière par le gouvernement de la Colombie-Britannique? Il retire beaucoup de richesses de l'industrie. Combien le gouvernement provincial a-t-il investi? Nous connaissons le montant de l'industrie et celui du fédéral, combien la province de C.-B. a-t-elle investi?

M. Anderson: Le provincial, c'est environ \$390,000.

M. Perrault: Comparé à 3 millions de dollars par l'industrie et à 3 million de dollars par le gouvernement fédéral? Ça semble bien peu comparé à ces deux autres secteurs.

Combien d'acres de forêt le gouvernement provincial devrait-il reboiser avec l'aide à la recherche et la coopération, chaque année, du gouvernement fédéral, et combien d'acres sont, de fait, repeuplés?

M. Anderson: Le gouvernement a un programme de reboisement qui est actuellement en vigueur qui permettra de planter 75 millions d'arbres par année en 1975.

M. Perrault: Et combien sont plantés à l'heure actuelle?

M. Anderson: C'est environ 30 millions, je crois.

M. Perrault: Trente millions?

M. Anderson: Je ne suis pas tout à fait sûr c'est peut-être un petit peu moins que le chiffre que je viens de vous citer. Le sauriez vous, monsieur Burch?

M. Burch: Quand nous parlons de 75 millions, monsieur Anderson, il s'agit du nombre de jeunes brins qui sont produits par le Service des forêts de la Colombie-Britannique pour l'industrie et pour le Service des forêts. Je dirais que le Service des forêts projette de planter 50 millions de jeunes brins vers 1975. En ce moment, c'est environ 15 millions.

M. Perrault: C'est plus près de 15 millions.

M. Burch: Oui.

M. Perrault: Ce qui est trop peu du point de vue de l'industrie.

[Texte]

Mr. Burch: Definitely.**Mr. Perrault:** How high should it be then, twice as many?**Mr. Burch:** Yes, that is right. If they hit the target of 50 million out of 75 million in 1975 they will more or else be on target.**Mr. Perrault:** Mr. Chairman, I was a minute short and may I question for 20 more seconds? Are we undercutting at the present time? Do you think our cutting limits are too low in British Columbia?**Mr. Draeseke:** I would say in the Vancouver district we are not undercutting, but in the rest of the province our cut can be increased.**Mr. Perrault:** You think there is over-aged timber there that should be cut.**Mr. Draeseke:** Yes, that is right.**Mr. Perrault:** Thank you, Mr. Chairman.**Mr. Anderson:** There is just one point I would like to emphasize. This 75 million which will be produced by the provincial government and planted by both the government and industry will be more or less adequate for B.C.'s needs.**Mr. Perrault:** When the program gets under way.**Mr. Anderson:** We cannot do it any faster than by 1975. We can only move ahead so quickly.**Mr. Perrault:** At least the outlook is promising then?**Mr. Anderson:** Promising, yes.**The Chairman:** Gentlemen, it is now 11 o'clock. I still have Messrs. Rose, Noble and St. Pierre on my list. Mr. Rose?**M. Beaudoin:** J'invoque le Règlement, monsieur le président. N'était-il pas compris qu'au deuxième tour, nous n'avions le droit de ne poser que deux questions? Au train où vont les choses, nous allons passer une semaine ici.**The Chairman:** It has been suggested that in the second round we will allow two questions for each questioner. Would that be acceptable?**Mr. Rose:** Is that made retroactive to Mr. Perrault?**The Chairman:** It was just made this minute.**Mr. Rose:** I see.

[Interprétation]

M. Burch: Définitivement.**M. Perrault:** Et combien en faudrait-il? Deux fois autant?**M. Burch:** Oui, si nous arrivons à 50 des 75 millions d'ici 1975, on aura plus ou moins atteint le but.**M. Perrault:** Monsieur le président, voulez-vous m'accorder encore 20 secondes? Est-ce qu'en ce moment nous coupons trop peu de bois? Croyez-vous que nos limites de coupe sont trop peu élevées en Colombie-Britannique?**M. Draeseke:** Dans la région de Vancouver, non, mais dans le reste de la province, on pourrait augmenter la coupe.**M. Perrault:** Vous croyez qu'il y a du vieux bois qu'il faudrait enlever, n'est-ce pas?**M. Draeseke:** Oui, c'est exact.**M. Perrault:** Merci, monsieur le président.**M. Anderson:** Une simple question sur laquelle je voudrais mettre l'accent. Ces 75 millions qui seront produits par le gouvernement provincial et plantés par le gouvernement et l'industrie suffiront plus ou moins aux besoins de la Colombie-Britannique.**M. Perrault:** Lorsque le programme sera mis en application.**M. Anderson:** Nous ne pouvons pas obtenir ce nombre plus tôt qu'en 1975. Nous ne pouvons avancer qu'à une certaine vitesse.**M. Perrault:** Au moins, les perspectives sont bonnes alors?**M. Anderson:** Oui.**Le président:** Messieurs, il est maintenant 11 hres. J'ai encore sur ma liste les noms de MM. Rose, Noble et St-Pierre. Monsieur Rose?**Mr. Beaudoin:** On a point of order, Mr. Chairman. Was it not understood that we would be entitled to ask two questions only, during the second round? At the present rate, we shall spend a week here.**Le président:** On a dit qu'à la deuxième période de questions, nous permettrons deux questions à chaque interlocuteur. Est-ce que ce sera acceptable?**M. Rose:** Est-ce que ceci est rétroactif pour Monsieur Perrault aussi?**Le président:** Cela vient d'être décidé.**M. Rose:** Je vois.

[Text]

The Chairman: The suggestion has just been made.

Mr. Perrault: I only asked one and a half on the first round.

The Chairman: It is up to the Committee. Be as brief as possible then.

Mr. Lundrigan: On that point could we just be as brief as possible on the assumption that all members are prudent and will use their prudence to the best advantage?

The Chairman: Agreed?

Some hon. Members: Agreed.

Some hon. Members: No.

Mr. Whelan: The forest industry is a most important one. It has been stressed in this brief and to shorten the questions that any member has concerning this industry is ridiculous at this time.

Mr. Lundrigan: That is exactly what I said, that we not restrict it to two questions.

The Chairman: Order. I thought we could dispense with some of the preamble before the questions. Yes, Mr. Rose?

Mr. Rose: As the first prudent questioner, Mr. Chairman, I believe the major...

An hon. Member: On division.

Mr. Rose: ...thesis of Mr. Draeseke was that because 93 per cent of the B.C. forest land was Crown land, he implied that the provincial government or all governments, federal and provincial governments should be responsible for a larger share of the research. Is that true?

Mr. Draeseke: Yes.

Mr. Rose: Is it not so that the companies actually do the harvesting here and are involved in the harvesting aspects? I am a little bit disturbed that the companies involved to such a great extent feel that the major portion of the research should be done under public auspices. The public by and large while they get their share through stumpage and other things are not really harvesting the resource and making the money out of it.

Mr. Draeseke: Yes, they are making the money out of it. There is no question about it.

Mr. Rose: The companies are not making any money out of the forests?

[Interpretation]

Le président: La proposition vient d'en être faite.

M. Perrault: J'ai demandé une question et demie seulement, à la première période.

Le président: Ça, c'est au Comité d'en décider. Bien, faites aussi rapidement que possible.

M. Lundrigan: Sur ce point, pouvons-nous faire aussi rapidement que possible, en supposant que tous les membres fassent attention et profitent de leur sagesse le plus possible?

Le président: D'accord?

Des voix: D'accord.

D'autre voix: Non.

M. Whelan: L'industrie forestière est très importante. On a insisté sur le fait que réduire les questions qu'un membre a à poser au sujet de cette industrie serait ridicule en ce moment.

M. Lundrigan: C'est ce que je viens de dire. C'est qu'il ne faudrait pas nous restreindre à deux questions.

Le président: A l'ordre s'il vous plaît. Je croyais que nous pourrions nous dispenser des observations avant les questions. Oui monsieur Rose?

M. Rose: Étant la première personne qui pose des questions prudentes, je crois que...

Une voix: Sur division.

M. Rose: ...la thèse fondamentale de M. Draeseke est qu'étant donné que 93 p. 100 des terres forestières en Colombie-Britannique appartenaient à la Couronne, il a laissé entendre que tous les gouvernements fédéral et Provinciaux devraient se charger d'une plus large mesure des recherches. Est-ce vrai?

M. Draeseke: Oui.

M. Rose: N'est-il pas vrai que les compagnies font effectivement la coupe des arbres ici et s'occupent de tous les aspects de l'exploitation? Ce qui m'inquiète c'est que ces compagnies estiment que la recherche devrait être faite par le gouvernement. Même si le gouvernement recueille les droits de coupe et autres choses, ce n'est pas lui qui exploite les forêts et prend les profits.

M. Draeseke: Oui, ce sont les gouvernements qui font l'argent. Il n'y a aucun doute là-dessus.

M. Rose: Vous voulez dire que ce ne sont pas les compagnies qui font l'argent?

[Texte]

Mr. Draeseke: Yes, they are making the money, but as prices go up the lion's share goes to the timber owner.

Mr. Rose: The lion's share?

Mr. Draeseke: Yes, that is right.

Mr. Rose: Presumably the lamb's share comes to the companies?

Mr. Draeseke: That is right; that is exactly how it works.

Mr. Rose: That is interesting. On the matter of research it was intimated earlier by Dr. Creighton that foreign-based companies have withdrawn their basic research from this province to the home base, wherever their head office happens to be or the research office happens to be and we lost that research in British Columbia. Do you believe that foreign-based companies should be required by law to plough back a certain share of research into the province in which they operate?

Mr. Draeseke: No, I do not think that forcing things like that is going to achieve results. You should look on the fact that research is carried on outside the country by a company controlling operations here as a two-way street. It is not true to say that research has been withdrawn from British Columbia, rather the benefits of research have been put into British Columbia by international companies. I can give you examples if you like.

Mr. Rose: Sir, I have only a short time and hardly time for your examples. Perhaps you can give some other questioner the examples out of his time. It was intimated that you desired more research in British Columbia and you suggested the government should be responsible for this because certain species in the East were not the same as they were here. It seems to me inconsistent and I am a bit confused that on the one hand you want research here dealing specifically with the indigenous varieties and on the other hand you are not concerned about the fact that the foreign-based companies withdraw their research teams.

Mr. Draeseke: I do not understand this withdraw bit. Who withdrew anything?

Mr. Rose: It was suggested by Mr. Creighton earlier, sir, that there have been examples where basic research once done here was withdrawn and I hope I have not...

Dr. Creighton: No, I did not say it had been withdrawn. I said possibly the American and

[Interprétation]

M. Draeseke: Oui, ils font de l'argent, mais à mesure que les prix augmentent, ce sont les propriétaires des forêts qui prennent la part du lion.

M. Rose: La part du lion, vous dites?

M. Draeseke: Oui, c'est ça.

M. Rose: Voulez-vous dire que la part de l'agneau revient aux compagnies?

M. Draeseke: C'est exact. C'est précisément de cette façon que ça fonctionne.

M. Rose: C'est intéressant. En ce qui concerne la recherche, M. Creighton nous a laissé entendre que les compagnies ne s'occupaient plus des recherches dans cette province. N'en font que chez eux, là où ils ont leur bureau principal ou leurs centres de recherches et nous perdons l'avantage de ces recherches. Croyez-vous que les compagnies étrangères devraient être obligées par la loi de consacrer une certaine part des recherches dans la province où ils travaillent?

M. Draeseke: Non, on ne peut pas les obliger à le faire. Cela ne donnera pas de résultats. Il est faux de dire qu'ils ont retiré la recherche de la Colombie-Britannique; c'est que les avantages tirés de la recherche ont été mis à la disposition de la province par les compagnies étrangères. Je peux vous en donner des exemples si vous voulez.

M. Rose: Le temps me manque, monsieur. Vous pourriez peut-être nous donner quelques exemples quand quelqu'un d'autre aura la parole. On a dit également que vous vouliez qu'il y ait plus de recherche en Colombie-Britannique et vous avez laissé entendre que le gouvernement devrait s'en charger parce que certaines espèces dans l'Est ne ressemblaient pas à celles que nous avons ici. Ça me paraît illogique que, d'une part vous vouliez qu'on entreprenne des travaux de recherches sur les variétés locales et que d'autre part vous ne vous préoccupiez pas du fait que les compagnies étrangères retirent leurs équipes de recherches.

M. Draeseke: Que voulez-vous dire par retirer les équipes de recherche? Personne n'a retiré quoi que ce soit.

M. Rose: C'est M. Creighton qui a dit que les recherches fondamentales qui étaient faites ici autrefois ne s'y font plus, et j'espère que je n'ai pas...

M. Creighton: Non, je n'ai pas dit cela. J'ai dit que les compagnies américaines et étran-

[Text]

foreign-based companies do a good deal of their research in their home base areas, but I did not say necessarily that it had been withdrawn.

Mr. Rose: In other words, is it fair to say then that you would like government research based here, but you are not concerned about where industry-based research is?

Mr. Draeseke: I think we are getting all mixed up between forestry research and product research. What we are talking about being done in British Columbia is basic research in forestry which has to do with the forest as such.

This is owned by the government. It has traditionally been done by governments because it applies to everybody operating in the forest area. What we have said is that we have areas here with their own problems which are different from the forest areas in the East, and there should be a little more balance in relation to the expenditures on this basic forestry research, which is done by governments everywhere. Particularly in Canada where you have provincial ownership largely.

Mr. Rose: I believe that certain governments in certain countries require basic research to be done within the area in which the harvesting is done, and I just was interested in your comments on that. You do not feel it is necessary?

Mr. Draeseke: Yes, we do, this is what we are saying, if you are talking about forestry research.

Mr. Rose: But not forest products research?

Mr. Draeseke: Forest products research can be done anywhere.

Mr. Rose: Thank you.

Mr. Anderson: Forestry research is not practical for many companies. I would say there are perhaps a dozen companies in British Columbia that engage in forestry research because they have the resources in both manpower and in money, but there are literally hundreds of companies in British Columbia that are far too small. They could not possibly engage in research.

Mr. Rose: I was thinking of the larger companies.

Mr. Noble: Mr. Chairman, my question has been partly answered but perhaps the wit-

[Interpretation]

gères font peut-être des recherches chez eux, dans leurs propres pays, mais je n'ai pas dit qu'ils retireraient complètement les travaux de recherches.

M. Rose: Autrement dit, vous voulez que le gouvernement se charge d'entreprendre des travaux de recherche ici, mais ça ne vous intéresse pas de savoir où se fera la recherche effectuée par l'industrie?

M. Draeseke: Je crois que nous sommes en train de confondre la recherche forestière avec la recherche sur les produits. Ce qui se fait en Colombie-Britannique c'est surtout des études fondamentales sur les forêts, les arbres.

Ces études ont toujours été faites par les gouvernements, parce que cela intéresse tous les exploitants forestiers. Nous avons simplement dit qu'il y a des régions ici dont les problèmes diffèrent de ceux de l'Est et qu'il faudrait établir un peu plus d'équilibre par rapport aux dépenses sur la recherche forestière que les gouvernements entreprennent un peu partout, et surtout au Canada où les terrains, dans une grande mesure, appartiennent aux provinces.

M. Rose: Je crois que certains gouvernements dans certains pays exigent que les recherches fondamentales soient faites sur les lieux, là où il y a de l'exploitation. Et vous estimez que ce n'est pas nécessaire?

M. Draeseke: Si, c'est ce que nous disons exactement, si vous parlez de recherche forestière.

M. Rose: Recherches forestières, excluant les produits forestiers.

M. Draeseke: Les recherches sur les produits de la forêt peuvent se faire n'importe où.

M. Rose: Merci.

M. Anderson: La recherche sur les forêts n'est pas pratique pour bon nombre de sociétés. Il y en a à peu près une douzaine en Colombie-Britannique qui font des recherches sur les forêts parce qu'ils ont les ressources voulues tant de main-d'œuvre que monétaires mais il y a des centaines de sociétés en Colombie-Britannique qui sont beaucoup trop petites et qui ne pourraient pas se lancer dans des recherches.

M. Rose: Je parlais des grosses entreprises.

M. Noble: Monsieur le président, on a répondu en partie à ma question, mais peut-

[Texte]

nesses might have something to add to this. We hear accusations made in the House of Commons from time to time that lumber companies are taking advantage of the urgent need for building material by inflating prices beyond justification. Would one of the witnesses offer any defence in the interest of the lumber industry, especially when provincial and federal governments may benefit through increased revenues, stumpage, income tax, and the 11 per cent sales tax?

Mr. Draeseke: As I said earlier, Canada produces and sells perhaps 5 per cent of world consumption. Lumber is a free trade item throughout the world, basically. The price fluctuates according to supply and demand. It is a classical free market. So people do not push the price up or push it down. The market force does it for them. When I say, people, I mean people within Canada.

As far as the effect of the revenue to Canada of increased prices is concerned, consider the following factors: First, we export three-quarters of what we make, so as the price goes up of course the amount of foreign exchange that is earned goes up accordingly. Second, as I explained earlier, as prices rise on government-owned timber, which is the majority of our timber, the stumpage paid to the government—that is, the price paid for the raw material by the logger to the government—goes up; under our B.C. system, in round figures, by 60 per cent of the price increase.

Out of the remaining 40 cents we have the highest rate of income tax in the free world. In British Columbia, specifically in the forest industry, we pay a tax rate of 56 per cent. This compares to 52 per cent in the rest of Canada and in our competition in Washington and Oregon an effective rate of near 30 per cent. So, if you apply our tax rate to the remaining 40 cents, say, out of a dollar, this would be 22.4 cents. You have ended up with 82.4 cents going to the state and 17.6 cents going to the operator.

An hon. Member: A supplementary, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: I do not think we should allow supplementaries now. You will be in turn. Are you through, Mr. Noble.

Mr. Noble: That finishes my questions, Mr. Chairman.

[Interprétation]

être que le témoin pourrait ajouter quelque chose. On porte parfois des accusations à la Chambre que les entreprises forestières augmentent les prix des matériaux de construction outre-mesure. Est-ce qu'un des témoins pourrait prendre la défense des entreprises forestières, surtout lorsque les gouvernements provinciaux et le gouvernement fédéral bénéficient de revenus accrus, de droits de coupe, d'impôts sur le revenu, et de la taxe de vente de 11 p. 100.

M. Draeseke: Comme je l'ai dit, le Canada produit et vend environ 5 p. 100 de la consommation mondiale. Le bois d'œuvre est un produit vendu sur le marché libre. Le prix monte et baisse selon l'offre et la demande. C'est, par tradition, un marché libre. Personne ne pousse vers le haut ou vers le bas, ce sont les pressions du marché qui agissent. Lorsque je parle de gens, je parle des Canadiens.

En ce qui concerne l'effet sur le revenu du Canada par la majoration des prix, il faut songer tout d'abord que nous exportons les trois quarts de ce que nous produisons, de sorte qu'à mesure que les prix augmentent, les devises étrangères obtenues en échange augmentent en conséquence. Deuxièmement, comme je l'ai dit, à mesure que le prix du bois sur pied qui appartient à la Couronne augmente soit la majeure partie du bois sur pied, les droits de coupe versés à la Couronne et le prix que l'entreprise forestière verse à l'État pour la matière première, augmentent également. D'après le système de la Colombie-Britannique, en chiffres ronds, cela représente 60 p. 100 de l'augmentation des prix.

Et, sur les 40 cents qui restent nous avons le taux le plus élevé d'impôt sur le revenu du monde libre. En Colombie-Britannique, et dans l'industrie forestière, le taux des impôts est de 56 p. 100, à comparer à 52 p. 100 pour le reste du Canada et à 30 p. 100 pour nos concurrents de Washington et de l'Oregon. Alors, si on applique notre taux d'imposition aux 40 cents qui nous restent sur un dollar, cela fait 22.4 cents. C'est donc 82.4 cents qui vont à l'État et 17.6 qui revient à l'entreprise forestière.

Une voix: Une question supplémentaire.

Le président: Je ne pense pas que nous puissions le faire en ce moment. Vous avez terminé, monsieur Noble?

M. Noble: Oui, monsieur le président.

[Text]

[Interpretation]

The Chairman: I will recognize Mr. St. Pierre.

Le président: Monsieur St-Pierre.

Mr. St. Pierre: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My reason for entering the second round is the figures which were brought out in earlier questioning which seem extraordinary to me. I think the round figures are \$3 million for federal research, \$3 million to \$5 million for private industry research, and \$350,000 for provincial research that we are offering. 93 per cent of our land in British Columbia is owned by the Crown in the right of the province. The province is the prime benefactor both by its added income tax and by the basic stumpage rates which it charges. I would like very much to hear some comments from these witnesses on these figures.

Mr. Anderson: One comment I would like to make is that the provincial expenditure of \$390,000 is for forestry research, not forest products research. If you take the corresponding federal figure, it is about \$2.1 million for forestry research. So it is about five to one. When you add in forest products research and so on you rather complicate matters.

Mr. St. Pierre: The provincial treasury is by far the main benefactor from the B.C. forest industry, is it not?

Mr. Draeseke: Yes.

Mr. St. Pierre: Beneficiary I should say. Yet federal spending on research exceeds that of the province by five to one. Have you complained of this to the provincial government?

Mr. Anderson: We certainly have. We submitted a brief to the provincial government just six weeks ago to the Select Standing Committee on Forestry and Fisheries in Victoria.

Mr. St. Pierre: What is your opinion of the situation?

Mr. Anderson: My personal opinion is I would like to see the provincial government spend more money on forestry research, particularly on the aspects of research to do with reforestation techniques, with improving the growth that we get, and in stand management. I would like to see other aspects of research done by the federal people such as disease and fire protection and so on.

M. St-Pierre: Merci, monsieur le président. Si je pose cette question au deuxième tour, c'est que le chiffre qu'on nous a donné me semble extraordinairement élevé. Je crois que les chiffres ronds qu'on nous a donnés sont de 3 millions de dollars pour la recherche fédérale, de 3 à 5 millions pour les recherches faites par l'industrie privée et 350,000 dollars pour les recherches du gouvernement provincial. 93 p. 100 des terres en Colombie-Britannique appartiennent à la Couronne au nom de la province, de sorte qu'elle est le principal bénéficiaire de tous les impôts plus élevés sur le revenu et les droits de coupe qu'elle applique. J'aimerais bien que les témoins nous fassent quelques commentaires au sujet de ces chiffres.

M. Anderson: Je veux dire, entre autres choses, que les dépenses de \$390,000 du gouvernement provincial sont destinées aux recherches sur les sylvicultures et non pas sur les produits forestiers. Si on prend le chiffre correspondant du gouvernement fédéral, il est de 2.1 millions de dollars, de sorte que le rapport est de cinq contre un. Lorsqu'on ajoute les recherches sur les produits forestiers on complique les choses.

M. St-Pierre: Le trésor provincial bénéficie le plus de l'exploitation forestière de la Colombie-Britannique, n'est-ce pas?

M. Draeseke: Oui.

M. St-Pierre: Toutefois, les dépenses du gouvernement fédéral pour les recherches dépassent celles de la province dans un rapport de cinq à un. Est-ce que vous vous en êtes plaint auprès du gouvernement provincial?

M. Anderson: Mais oui, certainement. Nous avons soumis un mémoire au gouvernement provincial il y a six semaines, au Comité permanent des pêches et forêts à Victoria.

M. St-Pierre: Qu'est-ce que vous pensez de la situation?

M. Anderson: J'aimerais bien que le gouvernement provincial dépense davantage pour les recherches sur les forêts, surtout quand il s'agit des méthodes de reboisement, d'améliorer la croissance des arbres et de la gestion forestière. Je voudrais que le gouvernement fédéral s'occupe d'autres aspects de la recherche qui portent sur les maladies et la protection contre les incendies et ainsi de suite.

[Texte]

However, the provincial government in fairness to them spends more on the management of the forests of British Columbia than the federal government does in the whole of Canada. I think the provincial budget this year is something like \$29 million to be spent by the forest service.

Mr. St. Pierre: This is on management?

Mr. Anderson: This is on management, yes.

Mr. St. Pierre: Which is a provincial responsibility. It would have to be done by the province. It could not be done by the federal government.

Mr. Anderson: That is correct.

Mr. St. Pierre: That completes my questioning, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Mr. Beaudoin.

M. Beaudoin: Vous avez dit tout à l'heure que le gouvernement provincial demande aux compagnies un certain montant pour un droit de coupe qui, à mon sens, est assez minime, étant donné que le bois est de grande qualité. Ces compagnies ne seraient-elles pas obligées par le gouvernement de reboiser les limites qu'elles exploitent, à leur frais?

Mr. Anderson: I am afraid you will have to ask that again.

Mr. Dreaseke: We had a hard time with the translation on that.

M. Beaudoin: Merci. Vous avez dit tout à l'heure que le gouvernement provincial exige un certain montant pour un droit de coupe, qui, à mon sens est très minime, étant donné la qualité du bois. Ce gouvernement vous oblige-il aussi à reboiser les limites que vous exploitez, à vos frais?

Mr. Anderson: Yes, we do plant the areas that we cut where it is necessary. We rely on natural reproduction where possible. Otherwise we plant. The provincial government supplies the planting stock and then we do the planting and bear the labour costs, and so on. This is done by the companies that have tree farm licences. In the public-sustained yield units where, for the most part, there are smaller operators working, the provincial government does the planting.

M. Beaudoin: Combien, en moyenne, estimez-vous que ce reboisement vous coûte à l'acre?

Mr. Anderson: For the cost per acre I would say a good round figure is \$30.

[Interprétation]

Toutefois, en toute justice, le gouvernement provincial dépense plus pour la gestion des forêts de la Colombie-Britannique que le gouvernement fédéral ne le fait pour le reste du pays. Je crois que le budget provincial pour les services forestiers est de 29 millions de dollars.

M. St-Pierre: Pour la gestion?

M. Anderson: Pour la gestion, oui.

M. St-Pierre: Qui relève du gouvernement provincial. Le gouvernement fédéral ne pourrait pas s'en occuper.

M. Anderson: C'est juste.

M. St-Pierre: C'est tout ce que j'ai à demander, monsieur le président.

Le président: Monsieur Beaudoin.

Mr. Beaudoin: You said a moment ago that the provincial government charges the companies a certain amount for the right to cut timber which, in my opinion, is very small, owing to the fact that it is high quality wood. Would these companies not be obliged by the government to reforest at their own cost the areas where they cut timber?

M. Anderson: Il faudrait que vous répétiez votre question.

M. Dreaseke: Malheureusement, nous avons eu de la difficulté avec l'interprétation.

Mr. Beaudoin: Thank you. You said a moment ago that the provincial government charges a certain amount for the right to cut timber which, in my opinion, is very small, because of the quality of the wood. Does that government also oblige you to reforest the area that you cut, at your own expenses?

M. Anderson: Oui, nous reboisons les concessions où nous faisons de l'abattage, si c'est nécessaire. Nous comptons sur la reproduction naturelle quand c'est possible. Autrement, nous reboisons. Le gouvernement provincial nous donne les arbustes que nous nous chargeons de faire planter à nos frais. Ce travail est fait par les entreprises qui ont des permis de pépinière. Dans les concessions publiques à coupe continue qui sont exploitées par de petites entreprises en général, c'est le gouvernement provincial qui s'en charge.

Mr. Beaudoin: How much, on an average, do you think this reforestation costs you, per acre?

M. Anderson: Le coût à l'acre est d'environ \$30, en chiffres ronds.

[Text]

Mr. Beaudoin: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Comeau: I just have one supplementary to Mr. Noble's question, Mr. Chairman. It might have been answered while I was on the telephone. Would you suggest that the 11 per cent sales tax be eliminated?

Mr. Anderson: On pollution control equipment?

Mr. Comeau: No, on building materials.

Mr. Anderson: Yes. I would suggest that any time.

Mr. Comeau: Did you recommend this to the Task Force on Housing? Did you make recommendations to the Task Force on Housing?

Mr. Draeseke: I have only been with the Council for six months. We have not made any since I have been there. However, we did recommend it before that.

Mr. Comeau: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Lundrigan: I have just one supplementary to Mr. Noble's question as well. Can you give us an estimate of the total moneys or total revenue generated by the province as a result of stumpage fees? I am not thinking of all of the indirect revenue, but the very direct revenue as a result of this. There happens to be one other province in Canada where there is absolutely no revenue generated by this particular cost.

Mr. Draeseke: My recollection of the figure is an estimated \$57 million in 1968.

Mr. Lundrigan: \$57 million?

Mr. Draeseke: I think \$57 million, direct stumpage revenue in 1968.

Mr. Lundrigan: How is this calculated, just as a matter of interest? Is it per tree? How is it regulated—per acre of land?

Mr. Draeseke: It is per thousand board feet of lumber cut. The operator is allowed a certain percentage per profit and risk and the residual value, basically, goes to the timber owner—the Crown. There are certain limitations on this figure. I mentioned the 60 per cent. As prices go up the Crown's share is limited to 60 per cent of the increase in price of the product. In other words, the price is set when you make the contract with the government to cut the trees, but it has a sliding scale, so that if the price of your product goes up or down you stumpage fol-

[Interpretation]

M. Beaudoin: Merci, monsieur le président.

M. Comeau: J'ai une question supplémentaire. On y a peut-être répondu pendant que j'étais au téléphone. Croyez-vous qu'il faudrait enlever la taxe de vente de 11 p. 100?

M. Anderson: Sur l'équipement de contrôle de la pollution?

M. Comeau: Non, sur les matériaux de construction.

M. Anderson: Oui, je serais toujours en faveur d'un tel geste.

M. Comeau: Est-ce que vous l'avez proposé à l'équipe spéciale d'étude sur le logement? Est-ce que vous avez fait des recommandations?

M. Draeseke: Non, je ne fais partie du Conseil que depuis six mois. On n'a pas fait de recommandations depuis que j'y suis. Toutefois nous l'avions recommandé avant.

M. Comeau: Merci, monsieur le président.

M. Lundrigan: Une question supplémentaire à la question de M. Noble. Pouvez-vous nous donner une idée du revenu global de la province qui provient des droits de coupe? Je ne pense pas à tous les revenus indirects, mais aux revenus directs. Il y a une province où il n'y a aucun revenu de ce genre.

M. Draeseke: Si je me souviens bien ce chiffre était de 57 millions de dollars, je crois, en 1968.

M. Lundrigan: 57 millions de dollars.

M. Draeseke: 57 millions de dollars en droits directs de coupe en 1968.

M. Lundrigan: Et comment est-ce qu'on a calculé cela, simplement à titre de renseignement? Par arbre ou par acre?

M. Draeseke: Non, c'est par mille pieds planche de bois coupé. L'exploitant a droit à un certain pourcentage pour les bénéfices et les risques, et la valeur résiduelle va au propriétaire, à la Couronne. Ce chiffre présente certaines restrictions. J'ai parlé du 60 p. 100. A mesure que les prix augmentent la portion de la Couronne est limitée à 60 p. 100 de la majoration du prix du produit, autrement dit, le prix est établi quand le contrat est passé avec le gouvernement pour la coupe, mais il y a une base mobile, de sorte que si le prix du produit augmente ou baisse, vos coupes main-

[Texte]

lows on a certain relationship. The technicalities are very complicated, but that roughly is how it works.

Mr. Lundrigan: All right. Have you ever tried to negotiate, or would you think you should try, or is it desirable that private companies own large tracts of land in a province such as British Columbia?

Mr. Draeseke: This is not a subject of debate any more. It was debated 40 years ago and the policy was taken by the provincial government to retain ownership and give cutting rights to the operators.

Mr. Lundrigan: Are you fairly satisfied with this?

Mr. Draeseke: We do not know anything else in this province.

Mr. Turner (London-East): Mr. Chairman, Mr. Anderson, your company is 100 per cent Canadian owned. Is this correct?

Mr. Draeseke: Who are you addressing your question to?

Mr. Turner (London-East): Mr. Anderson.

Mr. Anderson: No.

Mr. Turner (London-East): What percentage is Canadian owned?

Mr. Anderson: I do not think any, other than the fact that Canadians probably own shares in the company.

Mr. Turner (London-East): Did your company export any logs to Japan in 1967?

Mr. Anderson: No.

Mr. Turner (London-East): Did your company export any raw products to Japan?

Mr. Anderson: No.

Mr. Turner (London-East): What percentage of log harvesting does your company do in B.C. compared with the American companies?

Mr. Anderson: Do you mean compared with our American counterpart? Somewhat less than they do in the United States. We are a little bit smaller.

Mr. Turner (London-East): Is the reason your company is not interested in Balloon Transport system because you have all the

[Interprétation]

tiennent un certain rapport. Les modalités sont assez compliquées, mais c'est grosso modo ainsi que le système fonctionne.

M. Lundrigan: D'accord. Est-ce que vous avez essayé de négocier ou est-ce que vous croyez qu'il est souhaitable que les entreprises privées soient propriétaires de vastes terres dans une province comme la Colombie-Britannique?

M. Draeseke: Ce n'est plus une question dont on puisse discuter maintenant. Elle l'a été il y a 40 ans, et le gouvernement provincial a décidé de garder la propriété de ces terrains et de concéder des droits de coupe aux entreprises.

M. Lundrigan: Et vous êtes satisfait?

M. Draeseke: Nous ne connaissons pas d'autres systèmes dans cette province.

M. Turner (London-Est): Monsieur le président, M. Anderson, votre entreprise est une société entière canadienne, n'est-ce pas?

M. Draeseke: A qui posez-vous votre question?

M. Turner (London-Est): A M. Anderson.

M. Anderson: Non.

M. Turner (London-Est): Et quel pourcentage est détenu par des Canadiens?

M. Anderson: Aucun pourcentage, à moins qu'il y ait des actionnaires canadiens.

M. Turner (London-Est): Maintenant, est-ce que votre société a exporté du bois au Japon, en 1967?

M. Anderson: Non.

M. Turner (London-Est): Est-ce que votre société a exporté des matières premières au Japon?

M. Anderson: Non.

M. Turner (London-Est): Quel pourcentage d'abattage votre société fait-elle en Colombie-Britannique, comparé aux sociétés américaines?

M. Anderson: Parlez-vous de nos homologues américains? Un petit peu moins qu'ils ne le font aux États-Unis. Notre société n'est pas aussi importante.

M. Turner (London-Est): Si votre société ne s'intéresse pas au système de transport par ballon fixe, est-ce que ce serait parce que

[Text]

choice timber sites?

Mr. Anderson: No.

Mr. Cyr: I would like to ask a question on the reforestation. You said to Mr. Beaudoin that it cost the company about \$30 an acre. Do you know the cost when the work is done by the provincial government?

Mr. Anderson: No, I cannot tell you what it costs the provincial government, but I imagine it would be very much the same. They employ the same labour that we have to employ and work in the same areas and under the same conditions.

Mr. Cyr: Thank you.

The Chairman: Are there any more questions? Mr. Draeseke and your colleagues, I wish to thank you very much for a very good brief and a very instructive session here. It is too bad that we do not have more time to spend with you, due to the importance of your industry, but I know that the Committee is going away enriched with more knowledge concerning the industry. We wish to thank you very much for your time.

Mr. Draeseke: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Our next order of business: the Society of Pollution and Environmental Control. I will ask Mr. John Hayward and his associates to come forward. I will ask Mr. Hayward to introduce his associates and to give a summary of the brief he is presenting.

Mr. John L. Hayward (Vice-President, Society for Pollution and Environmental Control): Mr. Chairman, we are here representing the Society for Pollution and Environmental Control. It is a little difficult because it sounds sometimes as if we are for pollution the way the name comes out, but we are not really as you will see. My confreres here are Mrs. Mallard, a director in S.P.E.C., and Mr. Barnie Hagell who is the Secretary of S.P.E.C.

The brief is a fairly synoptic type of brief inasmuch as we had so little time to do it, so in the main I will be reading from it. If you find this too much of a dirge, just tell me and I will try to summarize it.

First let me say it is with pleasure that we welcome you and your Committee to the West Coast. We find this a happy occasion and we

[Interpretation]

vous avez le choix de toutes les meilleures concessions de coupe?

Mr. Anderson: Non.

M. Cyr: J'aimerais poser une question au sujet du reboisement. Vous avez dit à M. Beaudoin, il y a quelques instants, qu'il en coûte environ \$30 l'acre à la société. Est-ce que vous connaissez quel en est le coût quand c'est le gouvernement provincial qui fait le travail?

M. Anderson: Je ne peux vraiment pas vous le dire, mais je pense que ce serait à peu près la même chose. Ils emploient la même main-d'œuvre que nous et ils travaillent dans les mêmes endroits et les mêmes conditions.

M. Cyr: Merci.

Le président: D'autres questions. Monsieur Draeseke, je tiens à vous remercier et vos collègues de votre excellent mémoire. Ce fut une réunion très intéressante. C'est dommage que nous n'ayons pas plus de temps à passer avec vous, vu l'importance de votre industrie, mais je sais que le Comité aura recueilli beaucoup de données intéressantes au sujet de votre industrie. Nous vous remercions beaucoup.

M. Draeseke: Merci beaucoup, monsieur le président.

Le président: Notre prochain mémoire est de la Société pour la suppression de la pollution et l'assainissement du milieu. J'invite les témoins à s'approcher. Je vais demander à M. John Hayward de nous présenter ceux qui l'accompagnent et de nous donner un résumé de leur mémoire.

M. John L. Hayward (vice-président, Société pour la suppression de la pollution et l'assainissement du milieu): Monsieur le président, je représente la Société pour la suppression de la pollution et l'assainissement du milieu. C'est un peu difficile car d'après notre nom, il semble parfois que nous sommes en faveur de la pollution, mais je vous assure que ce n'est pas le cas, comme vous pouvez le voir. Je vous présente M^{me} Mallard, une des directrices de la S.P.E.C. et M. Barnie Hagel, secrétaire de la S.P.E.C.

Le mémoire est très synoptique, nous avons eu très peu de temps pour le préparer, par conséquent, je vais en lire des extraits. Si vous trouvez que c'est trop fastidieux, je vais essayer d'en faire un résumé.

Il nous est agréable de vous souhaiter la bienvenue, à vous et à votre comité, à l'occasion de votre tournée dans l'Ouest. Nous nous

[Texte]

trust that it will be repeated more frequently in the future so that a new feeling of understanding, participation and responsibility may evolve for the benefit of all Canadians.

The executive and members of the Society for Pollution and Environmental Control (S.P.E.C.) wish to apologize to our French speaking fellow Canadians for not presenting to them a French translation of the brief. We are, however, a young organization with a growing membership, but possessing only limited funds, and since we lack members within our ranks who would be capable of translation, may we take this opportunity to point out to you that a translation service provided by the federal government would be of benefit to many groups who are confronted with similar problems. We trust you take cognizance of that.

The work of this organization is done on a voluntary basis. With a rapidly growing membership the Society for Pollution and Environmental Control includes engineers, ecologists, medical doctors, lawyers, psychologists—people of various callings who have dedicated themselves to alerting the public and the various levels of government in Canada to the dangers of pollution and to the need for control of our environment.

Our Society is presently engaged in a campaign to clean up the waters in front of the greater Vancouver area. The pollution in the water of the Port Moody section of Burrard Inlet is so severe that many forms of sea life such as shrimps and crabs are not able to survive because the oxygen level in the area is minimal due to effluents pouring into the inlet.

May I add the fact that due to the type of debris you also cover the floor of the ocean with nearly impregnable layer of one form or other of effluent sedimentation.

Mr. Chairman, knowledge of this public hearing did not come to our attention early enough to allow us sufficient time to do adequate research. Our professional people, attached to the universities, are engaged in preparation and giving of final examinations. We therefore ask the Committee's indulgence and seek their help in finding answers to the problem associated with a burning society which in its unilateral, malicious, ruthless and destructive approach our ecology is wreaking a disaster.

S.P.E.C. at this point in the brief would like congratulate The Royal Bank of Canada for monthly letter of February 1969, captioned "Man and the Balance of Nature". If this

[Interprétation]

réjouissons d'une telle initiative, espérant qu'elle se reproduira fréquemment à l'avenir, afin qu'il se crée un climat d'entendement, de participation et de responsabilité au profit de tous les Canadiens.

Le conseil et les membres de la Société pour la suppression de la pollution et l'assainissement du milieu s'excusent auprès des francophones du Canada de ne pouvoir remettre une version française du présent mémoire. La Société est d'origine récente, quoique son effectif s'accroisse sans cesse, mais elle dispose de peu de fonds et ne compte, parmi ses membres, aucun traducteur digne du nom. A ce propos, permettez-nous de vous signaler que le bureau fédéral de traduction pourrait rendre de grands services aux organismes comme le nôtre qui éprouvent des difficultés semblables. Nous espérons que vous en prendrez note.

La Société se compose entièrement de membres bénévoles, dont le nombre augmente rapidement. Elle réunit des gens de diverses disciplines: ingénieurs, écologistes, médecins, avocats et psychologues qui se sont donné pour tâche de mettre en évidence, aux yeux du grand public et des pouvoirs administratifs, les dangers de la pollution et la nécessité d'assainir notre milieu.

Soulignons que la Société vient de lancer une campagne publicitaire pour l'assainissement du littoral dans la région de Vancouver. Les eaux de l'inlet Burrard, à l'emplacement de Port Moody, sont tellement polluées que bien des organismes marins, tels les crevettes et les crabes, ne peuvent y survivre en raison de la teneur minimale en oxygène de ces eaux contaminées par les déchets déversés dans l'inlet.

Permettez-moi d'ajouter qu'à cause de la nature des déchets, on couvre aussi le lit de l'océan d'une couche presque impénétrable de sédiments d'une forme ou d'une autre.

Nous avons appris votre venue trop tard, monsieur le président, pour être en mesure de faire des recherches poussées, d'autant plus qu'à cette époque des examens de fin d'année, beaucoup de nos membres, étant universitaires, sont retenus par leurs occupations. Nous prions donc le comité de faire preuve d'indulgence à notre égard et de nous aider à résoudre le problème inhérent à une société bourgeonnante qui, par son attitude irresponsable, avide, irréflective et destructive, est en voie d'annihiler notre milieu.

A ce propos, nous tenons à féliciter la Banque Royale du Canada, dont le bulletin mensuel de février 1969 porte sur «L'homme et l'équilibre de la nature». Si cet article n'a

[Text]

monthly letter has not been read into the record of the Committee, S.P.E.C. requests your permission to proceed with some of the outstanding and pertinent points. No serious group of resource administrators could possibly implement policies without first considering the implications of their policies as stressed in the article "Man in the Balance of Nature" See Appendix 1, underlined sections (a) to (i).

Why are people so disturbed about pollution of air and water? It is not simply because they have become more refined and aesthetic, but because they begin to realize that we have reached a critical point in human habitation of the earth.

There was no split of opinion at the UNESCO headquarters in Paris last year when more than two hundred experts from fifty countries met in conference. Within twenty years, they decided, life on our planet will be showing the first signs of succumbing to pollution: the atmosphere will become unbreathable for men and animals; life will cease in rivers and lakes; plants will wither from poisoning.

We already have these examples before us and under discussion.

We are, then, an integral part of our environment. "Nature" embraces all existing things—fields, oceans, mountains, forests, deserts, the wild creatures...and human beings. We are part of it, and we must live in concert with it.

May I say that at this time man is one of the few things that does not live in concert with nature. Man is not symbiotic. He is not mutually parasitical. He is a parasite on this earth and he had better learn not to be so parasitical that he eliminates himself from it. Moving along to (d), Mr. Chairman.

Why should anti-pollution regulations raise objections? Do they restrict our freedom, that word so cherished in democracies? So do traffic laws and signals, which limit the freedom of action of the driver of the automobile. None the less, intelligent drivers gladly obey the regulations, even when there is no policeman at the corner...

I sometimes doubt the veracity of that statement.

[Interpretation]

jamais figuré aux comptes rendus du Comité, la Société aimerait, avec votre permission, en consigner les passages les plus importants et les plus pertinents. Le point que fait ressortir l'article susmentionné, c'est que toute administration sérieuse ne saurait appliquer certaines lignes de conduite sans d'abord envisager les conséquences de telles mesures pour nos ressources (*Voir Appendice i, passage a-i souligné*).

Pourquoi le public est-il si préoccupé par la question de la pollution de l'air et de l'eau? Ce n'est pas simplement parce que les esprits sont devenus plus raffinés ou plus esthètes, mais parce que les hommes commencent à s'apercevoir qu'ils ont atteint un point critique dans l'habitation de la planète par leur espèce.

Mais il n'y eut aucune divergence d'opinions, l'année dernière, à la Conférence de l'Unesco, à Paris, qui réunissait plus de deux cent spécialistes venus de cinquante pays différents. Tous les délégués sans exception se rallièrent à la conclusion qu'avant vingt ans, la vie sur notre planète manifesterait les premiers signes d'extermination par la pollution: l'atmosphère deviendrait irrespirable pour l'homme et les animaux; la vie s'éteindrait dans les cours d'eau et les lacs; les plantes sécheraient sous l'effet de l'empoisonnement.

Nous en avons déjà des exemples sous nos yeux

Nous faisons partie intégrante de notre milieu de vie. La «Nature» embrasse tout ce qui existe; plaines, montagnes, océans, forêts, déserts, bêtes sauvages—et êtres humains. Comme nous sommes l'un des ses rouages, nous devons vivre en accord avec elle.

Je dois ajouter que l'homme est l'un des quelques êtres qui ne vit pas en accord avec la nature. L'homme n'est pas associé en symbiote. L'homme n'est pas un parasite pour l'homme. Il est un parasite de la planète et il ferait bien d'apprendre à ne pas l'être au point où il s'en éliminera. Je passe à la section (d), monsieur le président.

La découverte des lois de la nature n'a pas pour conséquence de nous en rendre esclave. Au contraire, une fois que nous les connaissons, nous pouvons apprendre à coopérer à leur action et, par notre coopération, augmenter notre liberté dans les limites qu'elles nous imposent. Prenons le feu, par exemple; nous avons appris dès le temps les plus reculés que le feu brûle lorsqu'on y touche, non pas par punition, mais parce que telle est la

[Texte]

...because they know that in the absence of such organization of traffic their freedom to move in a chosen direction would be enormously more impeded by traffic jams and accidents.

Moving on to (e), Mr. Chairman.

Water, the most important natural resource, can be the medium for the transmission of germs and toxic substances. The World Health Organization reports that about five million children die every year from intestinal diseases caused by water.

In the Vancouver area—there should have been an appendage here—I had the figures for infectious hepatitis for the last 10 years. They were up in 1957, they waned, and they are now back up in 1968 and are going higher.

Mrs. D. R. Mallard (Society for Pollution and Environmental Control): Excuse me, Mr. Hayward. In 1968 there were 501 cases reported.

Mr. Hayward: Moving along now to (f).

Our lakes are dying. The United States public health service has warned shippers in Lake Erie that water within five miles of the shoreline should not be used for drinking or cooking. This stretch of nearshore water is so polluted that even boiling or chlorination will not remove the contamination. Farther out, pollution has stimulated the growth of vegetation, using up oxygen, so that a large expanse of dead water has developed.

In 1965, Dr. G. B. Langford, F.R.S.C., Director of the Great Lakes Institute, University of Toronto, concluded a report *The Great Lakes and Their Problems* in this way: "Governments in the United States are facing up to the situation much more realistically than are those in Canada. The insignificant support of research in the Great Lakes by the governments of Canada stands in sharp contrast to what our neighbours are doing. An unbiased observer would wonder if we actually share these lakes, for we do not share the responsibility of saving them from the pending disaster."

at a Natural Resources Conference Dr. Welch, who was head of the American delegation to the International Joint Commission, made the points which were valid then and they are valid now. In 1918 they stated

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[Interprétation]

nature du feu. Et c'est ainsi que nous en sommes venus à utiliser le feu pour répondre à nos besoins compte tenu de ses lois.

Je passe la section (e), monsieur le président.

L'eau, la plus importante des ressources naturelles, peut servir de véhicule aux microbes et aux substances toxiques. L'Organisation mondiale de la santé nous apprend qu'environ cinq millions d'enfants succombent chaque année à des maladies intestinales transmises par l'eau.

On pourrait parler ici de la région de Vancouver—j'avais les statistiques des cas d'hépatite infectieuse au cours des 10 dernières années. Les chiffres étaient élevés en 1957; ils ont baissé par la suite; en 1968, ils ont remonté et ils continuent d'augmenter.

Mme D. R. Mallard (Société pour la suppression de la pollution et l'assainissement du milieu): Cinq cent un cas ont été rapportés en 1968.

M. Hayward: Je passe à la section (f).

Nos lacs sont à l'agonie. Le service d'hygiène publique des États-Unis a avisé les navires de charge du lac Érié que l'eau puisée à moins de cinq milles du rivage était impropre à la consommation et à la cuisson. L'eau de cette zone est si polluée qu'il est impossible de l'assainir en la faisant bouillir ou en la javellisant. Plus loin, la pollution a activé la croissance de la végétation, ce qui a absorbé tout l'oxygène et provoqué la formation d'une vaste étendue d'eau morte.

En 1965, le docteur G. B. Langford, F.R.S.C., directeur de l'institut des Grands lacs de l'Université de Toronto, concluait, dans son rapport intitulé *The Great Lakes and Their Problems*: «Les gouvernements des États-Unis font face à la situation de façon beaucoup plus réaliste que les gouvernements canadiens. L'appui minime des recherches dans les Grands lacs contribué par le gouvernement du Canada présente un contraste frappant avec ce que font nos voisins du sud. Un observateur impartial pourrait se demander si nous partageons ces lacs, car nous ne partageons pas la responsabilité de les récupérer du désastre qui les menace.»

A une conférence des ressources naturelles, le Dr Welch, qui était à la tête de la délégation américaine, à la Commission mixte internationale, a fait valoir les points qui étaient valables alors et qui le sont toujours. En 1918,

[Text]

unequivocally that the lakes were in a very dangerous position. Since that time nothing was done until 1948 when another study took place. One lake is now dead and the others are at the point of dying. If Lake Michigan should become polluted—as you know, it takes three changes of water to make said lake or any lake become sufficiently oxygenated to support life again, which would mean in the case of Lake Michigan, 600 years. It takes 200 years for a change of water. Lake Superior, 300 years for each change, which is 900 years. It does not pay to ignore the facts of life.

Mr. Whelan: How long would it take to change the water in Lake Erie?

Mr. Hayward: It was estimated at 3 years, sir. This would take 9 years to change the water in Lake Erie. The last point here.

He spread insecticides without examining into whether they would be fatal to birds and beneficial insects and might kill people. He poured millions of pounds of detergents into rivers before learning that they polluted the water. He allowed lakes to die of oxygen starvation. He contributed to the deadliness of smog by floating noxious substances into the air.

I would like to say that we congratulate the Royal Bank of Canada on an excellent paper.

I will now go back to the brief, Mr. Chairman, and finishing with the statement by the Royal Bank of Canada.

What is the paramount thing? To come to nature with clean hands unsoiled by spoilage, destruction and waste. This involves a great deal of governmental wisdom, a lot of scientific research, and a lot of engineering ingenuity. Behind all these must be the pressure of public demand.

That is why we are here, sir.

With reference to the above quotation, let our Society assure you that on no other subject can you achieve such unanimity of opinion with the public as when discussing the immediate needs to prevent future pollution and environmental destruction of our land, water and air. Our nation can no longer accept the precept of unilateral development or exploitation of a resource, regardless of whether that exploitation is being perpetrated by private industry or by the public sector.

[Interpretation]

on avait déclaré sans équivoque que la situation des lacs était très dangereuse. Depuis ce moment, rien n'a été fait jusqu'en 1948 alors qu'une autre étude a été faite. L'un des lacs est maintenant fini et d'autres sont à la veille de le devenir. Si le Michigan devient pollué, comme il faut trois changements complets d'eau pour qu'un lac pollué devienne suffisamment oxygéné pour de nouveau sustenter la vie, ce qui voudrait dire 600 ans dans le cas du Michigan, car il faut deux siècles avant un changement complet d'eau. Pour le lac Supérieur, il faut trois cents ans par changement et donc 900 ans en tout. Voilà ce qu'on récolte lorsqu'on s'entête à ne pas voir les faits.

M. Whelan: Combien de temps faudrait-il pour changer l'eau dans le lac Érié?

M. Hayward: Trois années. Il faudrait neuf années pour changer complètement l'eau dans le lac Érié. Le dernier point ici,

L'homme a répandu des insecticides sans se demander s'ils ne seraient pas mortels pour les oiseaux et les insectes utiles et même pour les humains. Il a déversé des millions de livres de détergents dans les cours d'eau avant de s'apercevoir qu'il pollue les eaux. Il a laissé des lacs mourir par manque d'oxygène. Il a contribué à accroître les effets meurtriers du smog en faisant flotter des substances nuisibles dans l'atmosphère.

Je remercie la Banque Royale du Canada pour cet excellent bulletin.

Je reviens maintenant au mémoire, monsieur le président et j'ai terminé la déclaration de la Banque Royale du Canada.

«Ce qui prime tout, c'est de se présenter devant Dame Nature les mains propres, non souillées par le gaspillage, la destruction ou l'incurie. Mais la sagesse des gouvernements, si grande soit-elle, alliée à la recherche scientifique et à l'ingéniosité technique, ne suffit pas; il lui faut, en outre, la pression exercée par l'opinion publique.»

C'est la raison pour laquelle nous sommes ici.

A cet égard, permettez-nous de vous assurer que jamais ne réussit-on autant à faire l'unanimité parmi un groupe de personnes que lors de discussions portant sur le besoin immédiat d'éliminer les causes de la pollution du sol, de l'eau et de l'air, ainsi que d'éviter la destruction de notre milieu. Le Canada ne peut plus tolérer qu'une ressource fasse l'objet d'une mise en valeur ou d'une exploitation unilatérale, que la responsabilité en soit attribuable à l'industrie privée ou au secteur

[Texte]

In other words, there is no public right to do public damage and no private right to do public damage.

With regard to the authority exercised by the federal government to control pollution, we submit the following questions:

1. What is the formal authority and jurisdiction of your Department?

2. Has the federal Government through departments such as yours the power to promulgate laws to protect one province from unilateral development of a resource by another Province?

An example is the Peace River Dam, the cutting off of the flow of water into the Peace River. I read *Hansard* and I read what happened to Lake Athabaska and the deltas of the Peace River. It intrigues me that conditions such as this can take place without anyone doing anything, including Alberta. Just because they are Social Credit, that should not stop them from protecting their own people. The federal government may be Liberal, but it is the government of Canada, and as such it should participate and protect the welfare of one segment against the other. That is our view as a Society.

3. Are there consultations and correlation of information between the Departments of Fisheries and Forestry and the science disciplines? For example, if logging is to be permitted by the Forestry Department in a specific area, are the fisheries and water resource people consulted? Are plans drawn to protect the streams and rivers and lakes from indiscriminate use of bull-dozers ploughing up creek and river bottoms for gravel for road beds, the bulldozing of sidehills into streams, the debris of forests pushed into water courses, and the pollution of lakes and rivers by log booms and floating debris? Is a hydrological study done to insure adequate forest cover to maintain the watersheds' ability to retain moisture and prevent soil erosion? What action is taken to protect fish and wildlife in areas against the pressures of people and industry? Relating to the above questions, is anything being done by the Federal Government to prevent complete destruction of the ecology by the unilateral development of industry?

I would like to speak to that Mr. Chairman, just to give our feeling. We had log booms

[Interprétation]

public. Autrement dit, il n'y a pas de droits publics ni de droits privés à causer des dégâts publics.

Quant aux pouvoirs exercés par le gouvernement fédéral en matière de la pollution, nous vous posons les questions suivantes:

1. Quelles sont les fonctions et la compétence officielles de votre Ministère?

2. Le gouvernement fédéral peut-il, par l'entremise d'un ministère tel que le vôtre, adopter des mesures législatives visant à protéger une province contre l'exploitation unilatérale d'une ressource par une autre province?

C'est le cas, en ce moment, du barrage de la rivière la Paix qui coupe l'écoulement de l'eau dans la rivière. Je lis le *Hansard* et j'ai lu ce qui est arrivé au Lac Athabaska et au delta de la rivière la Paix. Je suis surpris qu'une situation de ce genre puisse se produire sans que personne fasse quelque chose. Y compris l'Alberta; simplement parce que c'est un gouvernement créditiste, ce n'est pas une raison pour ne pas protéger leur population et leurs ressources. Le Gouvernement fédéral est peut-être libéral, mais c'est le gouvernement du Canada et, à ce titre, il doit protéger le bien-être d'un secteur contre un autre. C'est ainsi que nous concevons la société.

3. Y a-t-il des échanges de vues et des consultations entre le ministère des Pêches et Forêts et les disciplines scientifiques? Par exemple, si la Direction des forêts autorise l'exploitation forestière dans une région donnée, consulte-t-elle au préalable les autorités en matière des pêches et des ressources hydrauliques? Envisage-t-on de protéger nos lacs et cours d'eau contre le dragage irréfléchi des lits pour l'obtention du gravier nécessaire à l'aménagement des routes, contre le déchargement de la terre ou des déchets forestiers dans les étendues d'eau, contre la pollution attribuable aux estacades et aux débris flottants? Est-ce qu'il se fait des études hydrologiques pour conserver la capacité de rétention d'eau du bassin hydrographique et pour empêcher l'érosion des sols, grâce à la suffisance du tapis végétal? Quelles mesures prend-on pour protéger le poisson et la faune contre l'avidité des gens et de l'industrie? Dans le même ordre d'idées, que fait le gouvernement fédéral pour empêcher la destruction totale du milieu par suite de l'expansion unilatérale de l'industrie?

Je voudrais m'arrêter à ce sujet, monsieur le président, pour vous exposer notre opinion.

[Text]

down the Stelako and we will deal with that later. In the Elk Valley there will be tremendous development. Has the federal government any ability to protect the wildlife from the pressures of strip mining in that area. Strip-mining will be enough for the environment without the pressures on the wildlife by the people who come with it. This is one of our greatest wildlife habitats. I would like that thought to stay with you.

4. Are there any licensed logging operations in our National Parks in Canada? If so, is the logging being done by high lead, selective or what method is applied?

I heard one of the gentlemen of the Committee this morning suggest the balloon or sky-hook form of logging. It is more expensive. It is not so destructive of the younger timber. It leaves trees standing. High lead logging is the most destructive and pernicious form of logging prosecuted anywhere in any country, regardless of the statements of the lumber companies. If you have walked over the areas that have been high leaved and seen the destruction—and then after that they burn to clear the land. It is compulsory; it is the law. They burn to clear, and then they lose the soil.

We should realize that one inch of soil under the best of conditions is laid down under forest cover in 1,000 years. On mountains such as ours, if we got an inch in 10,000 years we would be very fortunate. I can tell you frankly that not one inch, but all soil is very frequently eroded from our sidehills under these circumstances. Much of it is dragged off when the high lead pulls in the logs over the land.

There is only one way to appreciate the destruction and that is to see it. There is more timber left on the land at times than there is taken out, because of the undesirable species which are left. I have walked over birch, poplar, and many other species, where you could not go 200 yards in 15 minutes, due to the waste.

I will now move along to number 5, dealing with fishing. You might notice that we bounce around in this Society, but resources cannot be dealt with unilaterally. They have to be dealt with as one thing, all within the ecology

[Interpretation]

Nous avons des escalades de billes sur la rivière Stelako et j'y reviendrai plus tard. Dans la vallée Elk, il y aura une mise en valeur formidable. Est-ce que le Gouvernement fédéral ne peut pas protéger la faune contre l'exploitation minière à ciel ouvert dans cette région. L'exploitation minière à ciel ouvert est déjà assez néfaste pour le milieu sans y ajouter les pressions, pour la faune, que sont les gens qui l'accompagne. Il s'agit d'un de nos meilleurs habitats pour la faune. Je voudrais que vous vous en souveniez.

4. Est-ce qu'on délivre des permis d'exploitation forestière dans les parcs nationaux du Canada? Dans le cas de l'affirmative, permet-on les coupes d'éclaircie par le haut, les coupes de jardinage ou tout autre mode de coupe?

L'un des membres du Comité a parlé, ce matin, d'une méthode d'exploitation par ballon fixe. Cette méthode est plus coûteuse, mais détruit moins de jeunes arbres. Elle laisse les arbres debout. La coupe en tête est la forme la plus pernicieuse et destructrice d'abattement des boisées qui existe, quoi qu'en disent les entreprises forestières.

Si vous avez traversé des régions qui ont été exploitées ainsi et que vous avez vu la destruction qu'on y fait; et ensuite, ils brûlent les déchets pour nettoyer le terrain. C'est obligatoire, c'est la loi. Ils brûlent les déchets pour nettoyer le terrain, et ensuite ils ameublissent le sol.

Si on se rendait compte qu'il faut mille ans, dans des conditions idéales, pour ajouter un pouce au sol dans les forêts. Dans des montagnes comme les nôtres, on pourrait se compter chanceux si on ajoute un pouce tous les 10,000 ans. Je vous dirais franchement que bien souvent, ce n'est pas un pouce, mais tout le sol qui est arraché aux flancs des collines dans de telles conditions. Une grande partie est arrachée lorsqu'on traîne les billes sur le sol.

Il n'y a qu'une façon d'évaluer la destruction, c'est de voir de ses propres yeux. Il y a parfois plus de bois d'œuvre qui jonche le sol qu'il y en a qui est enlevé, parce que les essences de moindre valeur sont abandonnées. J'ai vu des peupliers, des bouleaux et bien d'autres essences d'arbres qui jonchaient le sol de sorte qu'on ne pouvait pas faire deux cents verges en quinze minutes, en raison des déchets.

J'en viens maintenant au numéro 5. Il s'agit ici des pêches. Comme vous le voyez, nous passons d'un domaine à un autre, mais les ressources ne sont pas des domaines qu'on traite séparément. Il faut les traiter comme si

[Texte]

of the nation. That is what we are dealing with.

5. Why is Section 33—"Injury to Fishing Grounds and Pollution of Waters"—of the Fisheries Act, parts 3 and 4, not more stringently enforced in British Columbia? Why are the regulations under Section 34 (A and B) not enforced?

The members of our Society feel that there is ample power incorporated into the Act. Why then, when direct violation of the Act takes place, such as the log drives on the Stelako River, is legislation not enforced? This is a classic case. Much of the population of British Columbia was up in arms over this issue. They were incensed at the selfish and irresponsible approach by the industry and the stupidity of the Provincial Government's Minister of Lands and Forests for permitting the log drive which would cause serious damage to the highly productive spawning beds of the Stelako River. The permitting of these log drives on the Stelako River is tantamount to a criminal act against our natural resources, and the parties responsible for this act should be subject to the full weight of the law.

The average citizen of B. C. never ceases to be amazed at how tough the Department of Fisheries is when dealing with native Indians who net a few salmon to feed themselves and their families or a licensed fisherman who catches fish during a period of closure. These people are taken to court and fines are levied. Yet when dealing with the Provincial Government or industry, the Department of Fisheries is very willing to ignore their contravention of the Act.

That is the feeling of the people of British Columbia, the average people of British Columbia.

Mr. Chairman, S.P.E.C. would like to place before you our position on fisheries:

1. Fisheries in Canada are a public resource. Propagation, regulations and research are paid for by all the people of Canada and the right of all Canadians to participate in this resource should be inviolate.

2. There are pertinent areas requiring departmental study, particularly the waste of fish incidental to drag fishing by B. C. fishermen. Instead of throwing undesirable species of fish and net-caught halibut back into the sea, we ask for research and marketing studies to be made so that all species, including log fish, will be fully utilized. Such waste

[Interprétation]

elles ne formaient qu'un tout au sein de l'écologie de la nation. C'est ce que nous sommes à étudier.

5. Pourquoi les dispositions des paragraphes 3 et 4, article 33 (Détérioration des pêcheries et pollution des eaux) de la Loi sur les pêcheries ne sont-elles pas appliquées sévèrement en Colombie-Britannique? Pourquoi ne met-on pas en vigueur les règlements prévus au titre de l'article 34 (alinéas a) et b))?

Les membres de la Société estiment que la Loi a suffisamment de mordant. Alors, pourquoi ne pas l'invoquer, lorsqu'on enfreint directement ses dispositions, comme dans le cas du flottage des billes sur la rivière Stelako? L'affaire est classique; elle a soulevé l'indignation d'une bonne partie de la province, émue par l'attitude égoïste et irresponsable de l'industrie en cause, mais aussi par la stupidité du ministre provincial des Terres et Forêts, qui n'a pas tenu compte des graves dégâts que les billes causeraient aux frayères très productives de la Stelako. Une telle inconscience équivaut à une atteinte criminelle à nos richesses naturelles; les responsables de cet état de choses devraient être cités en justice.

Les gens de la Colombie-Britannique ne cessent de s'étonner de l'intransigeance qu'affiche le ministère des Pêches envers l'Indien qui capture quelques saumons pour nourrir les siens ou le détenteur d'un permis qui pêche au cours de la période de fermeture. Pour ceux qui sont pris en défaut, c'est la comparution devant les tribunaux et une amende. Pourtant, lorsque c'est le gouvernement provincial ou l'industrie qui est en cause, le même ministère ferme les yeux sur des infractions importantes.

C'est ce que ressentent les gens de la Colombie-Britannique.

Monsieur le président, la Société aimerait vous faire part de son attitude envers les pêches:

1. Au Canada, les pêches tombent dans le domaine public. Tous les Canadiens concourent financièrement à la recherche et aux mesures de conservation; aussi doivent-ils le droit inviolable de jouir de ces ressources.

2. Le Ministère devrait faire enquête sur certaines questions, notamment sur le gaspillage du poisson par les pêcheurs au chalut de la Colombie-Britannique. Pour mettre fin à la pratique de rejeter à la mer les poissons indésirables, dont le flétan, il faudrait faire des recherches et des études du marché en vue de l'utilisation de toutes les espèces, y compris le

[Text]

cannot be justified while two-thirds of the world go to bed hungry.

Mr. Chairman, may I say that over the past years the fishing industry in British Columbia has been profligate in its attitude to the resource. Throughout all of the early years of the salmon fishing industry, for many years only one species of salmon was canned, the Sockeye. The rest were thrown back into the water. How many millions of pounds of Cohoe, Chum, Pink Salmon, Springs were thrown back in, the good Lord himself only knows.

We know that in 1898 when one of the large runs of the salmon took place—if my memory is right on this, and it is in the book *The Salmon People*—over the lower delta of Vancouver and around to Richmond, salmon lay 250 feet deep from the shore out at low tide. They had been caught and thrown back in, because the canneries were so flooded with salmon at that time that they could only take 200 per man, and the rest were thrown back.

That was bad enough in the 1800s, 1898, and it was worse after that. But it is still not justifiable at this time or this point in our history to see fish of any species being thrown back. The halibut, due to a treaty regulation must go back. But if they are not going to live, there has to be a better solution. Seeing the way they are forked back into the sea, there is a very grave doubt in my mind that they will live.

Mr. Whelan: Do you mean 250 feet high or 250 feet wide?

Mr. Hayward: No, 250 feet from the shore to the water, sir. You could walk on them.

Mr. Borrie: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I might suggest that in fairness to the Committee members and also to the witnesses and in order that we have ample time to ask questions, may I suggest we stick pretty well to the brief. The comments are excellent, and I am not suggesting that they are not.

Mr. Hayward: I am sorry. I have difficulty doing that.

Mr. Borrie: I am thinking of the time limit that we have available, and we would like to put a number of questions to you.

Mr. Hayward: Now moving along to number 3.

3. We request continuous checks on the effluents of coastal and interior pulp mills,

[Interpretation]

chien de mer. Alors que les deux tiers de l'univers souffrent de la faim, un tel gaspillage nous semble intolérable.

Monsieur le président, permettez-moi d'ajouter que, par le passé, l'industrie de la pêche de la Colombie-Britannique a fait preuve de dissipation à l'égard de cette ressource. Au cours des premières années de l'industrie de la pêche du saumon, pendant plusieurs années, une seule espèce de saumon, le Sockeye, était mis en conserve. Le reste était rejeté à la mer. Combien de millions de livres de coho, de saumon-chien, de saumon rose et de saumon guinnat ont été rejetées, Dieu seul le sait.

Nous savons qu'en 1898, lorsqu'une des plus grosses remontées du saumon a eu lieu, si je me souviens bien, et c'est ce qu'on relève dans le livre intitulé *The Salmon People*, près de Vancouver et de Richmond, à la marée basse, il y avait du saumon 250 pieds d'épais le long du rivage. Il avait été pris et rejeté parce que les conserveries étaient tellement remplies de saumons qu'elles ne pouvaient prendre que 200 livres par homme, et tout le reste était rejeté.

C'était déjà mauvais en 1880 et 1898, mais c'était même pire après. Mais cela ne justifie pas que de nos jours on doive rejeter certaines espèces à la mer. L'éperlan doit être rejeté d'après le traité. Mais s'ils vont mourir, il faudrait trouver une meilleure solution. Lorsqu'on voit comment on les rejette à la mer avec une fourche, je doute fort que ces poissons puissent survivre.

M. Whelan: Voulez-vous dire 250 pieds d'épais ou de large?

M. Hayward: Je veux dire 250 pieds du rivage à la mer. On pouvait marcher sur eux.

M. Borrie: Je me demande, monsieur le président, si je peux proposer, en toute justice pour les membres du Comité et pour les témoins, afin que nous ayons tout le temps voulu pour poser des questions, qu'on s'en tienne au mémoire. Vos commentaires sont excellents, je ne dis pas le contraire.

M. Hayward: Je m'excuse. C'est une habitude chez moi.

M. Borrie: Je pense au temps que nous pouvons vous consacrer, et nous avons bon nombre de questions à vous poser.

M. Hayward: Pour passer au paragraphe 3.

3. Il faudrait continuellement analyser les eaux résiduaires émanant de diverses sources

[Texte]

mines, sawmills, plywood plants, booming grounds, industrial plants, hydro reservoirs, and the sewage disposal systems of all population centres. With regard to this, we insist on immediate checks and that the findings be published by the Department of Fisheries to allay public suspicion that indiscriminate pollution of our waterways is being condoned by both the federal and provincial governments. The following areas in particular are in urgent need of checking:

This was sent to us, for your information, by one of our people who is in this line of endeavour. 1. Prince George—Northwood Pulp Mill; this has been...

Mr. Nowlan: Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Mr. Nowlan.

Mr. Nowlan: I do not think it is necessary to read all those.

Mr. Hayward: Very well. However, on Okanagan Lakes, agricultural pesticides must be incorporated in this, as well as sewage effluent and the effluent from packing houses and wineries.

1. Thermal Pollution

S.P.E.C. commends the Fisheries Association of B.C. for the article on Thermal Pollution in "Fish and Facts" of March 1969. The article re the B.C. Hydro Thermal plant, situated on Burrard Inlet, confirms our suspicion that thermal pollution has possible adverse effects on salmon runs and fry into and out of Indian Arm and of the water ecology of the area. Because of the harmful effects of thermal pollution on the fish, S.P.E.C. requests the Department of Fisheries to institute laws in Canada making it mandatory to install closed circuit circulating systems with evaporative cooling towers in all thermal generating plants.

2. Burrard Inlet Pollution

We further request the Department of Fisheries to launch a study of pollution in Burrard Inlet either in co-operation with S.P.E.C. or on its own. This area suffers from a multitude of pollution factors such as waste from chemical plants, bulk loading spillage of sulphur, coal and wood chips, oil refineries spillage and effluents, as well as industrial pollution from booming grounds, lumber mills, hip loading, shipping, ship building and numerous port industries and facilities, sewage outfalls; all of which contribute to a

[Interprétation]

sur la côte et dans l'arrière-pays: usines à pâtes, mines, scieries, fabriques de contre-plaques, estacades, établissements industriels, bassins de retenue et conduites d'évacuation des égouts dans tous les centres habités. A ce propos, nous insistons pour que le Ministère pratique immédiatement de tels essais et en publie les résultats, afin de convaincre le grand public que le gouvernement fédéral et la province n'encouragent pas vraiment la pollution irréféchie de nos cours d'eau. Voici une liste d'endroits où pareils essais revêtent un caractère urgent: Cela nous parvient, à titre de renseignement, de l'un de nos gens, qui est spécialiste dans ce domaine. 1—Usines de pâtes de Prince George-Northwood; cela a été...

M. Nowlan: Monsieur le président.

Le président: Monsieur Nowlan.

M. Nowlan: Je ne crois pas qu'il soit nécessaire de lire toute cette nomenclature.

M. Hayward: Très bien. Toutefois, sur les lacs Okanagan, on doit aussi inclure dans cette liste les insecticides utilisés en agriculture ainsi que les eaux usées et l'effluent des abattoirs et des fabriques de vin.

1. Pollution d'origine thermique

La Société tient à féliciter l'Association des pêches de la Colombie-Britannique de l'article sur la pollution d'origine thermique qu'elle a fait paraître dans la revue *Fish and Facts* en mars 1969. Cet article au sujet de la centrale thermique sur l'inlet Burrard (exploitée par la B.C. Hydro) confirme nos soupçons quant aux conséquences défavorables de ces installations pour la montée et les migrations du saumon, ainsi que pour l'écologie des eaux du bras Indian. Vu l'effet nuisible des polluants thermiques sur le poisson, la Société prie le Ministère d'instituer des mesures législatives en vertu desquelles les centrales thermiques au Canada auraient à prévoir des conduites de circulation à circuit fermé, munies d'un système de refroidissement par évaporation.

2. Pollution de l'inlet Burrard

Nous demandons aussi au ministère des Pêches, seul ou de concert avec la Société, d'étudier la pollution de l'inlet Burrard. Ses eaux sont contaminées par une multitude de facteurs: déchets des usines chimiques, pertes de soufre lors du chargement en vrac, copeaux, poussières de charbon, pertes et déchets des raffineries de pétrole, polluants industriels (estacades, fabriques de bois d'œuvre, chargement de navires, trafic maritime, chantiers navals et nombre d'autres industries et installations portuaires), déver-

[Text]

greater or lesser degree to the Inlet's pollution.

With reference to the aforementioned I have before me two letters from the Department of Fisheries dated December 17, 1968 and November 5, 1968. You might wish to read these. They are toxicity letters to fishermen for their information and S.P.E.C. wants to know from your Committee or from the Department the reason for this extended period.

Mr. Chairman, if this is not a natural phenomenon, who or what is causing the toxicity? If it is a sewage or industrial problem due to the discharge of effluent into the water, who are the culprits and why have they not been prosecuted? If the Department has the necessary information but cannot act, let the public have the information so they can take action.

3. Fraser River Pollution

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, this Society now intends to place before you what we consider to be British Columbia's most serious water pollution problem—the Fraser River system. While I am sure you are familiar with the importance of the River to British Columbia and to Canada let me itemize some of the facts in brief form:

- (a) About one-third of B. C. is drained by the Fraser River system.
- (b) Over two-thirds of our total population lives within the area drained by the Fraser River system.
- (c) It is the greatest salmon fishing and spawning river in North America.

Despite the importance of this River to British Columbia, there has been savage abuse of it by industries, condoned by both provincial and federal governments. (The blasting of rock into the river by the engineers of the Canadian Great Northern Railway while building a bridge across the Fraser in 1913 cost B. C. and Canada an estimated \$1,000,000,000 loss in salmon production between the years 1913 and 1960.) Three large pulp mills have been established at Prince George and one at Kamloops. Others are proposed for Quesnel and Ashcroft. The effluent of all these mills does and will discharge into the Fraser River system. Logging is progressively denuding much of the Fraser River drainage basin, resulting in increased siltation due to heavy erosion. At the Seventeenth B. C. Natural Resource Conference in 1967 on "Water a Fundamental Resource", it was stated that a sediment survey by the Water

[Interpretation]

soirs d'égouts. Tous contribuent dans une mesure variable à la pollution de l'inlet.

A ce propos, j'ai sous les yeux deux lettres du ministère des Pêches en date, l'une du 17 décembre 1968, l'autre du 5 novembre 1968. Vous voudrez peut-être les lire. Ce sont des lettres sur la toxicité adressées aux pêcheurs à titre de renseignement. Ce que la Société veut savoir du Comité ou du ministre, ce sont les raisons de cette prolongation.

Monsieur le président, s'il ne s'agit pas d'un phénomène naturel, quelles sont les causes de la toxicité? Le déversement d'égouts ou de déchets industriels dans les eaux de l'inlet? En ce cas, qui en sont responsables? Pourquoi ne les a-t-on pas traduits en justice? Si le Ministère tient ces renseignements, mais ne peut agir, qu'il les dévoile afin que le grand public puisse prendre les mesures voulues.

3. Pollution du fleuve Fraser

Monsieur le président, messieurs, la Société tient maintenant à vous signaler ce qu'elle considère le plus grave problème en Colombie-Britannique, soit la pollution du bassin du Fraser. Vous êtes conscients, j'en suis sûr, de l'importance qu'a ce cours d'eau pour la province et le pays tout entier; néanmoins, permettez-moi de vous rappeler brièvement certains faits:

- a) Le bassin du Fraser arrose environ le tiers de la province.
- b) Plus des deux tiers des habitants de la province vivent dans le territoire arrosé par ce bassin.
- c) C'est le cours d'eau par excellence, en Amérique du Nord, pour la pêche et la reproduction du saumon.

Malgré l'importance du Fraser pour la Colombie-Britannique, les industries locales se sont livrées à des abus révoltants, sous l'œil indifférent du gouvernement fédéral et de la province. Ainsi, on estime à un milliard de dollars les pertes de saumon, de 1913 à 1960, attribuables au déchargement, dans ce cours d'eau, de la roche dynamitée par les ingénieurs de la Canadian Great Northern Railway, lors de l'aménagement d'un pont sur le Fraser en 1913. Trois grandes usines à pâtes se sont établies à Prince-George, une autre à Kamloops. Il est question d'en aménager d'autres à Quesnel et à Ashcroft. Les déchets de ces usines vont ou iront se perdre dans le bassin du Fraser. Par ailleurs, à cause de l'exploitation forestière intense dans cette région, l'érosion des sols entraîne l'envasement progressif du fleuve. Lors de la 17^e Conférence sur les richesses naturelles de la Colombie-Britannique, qui s'est penchée en

[Texte]

Resources Branch at Mission revealed that up to 500,000 tons of silt a day was being carried by the river. Lumber, plywood, chip production and booming grounds that are heavily concentrated on the Fraser are a continuous source of debris and pollution. Mining in areas such as the Highland Valley where low-grade copper and molybdenum ore will be milled in quantities of over a 100,000 tons per day will require a minimum at the present rate of 200,000 tons of water per day.

S.P.E.C. cannot emphasize too strongly that secondary treatment of sewage should be the minimal requirement on the Fraser River system to assure dissolved oxygen concentrations of five milligrams per litre throughout the urbanized and industrialized mainstream of the river. (It is now recognized that secondary treatment may not be the proper answer to sewage disposal and that a more sophisticated treatment will be necessary. At this time, however, secondary treatment is the method generally recommended.) An oxygen block in the Delta area could seriously delay a salmon run. We know that 10 per cent of the pollution necessary to kill a salmon is all that is needed to prevent it from spawning.

At this point we would like to quote from the August 18, 1967 issue of "The Fisherman"

BACTERIAL COUNT HIGH—FRASER PRESENTS HEALTH HAZARD

The strong health hazard posed by pollution of the Fraser River was again emphasized last week by J. W. Maynard, senior public health official with the Boundary Health Unit, who reports that tests at nine sampling stations operated by the Unit indicate that no part of the lower Fraser is safe any longer for swimming or aquatic sports.

Tests show that the bacterial count at all locations ranges from 4,000 coliforms at Barnston Island to an average of one million coliforms per 100 litres of water at Annacis Island. The coliform is a standard measure used to determine the extent of water pollution.

The Unit's jurisdiction covers the areas of Cloverdale, Ladner, North Surrey, Surrey, and White Rock. Its testing stations send in continuous reports presenting one of the few realistic pictures of

[Interprétation]

1967 sur l'eau, ressource fondamentale, on a dit que le Fraser pouvait charrier jusqu'à 500,000 tonnes de vase par jour, d'après une étude faite à Mission par la Direction des ressources hydrauliques. Les fabriques de bois d'œuvre, de contre-plaqué ou de copeaux, ainsi que les estacades, fort nombreuses sur le fleuve, sont des sources continues de débris et de polluants. Dans des régions telles que la vallée Highland, où l'on extrait chaque jour plus de 100,000 tonnes de minerai de molybdène et de cuivre de basse qualité, l'exploitation minière exigera, au bas mot, quelque 200,000 tonnes d'eau par jour.

La Société ne saurait trop insister pour que s'effectue le traitement secondaire des égouts, au moins, dans la région du bassin, afin d'assurer une teneur en oxygène dissout de cinq milligrammes au litre dans les eaux baignant les centres urbanisés et industrialisés. On sait maintenant que le traitement secondaire offre certaines lacunes et que des méthodes plus rigoureuses s'imposent. Néanmoins, cette mesure se recommande toujours dans la plupart des cas. Une pénurie d'oxygène dans la région du Delta pourrait fortement gêner la montaison du saumon. Il est établi que le dixième de la pollution fatale au saumon suffit à l'empêcher de frayer.

Nous aimerions maintenant citer un article paru le 18 août 1967 dans la revue *The Fisherman*.

LA POLLUTION DU FRASER ATTEINT UN POINT DANGEREUX

La pollution du Fraser pose de graves risques pour la santé. C'est ce qu'a réaffirmé, la semaine dernière, un fonctionnaire supérieur du Bureau de l'hygiène, M. J. W. Maynard, qui a fait état des essais pratiqués par les neuf sections d'échantillonnage du Bureau. Selon lui, aucune partie du cours inférieur du Fraser n'est désormais propice à la natation ou aux sports nautiques.

Au terme des dénombrements bactériens, on a relevé 4,000 coliformes à l'île Barnston et 1,000,000 coliformes par 100 litres d'eau, en moyenne, à l'île Annacis. Le coliforme s'emploie couramment comme étalon pour quantifier la pollution de l'eau.

Le Bureau englobe les régions de Cloverdale, Ladner, North Surrey, Surrey et White Rock. Les rapports que lui transmettent périodiquement ses sections d'échantillonnage donnent une idée exacte,

[Text]

what pollution is doing to rivers and, consequently, to public health standards.

The Unit's bacteria level tests were conducted at:—

Barnston Island (coliform count of 4,000)
 Port Mann (15,000)
 South side of Pattullo Bridge (20—30,000)
 Acorn Lumber (8,000)
 Annacis Island (one million)
 Glenrose Cannery (12,000)
 Dow Chemicals (12,000)
 Pacific Coast Packers (20,000)
 Westham Island (8,000)

Health authorities say that a standard for safe swimming should never exceed 1,000 coliforms and preferably should be considerably lower.

Maynard told "THE FISHERMAN" that water quality standard suggested by the U.S.—Canadian Pacific Northwest Pollution Control Council sets a pollution level of not more than 2,000 coliforms as generally 'safe' for purposes other than swimming.

That a study be engaged by the various federal departments in conjunction with the provincial government to enable the Government of Canada to set standards for water and air pollution and to enact adequate pollution control legislation that will be effective and enforced.

This Society agrees with the statement made by Mr. Jack Davis that he was "pleased the forestry company (MacMillan Bloedel) came up to the Department of Fisheries standards for its Alberni mill". He said that any mill on any body of water will have to meet these standards on two main counts—biological oxygen demand and toxicity.

I trust that that is exactly what you will see is done.

The Chairman: Mr. Hayward, I thank you very much for your presentation and I apologize for restricting the time of the presentation. But as you know, we have a very heavy and almost overloaded schedule that we have to deal with in the time allotted to us. We are trying to get as much information as possible in the little time that we have at hand.

Now we will go to questions.

Mr. Hayward: We have this one on forestry, do you wish that later?

[Interpretation]

chose rare aujourd'hui, des effets de la pollution, eu égard aux normes d'hygiène du secteur public.

Les essais se sont déroulés aux endroits suivants:

Île Barnston (4,000 coliformes)
 Port Mann (15,000)
 Côté sud du pont Pattullo (20,000--30,000)
 Acorn Lumber (8,000)
 Île Annacis (1,000,000)
 Conserverie Glenrose (12,000)
 Dow Chemicals (12,000)
 Pacific Coast Packers (20,000)
 Île Westham (8,000)

Selon les autorités médicales, les eaux réservées à la natation ne doivent jamais renfermer plus de 1,000 coliformes et, de préférence, doivent en contenir beaucoup moins.

M. Maynard a fait remarquer que pour toute autre activité sur l'eau, à part la natation, le Conseil canado-américain de la lutte contre la pollution dans le nord-ouest du Pacifique propose pour norme de sécurité le chiffre maximal de 2,000 coliformes.

Que les divers ministères fédéraux fassent des études, de concert avec la province, afin de permettre au gouvernement du Canada d'établir des normes concernant la pollution de l'air et de l'eau et d'adopter des mesures législatives de suppression qui seront applicables et mises en vigueur.

La Société partage l'avis de M. Jack Davis, lorsque celui-ci s'est déclaré heureux que la société d'exploitation forestière (MacMillan Bloedel) se soit conformée aux exigences du ministère des Pêches pour l'aménagement de son usine d'Alberni. Le ministre a ajouté que tout établissement situé en bordure d'une étendue d'eau devra désormais répondre à ces exigences, principalement sous deux aspects: la demande biologique d'oxygène et la toxicité.

Et, j'espère que c'est bientôt ce qui se fera.

Le président: Je tiens à vous remercier beaucoup pour votre mémoire et je m'excuse de vous avoir imposé certaines restrictions. Mais, comme vous le savez, nous avons un programme surchargé et que nous devons tirer le maximum de renseignements du peu de temps dont nous disposons. Nous allons maintenant passer aux questions.

M. Hayward: Nous avons une question sur les forêts, voulez-vous qu'on la pose plus tard?

[Texte]

The Chairman: Should we hear this one first?

Mr. McBride: Are they all the same thing, Mr. Chairman? Are they on the same subject or are they two different subjects?

Mr. Hayward: That submission was on water and fisheries. This is mainly on forestry.

Mr. McBride: I would suggest, if Mr. Hayward is to proceed, that he proceed immediately.

The Chairman: Mr. Hayward.

Mr. Hayward: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, Messrs. Commissioners, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is our understanding that this Committee on Forestry is responsible only for federally controlled forests such as:

1. National Parks
2. E. and N. Railway land on Vancouver Island
3. Territorial forests.

Because the time element is an important factor in determining the quantity and quality of a brief we were unable to research into the matter of federal forestry in a depth study. We are, however, only too grateful to be able to endorse the valuable information contained in Pat Carney's article in the April 16, 1969 issue of "The Vancouver Sun" which you will find attached to your copy.

Literally this is our case. Pat Carney says there that there is a minimal amount of timberland in the Yukon which should be logged. The federal government is allowed four licences; we want to know what research is done on those licences, and what research is being done? How are you correlating it with the rest of the ecology? Why is there only one prester in the whole of the territory withangers for every 10,000 square miles? Why as practically all of the Yukon under the trusteeship of the Government of Canada been burned over in the last 100 years? Why there not more work being done in the Yukon. If we are going to take money out of here and we are going to allow people to use then we must protect it and look after it. There is not going to be any silviculture. There is not going to be any replanting of trees in this area. I ask you, Mr. Chairman, can we condone such conditions under the federal government jurisdiction?

[Interprétation]

Le président: Devrions-nous écouter celle-ci tout d'abord?

M. McBride: Sont-elles toutes sur le même sujet ou sur des sujets différents?

M. Hayward: Ce mémoire était au sujet des eaux et de la pêche. Celle-ci se rapporte principalement à l'exploitation forestière.

M. McBride: A mon avis, commençons tout de suite.

Le président: Monsieur Hayward.

M. Hayward: Merci monsieur le président.

Monsieur le Président, messieurs les Commissaires, mesdames et messieurs,

Que nous sachions, ce Comité des forêts n'est responsable que des forêts administrées par le gouvernement fédéral à savoir:

- 1) les parcs nationaux
- 2) les terrains ferroviaires E et N de l'île de Vancouver
- 3) les forêts territoriales.

Vu que le temps est un facteur important dont dépend le contenu et la qualité d'un mémoire, nous n'avons pas pu faire une étude en profondeur de la question des forêts fédérales. Nous sommes toutefois, trop heureux de pouvoir adhérer aux précieux renseignements contenus dans l'article de Pat Carney publié dans le numéro du 16 avril 1969, du Sun de Vancouver, que vous trouverez jointe à votre exemplaire du mémoire. En fait, c'est exactement notre cas. Pat Carney dit qu'une certaine quantité de bois dans le Yukon devrait être exploitée, que le gouvernement possède quatre permis; nous voulons savoir quelles recherches ont été faites, et quelles recherches sont faites en vertu de ces permis? Comment cela se rattache-t-il aux autres données d'écologie? Pourquoi n'y a-t-il qu'un seul forestier dans tout ce territoire avec des gardes forestiers par 10,000 milles carrés? Pourquoi, presque tout le Territoire du Yukon a-t-il été brûlé au cours des cent dernières années pour l'administration du gouvernement fédéral? Pourquoi n'y a-t-il pas plus de travail de fait dans le Yukon? Si nous voulons l'exploiter et permettre aux gens d'utiliser ses ressources nous devons alors protéger ce territoire et en assurer la surveillance. Il n'y a pas de projet de reboisement ou de sylviculture pour le moment dans cette région. Je vous demande, monsieur le président, la juridiction fédérale nous permet-elle de nous opposer à ce genre d'exploitation?

[Text]

May I now proceed with the brief.

Our Society considers that the Yukon forests are being neglected and exploited by the federal government. We wish to underline certain points made by Miss Carney:

1. No provision for reforestation.
2. No adequate fire control.
3. No adequate forestry staff in relation to the area of 51,968,000 acres.
4. Permission to export logs in an area that has only 7 per cent to 10 per cent of usable lumber.

The Society for Pollution and Environmental Control is unalterably opposed to the export of logs from lands under control of the federal government. This concern is not only felt by members of our Society but also by the majority of the people of British Columbia. We attribute this type of stupid and short-sighted policy to provincial governments but we do expect a much more mature policy in the handling of our forest resources by our federal government.

Canadians must be ashamed of this robber-baron attitude of the federal government in its administration of a territory under its trusteeship.

In closing, Mr. Chairman, S.P.E.C. has this to say to the Commission: "Defer not to tomorrow to be wise for tomorrow's sun may never rise".

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Thank you. We will go immediately to the first question. Mr. Borrie.

Mr. Borrie: Mr. Chairman, could the witness tell me when the S.P.E.C. group was formed?

The Chairman: Mr. Hagell.

Mr. Hagell: S.P.E.C. was formed in the month of January and we held the first organizational meeting about the last part of January.

Mr. Borrie: Of this year?

Mr. Hagell: Of this year.

Mr. Borrie: Your membership is comprised of mainly lower mainland people, is this correct?

Mr. Hagell: Our membership is coming in from all over the province.

Mr. Borrie: You do have members in the interior?

[Interpretation]

Je vous présente le mémoire.

Notre Société estime que le gouvernement fédéral exploite sans ménagement les forêts du Yukon. Nous voulons relever certains aspects énoncés par mademoiselle Carney:

- 1) aucun projet de reboisement
- 2) protection insuffisante contre les incendies
- 3) insuffisance de personnel forestier dans une région de 51,968,000 acres.
- 4) on permet l'exploitation du bois.

Notre Société s'oppose catégoriquement à l'exploitation du bois provenant des terres relevant du gouvernement fédéral. Cette attitude n'est pas propre aux membres de notre Société mais elle est partagée par la majorité des résidents de la Colombie-Britannique. C'est aux gouvernements provinciaux que nous attribuons cette politique stupide et à courte vue, mais nous nous attendons de la part du gouvernement fédéral à une politique plus intelligente de gestion des ressources forestières.

C'est une honte pour les Canadiens que le gouvernement fédéral se comporte comme un déprédateur dans l'administration d'un territoire placé sous sa tutelle.

En conclusion, monsieur le président, notre Société déclare à la Commission: «N'attendez pas à demain pour être sage, car ce sera peut-être trop tard.»

Merci, monsieur le président.

Le président: Merci. Nous allons passer immédiatement à la première question.

M. Borrie: Monsieur le président, je me demande si le témoin pourrait nous dire quand la S.P.E.C. a-t-elle été établie.

Le président: M. Hagell.

M. Hagell: Oui, monsieur, la S.P.E.C. a été établie en janvier et nous avons tenu notre première réunion vers la fin du même mois.

M. Borrie: De cette année?

M. Hagell: De cette année.

M. Borrie: Et vos membres résident surtout dans la partie sud de la province.

M. Hagell: Nos membres viennent de tous les coins de la province.

M. Borrie: Vous avez des membres de l'intérieur de la province?

[Texte]

Mr. Hagell: We have members in the interior, we have members on Vancouver Island. We find that there is a very great concern in the province over pollution in general.

Mr. Borrie: You are probably aware that pollution problems come under three departments federally and three people seem to be speaking for it provincially. How would you like to see the placement of pollution controlled? In your brief you ask for co-operation between all levels of government, but who do you think should be the final authority? Should there be one body?

Mr. Hagell: You mean between the federal and provincial government?

Mr. Borrie: And municipal.

Mr. Hagell: I think leadership must come from the federal government.

Let me quote a case in the State of Washington: "We have a pact with the unborn." This case was a matter for the federal government of the United States and was called, "The Pact With The Unborn". A man who owned timberlands in his own right—not under the Crown as in British Columbia, but in his own right—was cutting timber but not replanting. The State of Washington and the federal government told him to replant. He refused. He said it was an added cost and had nothing to do with him. He was not worried about the future.

The case was taken to court and he was told: "You have a pact with the unborn. You will plant trees as prescribed. Nobody in this generation has the right to deny children of the next generation anything excepting the indebtedness of the country."

Mr. Borrie: Yesterday we had a brief suggesting that a pollution committee or commission should be formed which would be non-political and in which civil servants would not be involved. Do you agree with this?

Mr. Hagell: Mr. Chairman, I would have to speak for myself because S.P.E.C. has not given this consideration. Let me say this, that in the final analysis the decision has to be political. We are an anti-pollution organization but we are not just interested in pollution: we are interested in the environment because this involves the total ecology of the nation, and if we do not look at things in this light, as a whole and not in unilateral fashion, no matter what type of set-up we have, we will achieve nothing.

[Interprétation]

M. Hagell: Nous avons des membres de l'intérieur et aussi de l'île de Vancouver. Cette province se préoccupe beaucoup de la pollution en général.

M. Borrie: Vous savez peut-être que le problème de la pollution relève de la compétence de trois ministères au fédéral et de plusieurs personnes dans la province. Comment voulez-vous avoir un contrôle sur la pollution. Vous demandez qu'il y ait une collaboration, entre les divers paliers de gouvernement mais qui, à votre avis, devrait en décider en définitive? Devrait-il y avoir un seul organisme?

M. Hagell: Vous voulez dire entre les gouvernements provinciaux et le gouvernement fédéral.

M. Borrie: Et municipal.

M. Hagell: Je crois que le gouvernement fédéral doit donner les directives. Je vais vous citer un cas qui s'est produit dans l'État de Washington et fait maintenant partie des annales juridiques sous le titre «The Pact With the Unborn». Un homme possédait des forêts en toute propriété non pas des terres de la Couronne comme en Colombie-Britannique. Il abattait les arbres mais ne faisait aucun reboisement. L'État de Washington et le gouvernement lui ont demandé de reboiser. Il a refusé de le faire en prétendant que c'était des frais supplémentaires et que cela ne le regardait pas, qu'il ne se préoccupait pas de l'avenir.

La cause a été soumise au tribunal et on lui a dit: «Vous avez un devoir à remplir, vous êtes responsable devant les générations futures et vous reboiserez comme nous vous l'ordonnons. Personne au monde n'a le droit de priver les générations futures de leur héritage en ne leur laissant que les dettes à payer.»

M. Borrie: Hier, il y a eu une proposition pour que soit établi un comité de pollution qui serait apolitique et où il n'y aurait pas de fonctionnaires impliqués. Seriez-vous d'accord?

M. Hagell: Monsieur le président, je peux parler seulement en mon nom parce que notre organisme n'a pas étudié la question. En dernière analyse, c'est une décision politique. Évidemment, nous combattons la pollution, mais nous ne nous intéressons pas seulement à la pollution mais aussi au milieu ambiant, parce qu'il s'agit de l'écologie générale de la nation, si nous ne voyons pas des choses dans leur ensemble, mais de façon unilatérale, nous n'arriverons jamais à rien quel que soit l'organisation établie.

[Text]

Mr. Borrie: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My time is up and I will come back on the second round.

The Chairman: Mr. McBride.

Mr. McBride: Mr. Chairman, I want to congratulate these people for their seriousness and concern as citizens of our nation in making themselves heard.

Are you considered a bunch of "kooks" by some people in British Columbia? I am utterly serious when I ask this question.

Mr. Hayward: When I initially became involved in national resources, yes, we were considered "kooks". When I first mentioned the word "pollution" the vast majority of people did not even know what it meant, at least not in the labour field, anyway, where I came from. At that time I was trying to tell them to save water and the stuff was running down the back of their necks every day, like it has been doing in the last few days here, and naturally they were not interested. However, that has passed in British Columbia. I can say to you honestly that in my opinion British Columbia has more, per capita, interested in conservation, not just of a resource but as a way of life, than any other area in Canada.

Mr. McBride: In the briefs yesterday, and again in your brief today which I had the opportunity to read before you presented it, is it suggested that the Fraser River could be described as an open sewer. Would you agree with that?

Mr. Hayward: That is correct, absolutely. To explain that, under our archaic water act in British Columbia, which was introduced in 1886 and amended in the 1930's, recreation and fish have no place in the water ecology of British Columbia: they do not come under the Act at all.

Mr. McBride: Following up on this sewer-like river, a brief yesterday that stated that there was a definite threat to the health of fishermen because of the condition of the water but no threat to the health of the salmon fish, that the fish were not being harmed; but your brief says they are.

Mr. Hayward: Definitely. Anything that reduces the free oxygen content of the water or changes the temperature of water is a definite threat to the salmon.

Mr. McBride: Because of the decay action of the effluent?

Mr. Hayward: That is right. In other words, the biochemical oxygen demand is

[Interpretation]

M. Borrie: Merci, monsieur le président. Mon temps est terminé. Je reprendrai au second tour.

Le président: Monsieur McBride.

M. McBride: Je tiens à féliciter ces messieurs de la façon dont ils se préoccupent de ces questions à titre de citoyens et aussi d'avoir bien voulu comparaître ici. Dites-moi, est-ce que quelques personnes en Colombie-Britannique vous considèrent disons comme un groupe d'originaux? Je suis très sérieux en vous posant cette question.

M. Hayward: Quand j'ai commencé à m'occuper des ressources nationales oui bien sûr. Au début, quand je parlais de pollution, la majorité des gens ne savaient même pas de quoi il s'agissait, tout au moins dans le milieu ouvrier d'où je sors. A ce moment-là j'es-sayais de les convaincre de sauver nos ressources en eau potable mais les gens ne s'y intéressaient guère. Ce moment est passé. Je peux vous dire très sérieusement qu'en Colombie-Britannique il y a plus de gens qui s'intéressent de près à la conservation, non pas seulement comme simple ressource à préserver, mais aussi pour une certaine façon de concevoir la vie, que dans toutes les autres régions du Canada.

M. McBride: Hier, dans le mémoire et encore aujourd'hui dans le vôtre, j'ai lu, on a dit que le Fraser pouvait être décrit comme un égout à ciel ouvert. Qu'en pensez-vous?

M. Hayward: Oui, c'est absolument exact. Pour vous l'expliquer, en vertu de notre loi qui est tout à fait désuète, elle date de 1886, je crois et elle a été modifiée vers les années 1930, les ressources récréatives et la pêche sportive n'entrent pas en ligne de compte dans l'écologie de la Colombie-Britannique. Rien n'est prévu par la loi.

M. McBride: Et pour ce fleuve-égout le mémoire d'hier précisait que la santé des pêcheurs était menacée mais qu'il n'y avait aucune menace pour les saumons, que les poissons n'étaient pas menacés. Mais dans votre mémoire vous réfutez ce point de vue.

M. Hayward: Tout ce qui contribue à diminuer le contenu d'oxygène ou à modifier la température de l'eau affecte adversément les saumons.

M. McBride: A cause des égouts qui se déversent dans le fleuve?

M. Hayward: Oui. Tous ces déchets absorbent l'oxygène disponible. En Oregon, par

[Texte]

such in a polluted river that it absorbs the majority of free oxygen available. An example of this is the Willamette River in Oregon where a complete study was done. At Portland where the Willamette meets the Columbia, the free oxygen available at that time and throughout the summer season is less than 3 milligrams per litre, and at 3 milligrams per litre salmon will not go up a stream.

Mr. McBride: What do you hope to accomplish by appearing before this Committee. Briefly, what is your aim today?

Mr. Hayward: That the next generation of Canadians...

Mr. McBride: No, but what do you want us to do? I am being serious.

Mr. Hayward: In all seriousness, what I want you to do is make sure there is no unilateral development of any resource under your jurisdiction, and that all disciplines are consulted.

Mr. McBride: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Mr. Rose.

Mr. Rose: Mr. Chairman, to Mr. Hayward and the other committee members. You ask some questions on page 2 and I know you are aware that this Committee stands here to ask questions rather than answer them, so in a sense, these are really recommendations, are they not? Or rhetorical questions?

Mr. Hayward: Mr. Chairman, unfortunately I started writing this brief last Thursday and had no prior information other than about a week before that of your sitting. This is part of the problem, but not to our organization. We are young, we are all volunteers, so everything has to be done by Joe.

The woman who typed this brief and her husband, who had the facilities to mimeograph it—the machine broke down last night about midnight I understand—had three children sick with asthma, which could have been caused by the pollution factor, but they still did the work. We wanted information. As a society we came here speaking only of territorial force. I sat here and listened to discussions on provincial force and I did not agree with statements made by the industry by any manner or means—and I think I can disprove some of them—but we did not come here with a brief prepared to refute some of that—not that we are not willing to do so.

[Interprétation]

exemple, on a fait une étude très poussée sur l'état des eaux de la Willamette River. Portland où la Willamette rencontre le Columbia et pendant la saison d'été le taux d'oxygène est de moins de trois milligrammes au litre. Quand ce taux-là est atteint le saumon ne remonte pas le fleuve.

M. McBride: Quel est votre objectif en venant témoigner devant nous? Quel est votre objectif en bref? Où voulez-vous en venir?

M. Hayward: Que la génération prochaine de Canadiens...

M. McBride: Oui, mais qu'est-ce que vous voulez que nous fassions en fait?

M. Hayward: Je voudrais que vous vous assuriez qu'il n'y aura pas d'exploitation unilatérale des ressources qui relèvent de votre autorité et nous voudrions qu'il y ait consultation de toutes les parties en cause.

M. McBride: Merci, monsieur le président.

Le président: Monsieur Rose.

M. Rose: Monsieur le président, monsieur Hayward, et messieurs les membres du Comité, vous pouvez poser des questions au sujet de la page 2. Vous savez que le Comité est ici pour poser des questions plutôt que pour y répondre. Il s'agit donc surtout de recommandations, n'est-ce pas? Ou de questions de rhétorique?

M. Hayward: Monsieur le président, malheureusement, je n'ai commencé à préparer ce mémoire que jeudi dernier et nous n'avions pas d'autres renseignements en notre possession avant d'avoir appris une semaine avant que vous deviez vous réunir. Notre organisme a aussi d'autres problèmes. Nous sommes jeunes et tous bénévoles, tout doit être fait par nos membres.

La personne qui a dactylographié le mémoire et son mari qui devait en faire des copies ont eu des ennuis avec l'appareil qui est tombé en panne hier soir. Ses trois enfants sont malades, ils ont de l'asthme. C'est une maladie qui peut provenir de la pollution. Néanmoins, ils ont fait le travail, il nous fallait des renseignements. En tant qu'association nous ne parlons que de la juridiction provinciale. J'ai écouté des discussions sur les juridictions provinciales. Je ne suis pas d'accord avec les déclarations faites par l'industrie. Et bien au contraire, je crois, mais je n'ai pas voulu réfuter ce qu'ils ont dit.

[Text]

Mr. Rose: I think, sir, that the Committee will take some of these things under advisement and consider them when making their recommendations and writing their report. Since two of the members come from Coquitlam—we heard yesterday that Coquitlam along with many other municipalities, Port Moody and New Westminster, do not have any primary treatments available—I am certain at least these two have a personal, if not intimate interest, in effluent going into the Fraser River system. I was wondering if S.P.E.C. had any recommendations regarding how municipalities might be assisted in providing this kind of primary treatment in order to clean up the waters of this open sewer.

Mr. Hayward: Under present British Columbia's pollution control laws we are supposed to have primary treatment plants by 1975. The position that I have always taken and I think that S.P.E.C. will accept is that primary treatment is 20 years late, secondary treatment is absolutely essential at this time, financing must be preferably in the same manner and we have been financing housing for our senior citizens. The municipalities themselves cannot sell bonds—let us be honest about it—to build the plants. Under those circumstances then when the son is in trouble the father does something about it. If he does not he has not a family, he is not a father, he is a delinquent. The federal government is father to this nation and as such must come up with answers and finances so pollution can be controlled.

Mr. Rose: You are suggesting federal aid then for the development of pollution control.

Mr. Hayward: There is federal aid now but we cannot sell our bonds—so we need more than the type of federal aid presently available to activate this program.

Mr. Rose: This forgiveness provision is running out in March 1970.

Mr. Hayward: That eliminates it then.

Mr. Rose: You made quite a point in your brief that the authorities discriminate against small sins, such as fishing out of season, and tend to ignore the larger ones. Do you feel that such authorities as the Federal fisheries authorities should be more zealous in pursuing the powers that it now has.

Mr. Hayward: Definitely. This is the position of our society.

Mr. Rose: Have you any evidence that pulp mills are not being careful enough in their

[Interpretation]

M. Rose: Je crois que le comité va étudier ces questions lorsqu'il fera ses recommandations à la préparation de notre rapport. Je sais que deux des membres viennent de Coquitlam. Hier, nous avons entendu que Coquitlam ainsi que beaucoup d'autres municipalités comme Port Moody et New Westminster ne disposent pas de traitements des eaux. Je sais que deux ont un intérêt tout particulier à un affluent dans le Fraser. Je me demande si le S.P.E.C. a des recommandations à faire concernant la manière dont il peut prêter concours à ces municipalités pour nettoyer les eaux.

M. Hayward: En vertu des mesures de contrôle de la pollution de la Colombie-Britannique nous sommes censés avoir des installations d'ici 1975. J'ai toujours prétendu et le S.P.E.C. l'a accepté que le traitement des eaux est de 20 ans en retard et le traitement secondaire est absolument essentiel maintenant. Le financement doit se faire de la même façon que pour le logement qu'on a pour nos citoyens âgés. Les municipalités elles-mêmes ne peuvent vendre les obligations. Soyons honnêtes pour faire construire les installations de traitement des eaux. Dans ces circonstances quand le fils est en difficulté et bien c'est le père qui s'en occupera. S'il n'a pas de famille, il n'est pas un père, mais un délinquant. Le gouvernement fédéral est le père de cette notion et dans cette qualité, il doit nous donner une réponse et nous accorder une subvention pour contrôler la pollution.

M. Rose: Vous proposez alors de l'aide fédérale pour mettre au point un programme de contrôle de la pollution.

M. Hayward: Il y a de l'aide fédérale mais on ne peut vendre nos obligations. Il nous faut plus que l'aide fédérale pour faire fonctionner ce programme.

M. Rose: Cette disposition prendra fin en mars 1970.

M. Hayward: Cela se terminera alors.

M. Rose: Vous avez déclaré dans votre mémoire que les autorités sont sévères pour la pêche, comme la pêche hors saison et ne le sont pas assez contre les péchés de plus grande importance. Croyez-vous que ces autorités fédérales devraient être plus énergiques en appliquant la loi.

M. Hayward: Certainement. C'est la position de notre société.

M. Rose: Avez-vous des preuves que les moulins à papier ne font pas assez attention

[Texte]

control of waste products from their plants?

Mr. Hayward: Mr. Chairman, this is why we ask for this ecological study on the Fraser River. At the present time where do I get information on Canadian pulp mills? All I can go by is the information that has come forth from the United States on the Willamette River and Puget Sound. In both of these instances the pulp mills and the paper-making plants were the prime cause of all the pollution in the river. There are only, I believe, 7 or 11 plants on the Willamette—that is like playing crap. Anyway, those plants are the cause of 82 per cent of the contamination of the Willamette River. There are over 1 million people in that area so in population equivalence they are nearly five times more potent than people, or any other industry.

Mr. Rose: It has been suggested that the testing programs of the pulp mills are often a sham and an act and that you really can tell by the number of dead fish. You say you cannot get the information. We cannot pursue this matter.

I have one last question. Do you support the idea of the Fisheries and Forestry Departments being together under one ministry, since you have made a suggestion that various natural resources and their management are definitely interrelated.

Mr. Hayward: I think prior to any serious resource development you should have a board of review which has all the natural resources and all the science disciplines represented on it so that you can make an actual assessment of what that damage that you are going to do may have on the rest of the economy.

But prior to leaving that, you asked if we are worried about pulp mills, and have we any proof. Let me say that I believe the sulphate mill puts 50 per cent of the log back into the water—that is waste. If you do not think those lignine particles do not blanket the whole area let me tell you that in Puget Sound even the worms around Bellingham and Low have died—because nothing is living on the sea floor at that point. In these reports they do not fool around—they name the mills responsible.

Mr. Noble: Mr. Chairman, I am wondering if the witness is serious when he says near the bottom of page 3 that in drag fishing in B.C. a lot of the fish they are catching, are wasted because they throw them overboard—and reference is made to halibut and dogfish.

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[Interprétation]

dans le contrôle des produits de déchets de leurs installations.

M. Hayward: C'est la raison pour laquelle nous avons demandé qu'on fasse des études écologiques du Fraser. Actuellement, où puis-je obtenir des renseignements sur les usines de pulpe et de papier canadiennes. Tout ce que j'ai sont des renseignements qui viennent des États-Unis de Willamette River et de Puget Sound. Les deux fabriques étaient la cause principale de la pollution de la rivière. Le Willamette par exemple, a je crois, 7 ou 11 usines au bord de la rivière. En tout cas, ces usines causent 82 p. 100 de la pollution de la rivière Willamette. En proportion de la population, il y a un million dans cette région, donc ils sont cinq fois plus puissants.

M. Rose: On dit souvent que les programmes d'essai ne sont pas indicateurs et que le nombre de poissons morts en révèle plus. Vous dites que vous ne pouvez obtenir les renseignements qu'il nous faut. Ma dernière question. Est-ce que vous êtes d'avis que les ministères des pêches et des forêts devraient être amalgamés parce que vous avez proposé que certaines ressources naturelles et leur gestion sont étroitement liées.

M. Hayward: Il faudrait avant l'exploitation des ressources avoir un conseil de révision de toutes les ressources et de toutes les disciplines scientifiques afin de pouvoir évaluer exactement les dégâts et les conséquences sur le reste de l'économie.

Vous m'avez demandé si nous nous préoccupions des usines de pulpe et de papier et s'il y a des preuves. Je dirais qu'environ 50 p. 100 des billots sont versés dans la rivière. Si vous pensez que ces éléments ne salissent pas toute la région, je vous dirais qu'à Puget Sound même les vers près de Bellingham et Toro sont morts parce que rien ne peut exister sur le fond de la mer à ce point-là. Ce n'est pas une blague, le rapport cite les noms des usines responsables.

M. Noble: Monsieur le président, je me demande si le témoin est sérieux quand il dit à la page 3, vers la fin de la page, que la pêche à la drague perd beaucoup de poissons que l'on rejette en Colombie-Britannique: le flétan et le chien de mer. Comme c'est une

[Text]

In view of the fact that there is quite a flourishing mink ranch industry in B.C. such ranches could utilize this food. I am wondering why this food is being wasted. You mentioned human consumption. I might say that in the East we are using fish racks. If we could get fish like this we would be happy. I am wondering if you are giving us the facts here.

Mr. Hayward: These are the facts. You can even see it on a documentary that was shown over CBUT. They will show them throwing the fish back. Hake and all types of fish that are not saleable on our present fresh fish market are being thrown back. I agree with you—we can make fertilizer. We have nearly ruined the herring fishery by making fertilizer out of them—and not just fertilizer but fish meal, chicken feed and things of this nature. Here we are with all this vast resource that we are not tapping at all while, unilaterally, we work on one segment of it to the point where—and let us give credit where credit is due—the fishermen of British Columbia asked for closure, though it meant loss to themselves in money, to protect that fishery—and it took them several months before they got that closure.

Mr. Noble: Mr. Chairman, because of the affluent fisheries here—we have heard evidence of the millions of dollars that they have in deposit in the Credit Union and so on—would it be necessary to subsidize these people so that they could make a reasonable living out of bringing these fish ashore and having them processed?

Mr. Hayward: Well, let us put it this way. This pertains in the same way to the forest industry, which disclaims any responsibility for its industry and some of the research and replanting—and the same goes for many other industries. I would say that on that basis it is a question of doing it by law—and you are going to have to help them. But the small man is not affluent in his fishing, unfortunately—the closures are too frequent. We are trying to eliminate the surplus of boats. This was done in the early days. They had the licences down to something like 600 boats on the Fraser River from many thousand. It does not work in the long run. Your approach is all wrong. You are working from the wrong end of the deal. You are trying to spread a limited resource over so many people whereas you should be developing the resource. But all of the resource should be used, not just salmon.

[Interpretation]

industrie importante en Colombie-Britannique on pourrait se servir de ce poisson pour nourrir le vison. Je me demande pourquoi on gaspille cela.

Vous parlez de consommation des humains mais dans l'Est, nous nous servons des restes de poisson pour nourrir le vison. Si l'on pouvait avoir de tels poissons nous en serions contents. Est-ce que vous nous donnez les faits.

M. Hayward: Ce sont les faits. On le voit même dans un documentaire que l'on a donné au CBVT. On les montre rejetant le poisson dans la mer. Tous les poissons que l'on ne peut pas vendre sur le marché actuellement sont rejetés. Nous pourrions en faire des engrais. Nous avons presque ruiné la pêche au hareng en nous en servant pour en faire des engrais, et de la farine du poisson et de la poudre pour la volaille. Et ici, il y a une masse de ressources dont nous ne nous servons pas. On s'occupe de tel ou tel secteur. Il faut accorder du crédit là où c'est nécessaire. Les pêcheurs de la Colombie-Britannique ont demandé un règlement même si cela a voulu dire une perte nette pour eux afin de protéger la pêche. Il a fallu assez longtemps pour obtenir ce règlement.

M. Noble: Monsieur le président, parce que les pêches sont très riches ici on a entendu parler de millions de dollars en dépôt auprès de l'Union de crédit. Est-il nécessaire de subventionner ces pêcheurs pour qu'ils puissent gagner leur vie convenablement en faisant de la pêche et en faisant conditionner le poisson.

M. Hayward: Eh bien, l'industrie forestière renie toute responsabilité en matière de recherches et de repeuplement comme c'est le cas pour beaucoup d'autres industries. J'estime que cette question doit être réglée au moyen d'une loi. Mais le petit pêcheur n'est pas riche. Les fermetures sont trop fréquentes. Nous essayons d'éliminer le surplus des bateaux. Il y avait environ 600 permis il y a quelques années sur la rivière Fraser. Cela ne donne pas de résultats à la longue. C'est la mauvaise méthode, ce n'est pas la façon pour s'y prendre. Vous êtes payés pour distribuer une ressource limitée parmi tant de milliers de personnes alors qu'il faudrait développer les ressources, toutes les ressources, non seulement le saumon.

[Texte]

As I told you, the sockeye was used—but not even all the sockeye was used in the early days in this area. They would not can the rib part of the fish. It had to be the solid part. The whole darn thing was thrown away. Waste has been profligated in this province because we are endowed with so much.

Mr. Noble: Mr. Chairman, perhaps I have been wrongly informed but in my travels through the burnt-over area of the Yukon Territory where jack pine, which is an inferior type, had been destroyed by the fire, I was informed that another type of pine of much better quality was growing in abundance. In fact, it was so dense that I asked why it had not been spaced—I thought it had been planted artificially. They told me this was a much better type of pine than what was burned. It seemed to me that this burning over was making a real contribution to the economy there. I do not know how long it will take this to mature, but they were getting nothing out of the jack pine. Would you care to comment on that?

Mr. Hayward: Mr. Chairman, having been into the Yukon myself and having looked around, let us not just belabour the Yukon forest fires—after all, I ran through on the Alaska Highway going up to the Laird River, over 100 miles, 80 miles of which was all burnt in one fell swoop. Nothing had been done to stop that fire. It had burned itself out at the tops of the mountains in every direction for nearly 80 miles.

On the question of value of the type of tree that will regrow, unfortunately in British Columbia and from what I saw of the Yukon myself in my observations, where a jack pine was burnt out a jack pine regrew with violence, maybe a little faster. But you must remember that whatever it is, it is a minimal type of tree—it is not going to produce the lumber.

Mr. Noble: Mr. Chairman, I just want to ask the witness one more question. Are you telling us that in these burnt-over areas that you observed it was only jack pine that came up?

Mr. Hayward: The ones that I observed, yes, sir—unless it was an area of spruce that was burnt over and then sometimes the spruce took over in the same area.

Mr. Noble: I might say, Mr. Chairman, that I examined this myself, it was a different kind of a pine coming up, and they told me that it was a much better pine and would make a contribution to the economy maybe in 15, 20 or 25 years.

[Interprétation]

Comme je vous ai dit, on s'est servi du saumon sockeye, même pas tout le sockeye a été utilisé tout au début. Ils ne peuvent pas mettre les arêtes en conserve. Il faut que ce soit la partie ferme. Il fallait disposer des déchets parce qu'il y aurait eu abondance.

M. Noble: J'étais peut-être mal renseigné mais en voyageant dans la région du Yukon après des incendies on m'a dit que les pins ont été complètement détruits par le feu. Il y avait un autre genre de pin qui repoussait de meilleure qualité en abondance. Il y avait même tellement de pins que je me suis demandé pourquoi on ne les avait pas espacés. Je croyais qu'on les avait plantés artificiellement. On nous a dit que c'était une bien meilleure qualité de pin que celui qui a été brûlé. Donc, l'incendie avait fait beaucoup de bien. Je ne sais pas combien de temps cela prendra pour grandir mais l'autre sorte de pin n'a pas donné de bons résultats. Vous avez quelque chose à dire?

M. Hayward: Quand je me suis rendu au Yukon, moi-même, j'ai vu ce qui s'était fait. J'ai fait toute l'autoroute d'Alaska jusqu'à Laird River, plus de 100 milles dont 80 étaient complètement brûlés. Rien n'a été fait pour empêcher cet incendie d'avancer jusque dans les hauteurs.

En ce qui concerne les valeurs des arbres qui vont repousser, malheureusement, en Colombie-Britannique, d'après ce que j'ai vu au Yukon, quant aux pins, ils repoussent violemment. Mais, il faut se souvenir que c'est un arbre qui ne va pas donner le bois dont on pourrait se servir.

M. Noble: Je voudrais demander encore une question au témoin. Est-ce que vous voulez dire que dans les régions incendiées, il n'y avait que le pin «Jack» qui a repoussé?

M. Hayward: D'après ce que j'ai vu, oui. A moins que ce soit des sapins qui ont repoussé.

M. Noble: Je dois dire, monsieur le président, que je l'ai examiné moi-même et que c'est un autre genre d'arbres qui est repoussé. On m'a dit que c'était un arbre de meilleure qualité qui contribuera à l'économie d'ici 15, 20 ou 25 ans.

[Text]

Mr. Hayward: It could be a better specie of the jack pine.

The Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Noble.

Mr. Goode is next.

Mr. Goode: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The thing that concerns me most of all—I would like to pursue Mr. Noble's questioning—is the charge that the fishermen are actually throwing dead halibut back in. This is what you say on page 3. I think it is absolutely necessary that someone who represents the fishermen here today answer this charge.

Mr. Hayward: Mr. Chairman, through you to Mr. Goode, they are not dead—they are speared and tossed back over. They are not handled by hand. Have you seen halibut that long and that wide drawn up in a dragnet—and have you tried to pick them up?

Mr. Goode: Yes, but you are missing my point.

Mr. Hayward: I do not say it is dead, sir. All I am saying is that there is a good chance it is going to die.

Mr. Goode: Well, you said it in your brief and you either believe it or you do not. Are these fish going to die or are they not going to die?

Mr. Hayward: I suspect they will die.

Mr. Goode: Do you not think then that the fishermen who are here today should answer this charge? This is a very serious charge. With the federal government supporting fisheries as they are it could not possibly support an industry that is making a waste of this type—and this is contrary to the conduct of fishermen that I know.

Mr. Hogarth: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order, I think that you are referring to the beam trawlers catching halibut.

Mr. Hayward: Dragline, yes. It is breaking the regulations of the Treaty. You must catch halibut by a long line.

Mr. Hogarth: That is right. It is the regulations that cause them to throw them back.

Mr. Hayward: That is right. This is why a little discussion may help.

Mr. Goode: I would hope that the gentleman from the fishing industry here later on today would answer this charge. I do not

[Interpretation]

Mr. Hayward: C'est peut-être un meilleur genre de pin «Jack».

Le président: Monsieur Goode est le prochain.

M. Goode: Merci, monsieur le président. Ce qui me préoccupe plus particulièrement, je voudrais poser des questions à la suite des déclarations du D^r Noble. Quelle est la quantité de flétan que l'on rejette dans la mer. C'est ce que vous dites à la page 3. Et je trouve essentiel, que quelqu'un qui représente des pêcheurs aujourd'hui, nous l'explique exactement.

M. Hayward: Non, le poisson n'est pas rejeté mort. Ils sont harponnés et remis dans l'eau. On ne les touche pas avec les mains. Vous avez vu des flétans, vous avez essayé de les attraper.

M. Goode: Oui, mais vous ne comprenez pas ma question.

M. Hayward: Je ne dis pas que le poisson est mort mais qu'il soit fort possible qu'il doive mourir.

M. Goode: Vous l'avez dit dans votre mémoire, ou bien vous y croyez ou bien vous n'y croyez pas. Est-ce que ces poissons meurent ou est-ce qu'il ne meurent pas.

M. Hayward: Je pense qu'ils vont mourrir.

M. Goode: Pensez-vous que les pêcheurs ici présents aujourd'hui doivent répondre à cette accusation qui est très sérieuse. Le gouvernement fédérale qui les appuie de cette façon, les pêcheurs ne peuvent aider l'industrie qui fait un tel gâchis. C'est contraire au comportement que je connais des pêcheurs.

M. Hogarth: Sur un point d'ordre, monsieur le président.

Je crois que vous parlez de certains bateaux qui attrapent le flétan.

M. Hayward: Ils les draguent vivants. C'est contre les règlements de l'accord. Il faut les pêcher au moyen de longues lignes.

M. Hogarth: Ce sont les règlements qui les forcent à les rejeter.

M. Hayward: C'est pourquoi il faudrait expliquer la question.

M. Goode: J'espère que les messieurs de l'industrie de la pêche répondront à cette accusation plus tard aujourd'hui. Je ne veux

[Texte]

want to take up any more time of the Committee on this item now.

The other item that you are very concerned with is the spread of hepatitis. This concerned me when I was Chairman of the Boundary Health Unit. Do you agree that the spread of hepatitis is in areas where there are septic tanks?

Dr. Hayward: This is certainly not a help to the area.

Mr. Goode: This brings up a priority decision that all of us must make. Do we construct sewers to overcome this while we only have primary treatment or do we wait and let this disease spread until we get secondary treatment? Which do you consider your No. 1 priority?

Mr. Hayward: Mr. Goode, primary treatment merely moves your problem onto somebody else's doorstep. If you are going to evacuate and you go to a toilet to do it you do not have any right to then take it and put it on somebody else's verandah. The whole thing is that if you are going to do a job it costs less in the final analysis to have a secondary treatment plant than it will to put in all these primary treatment plants and change them over.

Mr. Goode: I agree but you have not answered my question. Which is your priority—would you put in sewers, as it is now, and take the risk of polluting the Fraser River or would you not put in sewers and allow the disease to spread and wait for secondary treatment?

Dr. Hayward: Under present existing controls that municipalities have on sewage and sewage disposal by septic tank methods I prefer, and so do the majority of the people of Richmond who I have spoken to, and I am sure you know this, to wait until they are not going to pollute the rest of the Fraser—

Mr. Goode: Fine, that answers my question.

You mentioned Mr. Maynard from the Boundary Health Unit, who is a very capable man and has been studying the Fraser River. He also made the 1966 study. Have you in your own mind from these statistics decided which area is the major offender, including the Fraser River?

Dr. Hayward: The major offender?

Mr. Goode: Yes, what area?

Dr. Hayward: Do you mean between industry?

Mr. Goode: No, which area—Delta, Richmond, New Westminster, Burnaby?

[Interprétation]

pas prendre plus de temps du Comité à ce sujet. Une autre question dont je voulais parler, c'est l'hépatite. C'était mon domaine lorsque j'étais président du service d'hygiène de la frontière. Êtes-vous d'accord que ceci se rapporte surtout aux endroits où il se trouve des réservoirs septiques.

M. Hayward: Ceci n'aidera certainement pas à la région.

M. Goode: C'est une décision prioritaire. Faut-il construire des égouts? Ou, est-ce que nous nous attendons à ce que la maladie se répande jusqu'à ce qu'il y ait des installations appropriées? Qu'est-ce qui est le plus important, selon vous?

M. Hayward: Les premiers traitements, ce n'est pas seulement le problème. Si l'on salit quelque chose on n'a pas le droit de le laisser sur les terrains du voisin. Si on fait un travail il coûte certainement moins en définitif d'avoir des installations secondaires au lieu d'y mettre des installations primaires.

M. Goode: Vous n'avez pas répondu à ma question. Qu'est-ce qui est le plus important: aménager des égouts pour diminuer la pollution du Fraser ou bien, est-ce que vous permettriez que la maladie se répande avant qu'il n'y ait d'autres installations?

M. Hayward: Il y a des moyens de contrôle qui existent en ce moment pour les égouts. Je préfère, et les citoyens de Richmond aussi préféreraient s'attendre à ce que l'on ne pollue plus l'eau du Fraser.

M. Goode: Cela répond à ma question. Vous avez parlé de M. Maynard qui est très capable et qui a étudié le problème du Fraser. Il a fait une étude en 1966. Avez-vous décidé quelle est la région qui souffre le plus? Quelle est la région exactement qui est la plus attaquée?

M. Hayward: La plus attaquée?

M. Goode: Oui, quelle région?

M. Hayward: Vous voulez dire pour l'industrie?

M. Goode: Quelle région, Delta, Richmond, New Westminster ou Burnaby.

[Text]

Dr. Hayward: The worst ones are Annacis Island and New Westminster.

Mr. Goode: Have you done anything about it?

Dr. Hayward: As an organization, yes.

Mr. Goode: Have you made representation to Annacis Island and New Westminster?

Dr. Hayward: We will be making representations at every opportunity on this matter.

Mr. Goode: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. McQuaid: Mr. Chairman, I would like to return the witness for a moment to a reply he gave to a question a few moments ago asked by Mr. Rose wherein he suggested that the Province of British Columbia cannot afford to take adequate measures to overcome this pollution problem, which is primarily concerned with the Fraser River, that this expense should be borne by the federal government. Do I understand you correctly?

Dr. Hayward: Not quite. I did not say "the province." The municipalities cannot sell their bonds. The province can sell bonds, sir, and so can the federal government and I say these are the parents of the municipal governments and they have the responsibility. They pass the legislation. They should see that funds are available. The people pay for it in the final analysis. We are all Canadians. We are all going to pay for it. The people want it done. They want the buckpassing stopped.

Mr. McQuaid: Are you suggesting then that we as a Committee should go back and recommend to the federal government that if the Province of British Columbia and the municipalities fail to meet their responsibilities in this connection then this expense should be borne by all the people of Canada?

Mr. Hayward: Not just in that way, sir, no, I could not agree to that. I am quite willing to pay taxes to make sure that the Great Lakes remain clean, but that is not the way we want it approached. We want the federal government to lay down policies. If you have a power in war to do things for the betterment of this country or the preservation of it then you should surely have the power during peace, or the guts to say this is what is necessary for the welfare of this country, for the protection of its ecology, for its future generations, and you are going to have to do this and we will help you pay for it.

[Interpretation]

M. Hayward: La pire des régions? C'est Annacis Island et New Westminster.

M. Goode: Avez-vous essayé d'y remédier?

M. Hayward: Oui, en tant qu'organisation.

M. Goode: Vous avez présenté des instances à ces deux endroits?

M. Hayward: Oui, nous allons le faire à chaque occasion.

M. Goode: Merci, monsieur le président.

M. McQuaid: Monsieur le président, je voudrais simplement reprendre une réponse que le témoin a donnée à M. Rose, il y a quelques instants.

Vous avez dit que la Colombie-Britannique ne peut pas prendre des mesures adéquates pour combattre la pollution surtout du Fraser et que c'est le gouvernement fédéral qui devrait défrayer ces entreprises. Est-ce correct?

M. Hayward: Non, je n'ai pas dit cela. Je n'ai pas dit que ce serait la province. Les municipalités ne peuvent vendre leurs obligations, mais la province peut, ainsi que le gouvernement fédéral; les deux sont responsables des municipalités. Ils établissent les mesures législatives. Ils doivent procurer les capitaux. Nous payons tous pour ces installations, nous sommes tous des Canadiens et nous payerons tous pour cela. Les gens veulent que la chose se fasse.

M. McQuaid: Donc, en tant que Comité, nous devrions recommander au gouvernement fédéral, que si les divers gouvernements provinciaux ne font pas face à leurs responsabilités, que c'est le Canada tout entier qui devrait assumer cette responsabilité?

M. Hayward: C'est pas comme cela qu'il faudrait le comprendre. Je paie volontiers des impôts pour assurer que les Grands Lacs restent propres, mais ce n'est pas de cette manière que cela se fait.

Nous voulons que le gouvernement fédéral établisse des politiques parce que si le gouvernement fédéral peut agir en temps de guerre, il devrait pouvoir agir en temps de paix. Il devrait du moins avoir le courage de déterminer ce qui est nécessaire pour le bien-être du pays et pour la protection de l'écologie des prochaines générations. Vous devez le faire et nous y prêtons notre concours pour le défrayer.

[Texte]

Mr. McQuaid: Let me get you clear on this then, Mr. Hayward. If we are to make a suggestion or if we decide to make a suggestion to the federal government, all your organization is asking us to do is to suggest to the federal government that the necessary legislation should be passed. Is that right?

Mr. Hayward: That would be the happiest day providing it was obligatory.

Mr. McQuaid: But not commit itself to any obligation to finance?

Mr. Hayward: I think the federal government has to commit itself to financial obligations in the same way that it has to on senior citizens' housing.

Mr. McQuaid: Will you explain the attitude of the people of British Columbia not so very long ago when a very necessary transportation link was suggested between Prince Edward Island and the mainland? Your people here in British Columbia objected very strenuously to the expenditure of that money obviously because of the fact that you thought it was not going to do you very much good.

Mr. Hayward: May I dissociate the people of British Columbia from the government of British Columbia. There is no separatism in British Columbia. When a man tried to set up separatism in British Columbia at the Queen Elizabeth Theatre he did not get 30 people out and he could have sat 5,000.

Mr. McQuaid: Your brief lists on page 4 various sources of pollution. Mr. Hayward, is there any serious pollution from the waste material that must necessarily be discharged from the thousands of pleasure craft that we see anchored in the harbours of Vancouver?

Mr. Hayward: Definitely. They must be controlled, and stringently controlled. As in trailers you must have proper facilities, so in boats there is no longer the right to dump your offal out into the ocean.

Mr. McQuaid: Do I understand that there is no regulation now preventing this in the province?

Mr. Hayward: Yes—I am not all-pervasive. I do not know everything, sir, but it seems to me I have read that there is legislation calling within so many months for the institution of this type of thing.

Mr. McQuaid: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Mr. Whelan, for five minutes.

[Interprétation]

M. McQuaid: Je demanderais à M. Hayward de tirer la chose au clair. Si nous devons faire une proposition ou si nous décidons d'en faire une au gouvernement fédéral, tout ce que vous nous demandez c'est que le gouvernement fédéral adopte des mesures législatives nécessaires. Ai-je bien compris?

M. Hayward: Eh bien oui, ce serait vraiment très bien, pourvu que ce ne soit pas obligatoire.

M. McQuaid: Mais on ne s'engagerait pas à quelque obligation financière?

M. Hayward: Je crois que le gouvernement fédéral doit s'engager financièrement de la même façon qu'il s'est engagé envers les problèmes d'habitation des citoyens âgés.

M. McQuaid: Pourriez-vous m'expliquer l'attitude des gens de la Colombie-Britannique, il y a quelque temps, lorsqu'on a suggéré d'établir un moyen de communication important entre l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard et la terre ferme? Ici, en Colombie-Britannique, vous vous êtes opposés fortement à cette dépense, évidemment parce que vous avez pensé que cela ne vous serait pas d'un grand avantage.

M. Hayward: Eh bien les citoyens et le gouvernement de la Colombie-Britannique sont deux choses séparées. Il n'y a pas de séparatisme en Colombie-Britannique. Quand un homme a essayé d'instaurer le séparatisme en Colombie-Britannique il a attiré à peine 30 personnes dans la salle Queen Elisabeth qui peut en contenir 5,000.

M. McQuaid: Une dernière question. Dans votre mémoire à la page 4, vous donnez une liste de différentes sources de pollution. Est-ce qu'il y a beaucoup de pollution provenant des déchets des bateaux de plaisance, qui sont ancrés dans le port de Vancouver?

M. Hayward: Mais oui. Il faut contrôler ces bateaux et d'une façon très stricte. Comme dans les remorques, il faut avoir les installations nécessaires; donc les bateaux n'ont plus le droit de déverser leurs ordures dans l'eau.

M. McQuaid: Est-ce que je comprends qu'il n'y a aucun règlement, présentement, à ce sujet, dans la province?

M. Hayward: Je ne connais pas tout, je n'ai pas la science infuse, mais il me semble avoir lu quelque part qu'il y aura des mesures législatives, d'ici quelques mois, pour demander précisément ce genre de choses.

M. McQuaid: Merci, monsieur le président.

Le président: Monsieur Whelan, vous avez la parole pour cinq minutes.

[Text]

Mr. Whelan: The question I had has already been asked.

The Chairman: Are there any further questions? Mr. Crouse.

Mr. Crouse: On page 4 we read that one of the recommendations is that the federal Department of Fisheries make it

mandatory to install closed circuit circulating systems with evaporative cooling towers in all thermal generating plants.

Is it correct for the Committee to assume that at the present time, the government of British Columbia, through the British Columbia Hydro, are building a thermal plant at Burrard Inlet?

Mr. Hayward: They have a thermal plant on Burrard Inlet. We know the plant is not a closed circuit system so the water, after being used, is pumped back into Burrard Inlet. It is considerably warmer than the normal water and it does have a biological effect on the area. We know that temperature change is one of the things which are most important to salmon and fish.

Mr. Crouse: I agree, having seen the towers in one of the first plants that were built in the United Kingdom. Is it correct for the federal government to assume this responsibility? Certainly the British Columbia government has the prime responsibility to implement this type of cooling towers. Have you made representations to the British Columbia government and, through them, to the British Columbia Hydro thermal people, requesting that in view of the importance of your salmon industry they install these evaporative cooling towers?

Mr. Hayward: I will let Mr. Hagell answer that for you. If it does not, I will see how it turns out. Maybe I will have something to add to that.

Mr. B. Hagell (Vice-President, Society for Pollution and Environmental Control (S.P.E.C.)): Sir, what I think we are most concerned about is the fact that the federal government should show direction to all the provinces of Canada in this problem of pollution. There are three departments in the provincial government in British Columbia that are supposed to look after pollution. It ends up that none of these departments is able to exercise authority in this field. Therefore we,

[Interpretation]

M. Whelan: La question que j'allais poser a déjà été demandée.

Le président: Y a-t-il d'autres questions? Monsieur Crouse.

M. Crouse: A la page 4, nous voyons que l'une des recommandations est que le ministère fédéral des Pêcheries

rende obligatoire l'installation de systèmes de circuits fermés avec des tours de refroidissement par évaporation dans toutes les usines génératrices d'énergie thermique.

A l'heure actuelle le Comité peut-il supposer que le gouvernement de la Colombie-Britannique par l'entremise de l'hydro de la Colombie-Britannique, soit en train de construire une usine thermique à Burrard Inlet?

M. Hayward: Nous avons une usine thermique à Burrard Inlet. Nous savons que l'usine ne fonctionne pas avec un système de circuit fermé de sorte que l'eau après avoir été utilisée, revient dans Burrard Inlet. Elle est beaucoup plus chaude que l'eau normale et elle a des effets biologiques sur la région. Nous savons que les changements de température, sont l'une des choses qui est très importante pour le saumon et les autres poissons.

M. Crouse: Je suis tout à fait d'accord ayant vu les tours dans l'une des premières usines qui a été construite au Royaume-Uni. Ai-je raison de croire que le gouvernement fédéral peut assumer cette responsabilité? Sûrement, le gouvernement de la Colombie-Britannique a la toute première responsabilité de construire ce genre de tours. Est-ce que vous avez présenté des instances au gouvernement de la Colombie-Britannique et par leur entremise, à la Commission hydroélectrique de la Colombie-Britannique recommandant, que vu l'importance de l'industrie du saumon, on installe des tours de refroidissement par évaporation.

M. Hayward: Je vais laisser à monsieur Hagell le soin de vous fournir la réponse. S'il n'est pas en mesure de le faire, j'essaierai de trouver quelque chose à ajouter.

M. Hagell (vice-président, Society for Pollution and Environmental Control—S.P.E.C.): Je crois monsieur que ce qui nous préoccupe le plus c'est que le gouvernement fédéral devrait donner des directives à toutes les provinces du Canada au sujet de la pollution. Il y a trois ministères provinciaux en Colombie-Britannique qui doivent s'occuper de la pollution. Aucun de ces ministères ne peut exercer d'autorité dans ce domaine. Par conséquent, notre société estime que le gouvernement

[Texte]

as a society, feel that the federal government should enact legislation in co-operation with the various provinces so that the federal government would in fact be the central body.

I wonder whether or not the members of this Committee are aware of the seriousness of pollution in regard to the very life on this planet. If so, then should you not at this time be engaging the enemy in exactly the same manner as you would in wartime? Should you not be setting up the necessary national controls to override the provincial jurisdictions so that we can home in on the enemy, which is pollution?

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, I can assure the witness that we are very well aware of the dangers of pollution throughout Canada. A moment ago you mentioned buck-passing and I would be remiss in my duties if I did not point out that when you are speaking of pollution and its control here in British Columbia, you people are aware of the value of the salmon resource to your province and you are aware, I should think, that the pollution is caused by your municipalities and that this must come under the municipal as well as the provincial authorities; and if the federal government were to pass enabling legislation there would quite likely be some counter-discussions at the next federal-provincial conference about the federal government becoming involved in matters that are strictly under the jurisdiction of the provincial government. I would think that it would be helpful if your society presented a similar brief to provincial authorities alerting them to some of the problems which you have passed on to us today. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Hayward: We agree. However, in our opinion, under the Fisheries Act—I have the Act here but I have to dig it out—fish in any waters are a federal responsibility under the Act. If this is the case then your responsibility is primary and the provinces' and municipalities' secondary, and the lead must come from the federal government.

The Chairman: Mr. Lundrigan.

Mr. Lundrigan: I have a very simple statistical question. How do you become a member of your society?

Mr. Hayward: We will give you membership right now, sir, if you like. All you have

[Interprétation]

fédéral devrait promulguer des lois en collaboration avec les diverses provinces pour que le gouvernement fédéral soit l'organisme central.

Je me demande si les membres du comité sont au courant de cette menace sérieuse qu'est la pollution à la vie même de notre planète. Dans le cas de l'affirmative, ne devrait-on pas en ce moment attaquer l'ennemi de la même façon qu'on devrait le faire en cas de guerre? Est-ce qu'on ne devrait pas établir les contrôles nationaux nécessaires pour dominer les gouvernements provinciaux afin que nous puissions nous attaquer à l'ennemi qui est la solution?

M. Crouse: Monsieur le président, je peux assurer au témoin que nous sommes très conscients des dangers de la pollution partout au Canada. Mais il y a un instant vous avez mentionné qu'on se passait la responsabilité et je faillirais à ma tâche si je ne signalais pas que lorsque l'on parle de pollution et du contrôle de la pollution ici en Colombie-Britannique, vous êtes au courant de la valeur des ressources du saumon pour votre province et par conséquent vous savez il me semble, que la pollution causée par vos municipalités et que cela relève des autorités tant municipales que provinciales; et par conséquent si le gouvernement fédéral adopte une loi exécutoire, il est tout probable qu'il y aurait toutes sortes de discussions acerbes à la prochaine conférence fédérale-provinciale au sujet du fait que le gouvernement fédéral s'engage dans des questions qui relèvent strictement de la compétence du gouvernement provincial. Je crois qu'il serait utile que votre société présente des mémoires analogues aux autorités provinciales pour attirer leur attention sur certains des problèmes dont vous nous avez parlés aujourd'hui. Merci beaucoup monsieur le président.

M. Hayward: Nous sommes d'accord. Cependant nous estimons, aux termes de la Loi sur les pêcheries,—j'ai le texte de loi ici mais je dois chercher ce que je veux—que la pêche en tout cours d'eau relève du gouvernement fédéral. Et si c'est le cas, alors la responsabilité en incombe avant tout au gouvernement fédéral, l'autorité des provinces et des municipalités étant secondaire et les premières mesures doivent venir du gouvernement fédéral.

Le président: Monsieur Lundrigan.

M. Lundrigan: Une question d'ordre statistique très simple. Comment devient-on membre de votre société?

M. Hayward: Nous pouvons vous accorder la carte de membre dès maintenant monsieur,

[Text]

to do is to ask any one of the members and pay the secretary.

Mr. Lundrigan: So there is a formal admittance and a formal fee?

Mr. Hayward: That is right.

Mr. Lundrigan: What is the membership of your society?

Mr. Hagell: Approximately 1,000.

Mr. Lundrigan: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: On the second round now...

Mr. Whelan: I did not ask any questions on the first round, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Excuse me. Mr. Whelan.

Mr. Whelan: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Are you aware of the federal program that we have for pollution control plants with industry and with the municipalities which has been in force for five or six years?

Mr. Hayward: Well, sir, this is part of the problem—communication. We are the recipients of the pollution. There may be plans, and let me say that as a young organization we have not read all of the pertinent legislation. Otherwise I would have come here prepared to talk about provincial forestry, and I still am, instead of just federal forestry. But on that particular question you have asked, we have not got copies of the Act but neither did we know the jurisdiction that this Committee had when coming before us. This is why our questions. We are trying to establish some form of rapport with your Committee or with any federal, provincial or local government to find out what has to be done to achieve the standards we want; that is, a better way of life for Canadians.

Mr. Whelan: Our area is troubled. I come from central Canada and it is probably even more polluted in the Great Lakes area and a lot of people have been aroused about pollution for a long time. In my own area every municipality will have the pollution control equipment either by lagoons or some type of plant or other. I think by July this year everyone, including the city of Windsor, will have it. It amazes me that most of the

[Interpretation]

si vous le voulez. Tout ce que vous avez à faire est de le demander à n'importe lequel des membres et donner votre cotisation au secrétaire.

M. Lundrigan: Il y a donc une carte de membre officielle et une cotisation officielle?

M. Hayward: En effet.

M. Lundrigan: Combien de membres votre société compte-t-elle à l'heure actuelle?

M. Hagell: Environ 1,000.

M. Lundrigan: Merci, monsieur le président.

Le président: Pour le deuxième tour maintenant...

M. Whelan: Je n'ai pas posé de questions au premier tour, monsieur le président.

Le président: Excusez-moi. Monsieur Whelan.

M. Whelan: Merci, monsieur le président. Êtes-vous au courant du programme fédéral que nous avons pour des usines de contrôle de la pollution qui sont établies de concert avec les industries et les municipalités, programme qui existe depuis cinq ou six ans?

M. Hayward: Eh bien, monsieur, c'est une partie du problème: les communications. Nous sommes les récipiendaires de la pollution. Il se peut qu'il y ait des projets ou des programmes, et en tant que jeune organisme nous n'avons pas encore lu toutes les mesures pertinentes. Autrement je serais venu ici très préparé pour parler de l'exploitation forestière au niveau provincial, non seulement au niveau fédéral. Mais en ce qui a trait particulièrement à la question que vous avez posée, nous n'avons pas d'exemplaire de la loi mais nous ne savions pas non plus quelle était la compétence de ce comité et voilà le pourquoi de nos questions. Nous essayons d'établir une forme de rapport avec votre comité ou avec n'importe quel organisme fédéral, provincial ou local pour savoir ce qu'il faut faire pour en venir aux objectifs que nous visons; c'est là une meilleure façon de vivre pour les Canadiens.

M. Whelan: Il y a des problèmes dans notre région. Je viens du centre du Canada évidemment qui est sans doute plus pollué dans la région des Grands Lacs et bon nombre de gens sont au courant de la pollution depuis longtemps. Dans ma propre région, chaque municipalité aura l'outillage nécessaire pour le contrôle de la pollution dans des usines. Je crois qu'en juillet cette année, toutes les municipalités y compris la ville de Windsor,

[Texte]

municipalities here did not take advantage of this when the cost was lower. I wanted to know what your profession is.

Mr. Hayward: My profession? It has not been termed a profession, sir—not in British Columbia, anyway. I have been driving a bus in Vancouver, for the last 30-odd years. Prior to that I was in the forest industry and in between I have been president of my union, I have been chairman of the Natural Resources Committee for the Federation of Labour...

Mr. Whelan: Many of the unions in our area are very active in the pollution problem.

Mr. Hayward: We have led, if I might say, through labour. But I am not speaking for labour at this meeting.

Mr. Whelan: Did you call the minister in British Columbia—I think the word you used is—stupid?

Mr. Hayward: That is right.

Mr. Whelan: Do you really believe that?

Mr. Hayward: I honestly do. Any man who unilaterally will destroy a resource just for the momentary gain of another—that to me is stupidity. That to our association is stupidity. And it is criminal stupidity. That is why I wanted federal government action—to prosecute him. If he had been incarcerated it would have been his due. That is the way the people felt. We have seen this happen so many times.

Mr. Whelan: You mentioned two political faiths when you mentioned British Columbia and Alberta and said that of course, they are Social Credit and the federal government is Liberal. Do you know of any other government in the past—Saskatchewan, for instance, that ever had an active pollution control system under Tommy Douglas? I do not think he did; not any more than anybody else.

Mr. Hayward: I was not speaking of active pollution control. When I was speaking of Alberta and British Columbia I was talking of a unilateral action by British Columbia in closing off the water in the Peace River, which practically decimated the livelihood of the people on the Athabaska who, according

[Interprétation]

auront cet outillage. Ce qui m'étonne c'est que la plupart des municipalités n'aient pas profité davantage de ce programme alors que le coût en était moins élevé. Je me demande quelle est votre profession?

M. Hayward: Ma profession? Mon travail n'est pas qualifié de professionnel du moins pas en Colombie-Britannique. Je suis conducteur d'autobus depuis trente ans à Vancouver. Auparavant je m'occupais d'industrie forestière et entre-temps j'ai été président de mon syndicat et j'ai été président du comité des ressources naturelles pour la Fédération du Travail...

M. Whelan: Bon nombre de syndicats dans notre région ont été très actifs dans le programme de lutte contre la pollution.

M. Hayward: Mes antécédents intéressent le syndicalisme mais je ne parle pas en tant que syndicaliste à cette réunion.

M. Whelan: Je crois que vous avez parlé du ministre de la Colombie-Britannique en le traitant de...stupide? N'est-ce pas le mot que vous avez utilisé?

M. Hayward: C'est juste.

M. Whelan: Le croyez-vous vraiment?

M. Hayward: Honnêtement je le crois. Tout homme qui veut détruire unilatéralement une ressource pour un bien momentané et provisoire commet un acte stupide. C'est l'avis de notre association. C'est un acte stupide et c'est une stupidité criminelle. Voilà pourquoi j'estime que le gouvernement fédéral devrait agir et le poursuivre. S'il avait été jeté en prison il n'aurait eu que la part qui lui revenait. C'était là le sentiment de la population. Nous avons vu cela se produire tant de fois.

M. Whelan: Vous mentionnez dans votre premier mémoire deux adhésions politiques quand vous parlez de la Colombie-Britannique et de l'Alberta, et vous avez dit, bien entendu que ces provinces sont créditistes et que le gouvernement fédéral est libéral. Êtes-vous au courant de tout autre gouvernement, qui dans le passé, mettons en Saskatchewan, a eu un programme actif de systèmes de contrôle de la pollution, sous Tommy Douglas par exemple? Je ne le pense pas, pas plus que n'importe qui.

M. Hayward: Je ne parlais pas de programmes actifs de lutte contre la pollution. Lorsque je parlais de l'Alberta et de la Colombie-Britannique, je parlais de mesures unilatérales de la Colombie-Britannique qui ont fermé les cours d'eau de la rivière la Paix ce qui a presque décimé les moyens de subsistance des

[Text]

to Hansard, were primarily supported by muskratting, in lowering the level of the lake six feet. That did not do the muskrats any good.

Mr. Hagell: Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that this is not a matter of political parties. I think pollution control is for all.

Mr. Whelan: I hope not. I just wanted that clear because political parties were mentioned at the start, sir.

The Chairman: Now we have on the second round, first Mr. Borrie and then Mr. Noble.

Mr. Borrie: Mr. Chairman, the witness quotes in the brief the bacterial count at various points on the Fraser and this is published in August 1967 in *The Fishermen* bulletin or magazine. Are there any figures that are more up to date than that?

Mr. Hayward: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Borrie, that is our problem. We are trying to do the research ourselves in the Burrard Inlet because we cannot get figures. Nobody is doing the work and if they are they are not publishing it. There is a book on salmon propagation in British Columbia, a complete ecological study of the salmon and its potential, written for the Fisheries Department of British Columbia in 1966. That book is not available to the public and cannot be quoted without prior consultation with the Fisheries people. What good is research and what good is this type of information if it is not disseminated? That is our whole problem.

Mr. Borrie: There is not periodic testing by the medical health officer in the lower mainland?

Mr. Hayward: That is the only one that I have seen published; the only one that has been available to the public in general.

Mr. Borrie: There could have been further testing?

Mr. Hayward: Yes.

Mr. Borrie: Do you have any information which would indicate the urgency of the pollution of the Fraser River? How much time do you think is left? You do not have this information available, do you?

Mr. Hayward: That is why I want to discuss this now, immediately. I do not want to

[Interpretation]

gens de l'Athabaska qui, selon le Hansard, gagnaient leur vie par la chasse au rat musqué, en baissant le niveau de l'eau du lac de six pieds. Cela n'a pas fait de bien aux rats musqués.

M. Hagell: Monsieur le président, ce n'est pas une question je crois de partis politiques. Je crois que le contrôle de la pollution doit intéresser tous et chacun.

M. Whelan: J'espère bien que non. Je tenais simplement à apporter cette précision car on a mentionné les partis politiques au début, monsieur.

Le président: Au deuxième tour, d'abord monsieur Borrie et puis monsieur Noble.

M. Borrie: Monsieur le président, le témoin parle dans son mémoire de la teneur bactériologique à divers points du réseau du Fraser. Cela a été publié en août 1967 dans le bulletin ou la revue «*Fishermen*». Y a-t-il des chiffres plus récents?

M. Hayward: Monsieur le président, monsieur Borrie, c'est là notre problème. Nous essayons de faire nos propres recherches à Burrard Inlet, car nous ne pouvons pas avoir de chiffres. Personne ne fait ce travail et si on le fait les chiffres n'en sont pas publiés. Il existe un ouvrage sur la propagation du saumon en Colombie-Britannique, une étude écologique du saumon et de son potentiel, écrite pour le ministère des Pêcheries de la Colombie-Britannique en 1966. Ce livre ne peut être obtenu par le grand public, et ne peut être cité sans l'approbation préalable du ministère des Pêcheries. À quoi sert ce genre de recherches et de renseignements si cela n'est pas diffusé? Là est tout le problème.

M. Borrie: N'y a-t-il pas une publication périodique de la part des médecins hygiénistes dans le sud de la terre ferme?

M. Hayward: C'est le seul rapport que j'ai vu publié; le seul qui ait été disponible au grand public en général.

M. Borrie: Y a-t-il eu d'autres tests prélevés?

M. Hayward: Oui.

M. Borrie: Avez-vous des renseignements qui puissent indiquer l'urgence du programme de la pollution du fleuve Fraser? Combien de temps pensez-vous qu'il nous reste? Vous n'avez pas ces renseignements n'est-ce pas?

M. Hayward: C'est pourquoi je veux discuter de ce problème ici immédiatement. Je ne

[Texte]

see the loss of the fishery and then the study. It means a terrific rebuilding job for the fishery and it deprives the people of British Columbia of a good portion of their livelihood and living area. This is the most important river in British Columbia.

Mr. Borrie: You said subsequently to the previous brief that you could refute some of the statements that were made by the previous witnesses on forestry.

Mr. Hayward: Definitely.

Mr. Borrie: My question is aimed primarily at pulp mill pollution. Do you think that the anti-pollutant controls that the pulp mills have are effective enough?

Mr. Hayward: At the present time?

Mr. Borrie: At the present time. Particularly for the mills being built right now. There are three in Prince George, as you say. There are two more coming up.

Mr. Hayward: Not in the case of Northwood. I have material here which states that Northwood was warned three times by letter by the provincial minister to bring their effluent into line with the requirements. Up to date it still has not been done. That is one. And the rest of the older pulp mills—no, they are not adequate. On the forestry policy, no. We do not have perpetual yield in British Columbia. You were asking questions of the forestry people and you were getting the run-around. They said that they were planting 75 million trees as an optimum. Do you know what is happening in British Columbia forests at the present time? We have burned more acreage per annum in the last ten years average under the forestry report than we have replanted. We have done nothing to replant the cutting. Forty-six thousand acres was the maximum we replanted according to figures that I have. What has happened last year I have not been able to ascertain.

This is the condition. We do not have perpetual care or yield in this product. It has been sold to the public as something that is there and a viable fact. It is not a viable fact. The forests of British Columbia are being depleted. Most three farm licences and forest management licences are for seven years. Then if nature has not looked after the replanting and reseedling of the area, then

[Interprétation]

veux pas qu'il y ait des pertes pour les pêcheries, et ensuite qu'on fasse des recherches. Ce serait même tout un travail de reconstruction pour les pêcheries et cela enlève à la population de la Colombie-Britannique une bonne partie de leurs moyens de subsistance et de régions d'habitation. C'est là le plus important fleuve en Colombie-Britannique.

M. Borrie: Vous avez dit après la présentation du mémoire précédent que vous pouviez réfuter certaines des déclarations faites par les témoins antérieurs sur l'exploitation forestière.

M. Hayward: Définitivement.

M. Borrie: Ma question vise surtout la pollution causée par les usines de pâtes et papier. Pensez-vous que leurs méthodes de lutte contre la pollution suffisent à l'heure actuelle?

M. Hayward: A l'heure actuelle?

M. Borrie: A l'heure actuelle. Particulièrement, les usines qui sont en train d'être construites maintenant. Il y en a trois à Prince George, comme vous dites. Il y en a deux à venir.

M. Hayward: Pas dans le cas de Northwood. Je vois ici qu'à trois reprises le ministre provincial a averti par lettre, la société Northwood de se conformer aux normes pour l'élimination des déchets et cela n'a pas encore été fait. En voilà une. En ce qui a trait aux usines plus anciennes, ils n'ont pas pris de mesures suffisantes. Quant à la politique en matière de forêts, rien à faire. Nous n'avons pas de rendement perpétuel en Colombie-Britannique. Vous posiez des questions sur les forêts sans obtenir de réponse valable. On a dit qu'on était à planter 75 millions d'arbres comme chiffre optimum. Savez-vous ce qui se passe dans les forêts de la Colombie-Britannique à l'heure actuelle? Nous avons brûlé plus d'arbres par année au cours des dix dernières années, en vertu du rapport du ministère des Forêts que nous n'avons reboisé. Nous n'avons rien fait pour reboiser les terrains exploités. Nous avons reboisé au plus 46,000 acres, selon les chiffres dont je dispose. J'ignore ce qui s'est produit l'an dernier.

Voilà où nous en sommes. Nous n'avons pas de politique de soins ou de rendement perpétuels de ce produit. On a dit au public en général que ce produit existait et que c'était un fait viable. Ce n'est pas un fait viable. Les forêts de la Colombie-Britannique sont en train d'être épuisées. La plupart de ceux qui ont des permis pour la culture des arbres et la gestion des forêts ont un permis de sept

[Text]

they move in. In many areas when they move in they have got a second growth of weed trees...

Mr. Borrie: Coming back to the pollution aspect, I mentioned Northwood. Would you make available to the Committee the figures that you have available and the report that you have available with regard to the pollution at Northwood?

Mr. Hayward: All I have is the speech that was made, I think, by Mr. Woolliams or Mr. Berger in the House and I can give those to you, sir. You will have to go from there because they do not give figures. This is the unfortunate part. We cannot get statistics.

Mr. Borrie: Then this appears to me to be just speculation.

Mr. Hayward: For us it is not speculation. The river stinks for 100 miles. We know it is wrong. But we cannot get figures.

Mr. Borrie: Yes, I agree with you but the point is that we also need some of the facts and something to back up your statements because you just cannot come in and unilaterally state that such and such is the case.

Mr. Hayward: This is a statement by Mr. Berger when he pinned the minister down on this. This has happened. These three letters were there. They must be available in the legislature but they are not available to us.

Mr. Borrie: He pinned the minister down. I am sorry. I guess my time is up. I would like to pursue that a little further. However, I will pass.

The Chairman: Mr. Noble.

Mr. Noble: Mr. Chairman, going back to page 4 on thermal pollution, I could have put it as a supplementary but as we made a ruling on supplementaries I will ask this question. I might tell the witness that about two months ago I put the question to the Minister of Fisheries as to whether there was a possibility of thermal pollution and what was being done about it.

[Interpretation]

ans. Sans tenir compte si la nature a vu au reboisement et à l'ensemencement de la région où ils s'installent. Dans plusieurs régions, quand ils s'installent, ils obtiennent une deuxième croissance d'arbres de mauvaise qualité.

M. Borrie: Si l'on en revient à l'aspect de la pollution j'ai mentionné Northwood. Pourriez-vous présenter au comité, s'il vous plaît, les chiffres que vous avez de disponibles quant à la pollution à Northwood?

M. Hayward: Tout ce que j'ai, c'est le discours qui a été présenté par monsieur Woolliams ou monsieur Berger à la Chambre. Je puis vous les donner, si vous voulez les avoir. Il faudra vous en tenir à cela car ils ne donnent pas de chiffres. C'est là le côté déplorable de la question. Nous ne pouvons pas avoir de statistiques.

M. Borrie: Il me semble que c'est là seulement de la spéculation.

M. Hayward: Pour nous, non ce n'est pas une simple conjecture. La rivière pue sur un parcours de 100 milles. Nous savons fort bien que c'est déplorable. Mais il nous est impossible d'obtenir de statistiques.

M. Borrie: Oui je suis d'accord avec vous, mais ce qui importe c'est que nous avons aussi besoin de certains des faits; nous avons besoin de faits concrets à l'appui de vos déclarations car on ne peut unilatéralement déclarer que telle est la situation.

M. Hayward: C'est la déclaration faite par monsieur Berger lorsqu'il a attaqué le ministre à ce sujet. Ces trois lettres y étaient. Ces lettres doivent pouvoir être obtenues à l'Assemblée législative mais elles ne nous sont pas disponibles.

M. Borrie: Il a obligé le ministre à reconnaître les faits. Je regrette, mais je crois que mon temps est épuisé. J'aurais aimé poursuivre ce débat un peu plus mais je cède la parole au suivant.

Le président: M. Noble.

M. Noble: Monsieur le président, si l'on revient à la page 4, sur la pollution thermique, j'aurais pu poser une question supplémentaire, mais je vais donc poser la question suivante, puisque nous avons établi un règlement quant aux questions supplémentaires. Je pourrais dire au témoin qu'il y a environ deux mois je posais la question au ministre des Pêcheries au sujet de la possibilité de pollution thermique et de ce qu'on faisait à ce sujet.

[Texte]

I did not get an answer but I did get quite a tongue-lashing from the local papers near a thermal plant. They said I was creating anxiety and all that sort of thing. Now you make the statement here and you are commending the Fisheries Association of B.C. for their finding, apparently. Did they do any research to prove definitely there was some harm being done to the fisheries by thermal plants from warm water or hot water—whatever expression you want to use?

Mr. Hayward: I commended them on the article, sir, because that article was both national and international in its scope on what the worry is on the biological change in the water. We applied those statements to the only thermal plant in British Columbia—that is the one on Burrard Inlet—because we have been worried, too. That is why the society included it in here and I am sure in the future it is going to be more and more of a problem.

One thermal plant in the United States uses 317,000 gallons of water per minute for cooling. On a non-closed circuit that makes a tremendous difference. Practically one acre foot of water per minute is being used by that plant and heated. At the "plumes" as they call them, where the heated water comes out, if the fingerlings and the fish hit them they do not have the strength and the power to get away, and they immediately die. Whether you know it or whether you do not, the Puget Sound studies on salmon showed one thing—they do not turn belly up and float. The fingerlings of salmon die and sink to the bottom. Now, that is direct proof in the Puget Sound report. I have it here for you; it shows pictures of it.

Mr. Noble: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Goode: I would like to clear up one point that I made earlier. I referred to New Westminster as being the area that was causing the most trouble in the Fraser River. It is actually the sewers coming from New Westminster and other municipalities in the area. I would like to ask the witness whether he is aware of the new federal anti-pollution laws in the United States and the areas that they set up rather than setting up individual states. Does he believe that this might be a basis for future federal laws in Canada?

Mr. Hayward: I have an article here that intimates the total new government of the United States is pollution activated. They are going after it in a great way. I have had material from the United States years ago;

[Interprétation]

Je n'ai pas reçu de réponse, mais les journaux locaux près d'un centre thermique cependant m'ont malmené. Ils ont dit que je créais un climat d'angoisse, etc. Vous félicitez maintenant l'Association des pêcheries de la Colombie-Britannique de leur découverte apparemment. Ont-ils fait des recherches pour prouver d'une façon définitive que l'on causait du tort aux pêcheries par des usines thermiques utilisant de l'eau tiède ou de l'eau chaude quelle que soit l'expression que vous voulez utiliser?

M. Hayward: Je les ai félicités pour leur article car cet article portant sur leurs préoccupations pour ce qui est des changements biologiques dans l'eau avait une portée nationale et internationale. Nous avons appliqué cette déclaration à la seule usine thermique en Colombie-Britannique, notamment pour celle de Burrard Inlet. Car nous sommes soucieux nous aussi. C'est pourquoi notre société est venue vous en parler et je suis sûr qu'à l'avenir cela va devenir un problème de plus en plus grave.

Une usine thermique, aux États-Unis, utilise 317,000 gallons d'eau par minute pour le refroidissement. Avec un circuit non-fermé, cela fait une différence considérable. Cela équivaut presque à un pied d'eau recouvrant une acre que l'usine utilise et réchauffe à chaque minute. Aux «plumes», comme on les appelle, où l'eau chaude est déversée, si les poissons frappent cette eau chaude, ils n'ont pas la force de s'en éloigner et meurent immédiatement. Que vous le sachiez ou non, les études de Puget Sound sur le saumon montrent une chose, c'est que ces poissons ne flottent pas. Les saumons meurent, puis sombrent. Le rapport de Puget Sound nous en fournit la preuve directe. Je l'ai ici, pour vous. On y voit des photos.

M. Noble: Merci, monsieur le président.

M. Goode: J'aimerais expliciter un point que j'ai soulevé plus tôt. J'ai parlé de New Westminster comme étant la région qui causait le plus de difficultés sur le fleuve Fraser. De fait, les égouts de New Westminster et d'autres municipalités de la région sont en cause. J'aimerais demander au témoin s'il est au courant des nouvelles lois fédérales contre la pollution, aux États-Unis, et qu'elles s'appliquent aux régions plutôt qu'aux États. Est-ce qu'il estime que cela devrait servir de base pour d'autres lois fédérales, au Canada?

M. Hayward: J'ai un article sous les yeux qui laisse entendre que le nouveau gouvernement des États-Unis s'est lancé dans une campagne contre la pollution, une campagne d'envergure. J'ai reçu de la documentation des

[Text]

they are very co-operative. I have copies of the President's report on pollution—this was prior to President Kennedy—and this type of thing. But they are really active, and I trust the federal government will be as pollution oriented in Canada as it is in the United States at the present time.

They have gone too far; they are nearly over the precipice on pollution. Their water tables are away down. They consider now—if you are talking to anybody from Nevada—that Canada's water resources are continental. That is a nice way of saying we can have them any time we want them. I do not propose that Canada should lose its water resources that way. On pollution I think it is the same thing. We have to look after our own problems. Certainly, if they have a good system of pollution abatement we should follow it, but let us lead, not follow.

Mr. Goode: The final point I have, Mr. Chairman, is this. The main theme of your brief—I believe the main point you make—is that you think that an ecological study should be made of the Fraser River. As a member of Parliament who is trying to pursue this vigorously, I find myself a little bit alone and I would encourage you to write all members of Parliament of all parties to encourage them to get behind this campaign.

Mr. Hayward: Thank you, Mr. Goode. We will do that for you.

The Chairman: Are there any more questions I want to thank you, Mr. Hayward, Mr. Hagell and Mrs. Mallard for a very, very good brief. We really appreciate the information you have given us this morning.

Mr. Hayward: Mr. Chairman, I can assure you of one thing. The next brief we present to you will be even better, and it will be just as hard-hitting if not harder, because we will have done more research. We just did not have the time. That brief was written in three days and typed and it is a mess, but next time we will do better, we promise you.

The Chairman: Mr. Hayward, time seems to be a factor with us as well.

Mr. Hayward: I can quite believe it. Thank you for being here. Nothing pleases me more than to see the federal government disperse itself throughout the country. This is one country; it is one ecology—let us keep it that way.

[Interpretation]

États-Unis, il y a quelques années; ils collaboraient beaucoup. J'ai des exemplaires du rapport du président sur la pollution. Il est antérieur à celui du président Kennedy. On est très actif, et j'espère que le gouvernement fédéral s'occupera autant de la pollution au Canada qu'aux États-Unis, à l'heure actuelle.

On est allé trop loin; on arrive au bord du précipice de la pollution. Les niveaux d'eau sont très bas. Au Nevada, on estime que les ressources en eau du Canada sont continentales. C'est une bonne façon de dire que nous pouvons en disposer quand nous voudrons. Je ne pense pas que le Canada doive perdre ses ressources en eau de cette façon. Et la pollution, je crois que c'est la même chose. Il faut que nous nous occupions de nos propres problèmes. S'ils ont un bon système de lutte contre la pollution, nous devrions l'imiter.

M. Goode: Une dernière question que j'aimerais poser, monsieur le président, c'est la suivante: L'idée principale de votre mémoire, c'est qu'une étude écologique devrait être faite pour le fleuve Fraser. Comme j'essaie vraiment d'en arriver à cela, je me sens un peu seul, et je vous encourage à écrire à tous les députés de tous les partis pour leur demander d'appuyer cette campagne.

M. Hayward: Merci, monsieur Goode. Nous allons faire cela pour vous.

Le président: Y a-t-il d'autres questions? Je tiens à vous remercier, messieurs Hayward et Hagell, et madame Mallard, pour l'excellent mémoire que vous nous avez présenté. Nous apprécions beaucoup les renseignements que vous nous avez donnés ce matin.

M. Hayward: Monsieur le président, je peux vous assurer d'une chose. Le prochain rapport que nous allons vous présenter sera encore mieux présenté et plus à point, car nous aurons fait plus de recherches. Nous n'avons pas eu le temps d'en faire avant. Ce mémoire a été rédigé en trois jours et a été dactylographié en vitesse, mais la prochaine fois, je peux vous assurer que nous ferons mieux.

Le président: Monsieur Hayward, le temps semble être un facteur pour nous aussi.

M. Hayward: Je le crois. Merci d'être venu ici. Rien ne me fait plus plaisir que de voir le gouvernement fédéral se disperser à travers le pays. C'est un pays, une écologie, prions-le ainsi.

[Texte]

The Chairman: I would like to have a short meeting of the steering committee immediately.

AFTERNOON SITTING

The Chairman: I see a quorum. I will call Mr. Christenson to the table to give his brief from the Pacific Coast Fishermen's Mutual Marine Insurance Company.

Perhaps, Mr. Christenson, we will ask you to give a summary of your brief.

Mr. H. A. Christenson (Secretary-Manager, Pacific Coast Fishermen's Mutual Marine Insurance Company): Mr. Chairman, gentlemen, there is no delegation as such. The members of our Board of Directors are all busy working, so I am the lone representative present with my assistant.

Mr. Chairman, it is with some degree of hesitation that the Fishermen's Mutual presents a brief to your Committee. On the one hand we have no desire to downgrade the value of the Fishermen's Indemnity Plan, particularly to the owners of smaller-value boats. On the other hand we do not wish to appear to be parading the success of our own venture.

However, in view of the fact that Parliament has before it or in contemplation changes in the Fishermen's Indemnity Act, and the Committee is meeting in Vancouver, we thought we might be in a position to be of some assistance to your Committee by presenting a brief and appearing before it.

The general tenor of our brief is that from our own experience we believe that the Fishermen's Indemnity Plan could be improved and perhaps savings effected in its operation and administration if some changes were made. Our brief deals with the role of fishermen and of the Government with respect to fishermen's vessel insurance and the Fishermen's Indemnity Plan in the following respects:

(1) We suggest that greater opportunities for meaningful involvement and participation by fishermen covered by the Plan in all aspects of its operations and administration would improve its effectiveness;

(2) There is a need for education to encourage fishermen to join together to solve their own problems as far as possible in the important aspect of marine and other allied losses;

(3) There is a need for help by the Government to assist fishermen through

[Interprétation]

Le président: J'aimerais que le comité directeur tienne une brève séance immédiatement.

SÉANCE DE L'APRÈS-MIDI

Le président: Je vois que nous avons quorum, messieurs. Je cède la parole à M. Christenson en l'invitant à soumettre le mémoire de la *Pacific Coast Fishermen's Mutual Marine Insurance Company*.

M. H. A. Christenson (secrétaire-gérant de la Pacific Coast Fishermen's Mutual Marine Insurance Company): Monsieur le président, messieurs, nous n'avons pas de délégation à proprement parler. Les membres du Conseil d'administration sont tous très occupés, de sorte que je suis le seul à représenter l'association.

Monsieur le président, c'est avec une certaine hésitation que la *Fishermen's Mutual* présente son mémoire à votre Comité. D'une part, nous ne voulons pas minimiser la valeur du Plan d'indemnités aux pêcheurs, surtout pour les petits propriétaires de bateaux. Par ailleurs, nous ne voulons pas vous donner l'impression que nous nous vantons du succès de notre entreprise.

Étant donné que le Parlement envisage de modifier la Loi sur l'indemnité aux pêcheurs et que le Comité se réunit à Vancouver, nous avons pensé vous être utiles en présentant un mémoire et en venant témoigner devant vous.

Notre mémoire révèle que notre expérience nous amène à penser que le Plan pourrait être amélioré et qu'on pourrait réaliser des économies dans son administration si on y apportait des modifications. Notre mémoire porte sur le rôle des pêcheurs et le rôle du gouvernement dans l'assurance des navires des pêcheurs, et parle également du Plan d'indemnités.

(1) Nous proposons d'intéresser davantage les pêcheurs à l'administration et à l'application du Plan pour en améliorer l'efficacité;

(2) Il est nécessaire d'éduquer les pêcheurs à s'unir pour résoudre leurs problèmes maritimes et de pertes connexes;

(3) Il est nécessaire que le gouvernement aide les pêcheurs par des efforts de coopéra-

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mutual and cooperative efforts in the accumulation of that amount of capital which is necessary to fund such a plan or organization and to provide stability over the years;

(4) We feel that consideration should be given to regionalization to permit realistic participation and responsibility by fishermen and hopefully to bring about a reduction of overhead as well as to gear the Plan to meet different needs on the east and west coasts and on inland waters.

We will, therefore, be pleased to answer your questions and be of such assistance to the Committee on the matters referred to in our brief as we are able to be.

The Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Christenson. The first questioner is Mr. St. Pierre.

Mr. St. Pierre: I do not think I was first on the list, Mr. Chairman, as a matter of fact. I will be if you wish though, because the question which naturally comes to mind is what differences do you suggest are necessary on the East and West Coasts and on inland waters? What are the differences of situations to be accommodated?

Mr. Christenson: I am not that familiar with the areas and the conditions that prevail, but I do know that we have had very many requests for assistance in one form or another to provide insurance on the East Coast, particularly since many of our vessels have gone to the East Coast to fish herring. I understand that there is no reasonable rated insurance available to fishermen on the East Coast.

Mr. St. Pierre: The rates here are quite high, are they not?

Mr. Christenson: Yes, I would say they are high now, but they are in our opinion realistic now considering the losses that have been taking effect. The situation on this coast has only recently been resolved so far as rates are concerned. Actually, the rates prevailing in the last four to five years have been unrealistically low and they have been increased now, particularly in the last three years and again this year. I think underwriters are trying to make up for some of the losses as well as getting the rates up to where they are realistic.

Mr. St. Pierre: We had some evidence on this yesterday morning, I believe. It was suggested that there had been heavy losses before and that the rates have now been

[Interpretation]

tion mutuelle en vue de l'accumulation de ce capital pour créer un tel plan ou un organisation et pour assurer une stabilité avec les ans;

(4) Nous estimons qu'il faudrait envisager la régionalisation pour permettre une participation réaliste des pêcheurs et dans l'espoir d'une réduction des dépenses générales et pour que le Plan réponde aux différents besoins des côtes de l'Atlantique et du Pacifique et aux eaux intérieures.

Par conséquent, nous répondrons très volontiers à vos questions et nous espérons aider le Comité dans la mesure du possible.

Le président: Merci, monsieur Christenson. La première personne sur notre liste est Monsieur St-Pierre.

M. St-Pierre: Je ne pense pas être le premier sur la liste. Je le serai, si vous le désirez, parce que la question qui me vient à l'esprit est de savoir quelles différences sont nécessaires entre les côtes de l'Atlantique et du Pacifique et dans les eaux intérieures? Quelles sont les différences de situations auxquelles on doit répondre?

M. Christenson: Je ne suis pas au courant des régions et des conditions qui y règne, mais nous avons différentes demandes d'aide d'une manière ou d'une autre pour assurer sur la côte de l'Atlantique, en particulier depuis que plusieurs de nos navires sont allés y pêcher le hareng. Je crois qu'il n'y a pas d'assurance à un taux raisonnable offerte aux pêcheurs.

M. St-Pierre: Les primes d'assurance sont assez élevées, n'est-ce pas?

M. Christenson: Oui, elles sont très élevées, maintenant, mais d'après nous, elles sont réalistes compte tenu des pertes qui ont été encourues. La situation dans l'Est n'a été résolue que tout récemment en ce qui concerne les taux des primes d'assurance. En fait, les tarifs des quatre ou cinq dernières années ont été beaucoup trop bas et ils ont été augmentés au cours des trois dernières années et cette année aussi. Je crois que les assureurs maritimes cherchent à récupérer une partie des pertes et à augmenter les taux à un niveau approprié.

M. St-Pierre: Nous avons reçu des témoignages à cet effet hier matin, je crois. On a indiqué qu'il y a eu de lourdes pertes jusqu'à maintenant et que les tarifs ont été augmen-

[Texte]

raised to accommodate previous losses, and these have become quite burdensome to many fishermen.

Mr. Christenson: That is correct.

Mr. St. Pierre: I will pass, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Are there any other questions? Mr. Lundrigan.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, in reading the brief presented and now the summary I noticed a reference made to the need for education to encourage fishermen to join together to solve their own problems. Could you explain in a little more detail what you mean by this statement and also how you would propose that this kind of educative process be brought about?

Mr. Christenson: We are thinking of an organization similar to our own where the fishermen, in effect, are running their own insurance company, and naturally, they are policing themselves, they are checking and supervising indirectly but sometimes directly, and they are participating in the organization. They take an extremely keen interest in it and they have a great deal of respect for it. This makes for a good operation. It helps cut down the cost of overhead, improves the quality of the vessels, the maintenance and operation of them, and therefore, produces a better net rate than would be available otherwise.

Mr. Lundrigan: Are fishermen taking advantage of the Fishermen's Indemnity Plan?

Mr. Christenson: That I would not know. I would judge from the losses they have had and particularly the type of losses that there could be some reason to suspect this. They have had a very great number of total losses.

Mr. Lundrigan: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Mr. Comeau.

Mr. Comeau: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. On page 6 of your brief you state there is a need for the Fishermen's Indemnity Plan, particularly with respect to smaller boats. I am under the impression that this exists already. Smaller boats are quite well covered under the Plan. The Plan has to be changed to accommodate larger vessels particularly due to the fact that the insurance rates are quite high. Would you care to comment? Why did you specify particularly the smaller boats?

[Interprétation]

tés pour rembourser les pertes antérieures. Ces primes sont maintenant très fortes à supporter par certains pêcheurs.

M. Christenson: C'est juste.

M. St-Pierre: Je cède la parole, monsieur le président.

Le président: Y a-t-il d'autres questions? Monsieur Lundrigan.

M. Lundrigan: Monsieur le président, en lisant le mémoire présenté et le résumé, je remarque qu'il est question de la nécessité d'encourager les pêcheurs à s'unir pour résoudre leurs propres problèmes. Pourriez-vous préciser ce que vous voulez dire et comment vous envisagez d'éduquer les pêcheurs dans ce sens?

M. Christenson: Nous pensons à un organisme semblable au nôtre où les pêcheurs gèreraient leur propre compagnie d'assurance et l'administrer, vérifier et contrôler indirectement et parfois directement ou indirectement et où ils participeraient. Ils y portent un intérêt très vif et en ont le respect. Ceci permet une bonne exploitation. Cela diminue les frais généraux, améliore la qualité des bateaux, l'entretien et leur exploitation, et par conséquent, favorise un rendement net beaucoup plus élevé qu'autrement.

M. Lundrigan: Est-ce que les pêcheurs tirent partie du Plan d'indemnités aux pêcheurs?

M. Christenson: Je n'en sais rien. A en juger d'après les pertes qu'ils ont eues, surtout du genre de pertes, il me semble qu'on peut en douter. Il y a eu un grand nombre de pertes totales.

M. Lundrigan: Merci, monsieur le président.

Le président: Monsieur Comeau.

M. Comeau: Merci, monsieur le président. A la page 6 de votre mémoire, vous dites qu'il faut un Plan d'indemnités aux pêcheurs, notamment pour les petits bateaux. J'ai le sentiment que cela existe déjà, que les petits bateaux sont déjà bien protégés par le Plan et que le Plan devrait être modifié pour s'occuper de plus gros bateaux surtout compte tenu du fait que les taux d'assurance sont très élevés. Pourriez-vous apporter des commentaires. Pourquoi vous attachez-vous davantage aux petits bateaux?

[Text]

Mr. Christenson: I imagine that you have checked into it and you understand the Plan. It is basically a total loss insurance type of plan. It has coverage for damage repair but there is a very, very high deductible of 15 per cent. When you start to apply this to higher values it becomes unrealistic. It serves the purpose for the smaller vessels because it was designed to take care of them in the extreme and not to cover the incidental or more minor type of accident. It does this sufficiently well.

However, we feel that a plan of this nature could be suitable on the East Coast on smaller-value vessels but not necessarily on this Coast because the quality of the vessels is much better and it is getting better every year. This plan does not suit the needs as well as it should or could on this Coast. I am not familiar with the...

Mr. Comeau: It does not on the East Coast either, and I was wondering how we could remedy that to accommodate these larger vessels if there is a need for this?

Mr. Christenson: There are a number of ways in which it can be done. The mere fact that you increase the total number of dollars insured will not solve the problem. You have to get a type of coverage that may be limited in another manner.

I was suggesting to a fisheries committee recently that if they were going to consider expansion to the plan the first thing they would have to do is to get a realistic deductible. They could even in extreme cases—I am talking in terms of losses by individuals where their loss experience is bad—be rated by deductible; by increasing the deductible from the standard, for example, 3 per cent or 4 per cent up to as high as 5 or 10 per cent if it were warranted. Also they should limit what is insured.

You have to consider it from the point of view of the amount of office work, administration entailed, and so forth. I was thinking in terms of simplification. If they were to cut out entirely engine claims, for example, confine it to hull damage and have a realistic deductible, I think that could be done. Merely increasing the number of dollars does not make any difference; it will not offer anything worthwhile.

Mr. Comeau: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. McQuaid: Mr. Christenson, could you tell us what specific area of British Columbia you work within? You call yourself the Pacific Coast Fishermen's Mutual Marine

[Interpretation]

M. Christenson: J'imagine que vous avez examiné le Plan et que vous le comprenez. C'est un Plan d'assurance contre les pertes totales. Il couvre la réparation des dommages, mais il y a une déduction très haute de 15 p. 100. Quand il s'étend à de plus grandes valeurs, il devient irréaliste. Il a été conçu pour les petits navires pour couvrir les risques extrêmes mais ne couvre pas les accidents d'ordre mineur. Il le fait assez bien, mais nous estimons qu'un plan de ce genre pourrait être bon pour les petits bateaux de pêche de la côte de l'Atlantique mais pas nécessairement pour la côte du Pacifique car les bâtiments sont de meilleure qualité et ils s'améliorent d'année en année. Le Plan ne répond pas aux besoins autant qu'il devrait ou pourrait le faire sur notre côte. Je ne suis pas au courant de...

M. Comeau: Ni sur la côte de l'Atlantique. Je me demandais comment nous pourrions y remédier pour les grands bateaux s'il y a lieu...

M. Christenson: On peut le faire de plusieurs façons. Le simple fait d'augmenter le nombre de dollars assurés ne résout pas le problème. Il faut un type de couverture qui puisse être limité d'une autre manière.

Je proposais à un comité des pêches tout récemment que s'ils envisageaient l'expansion du Plan, la première chose à faire c'est d'obtenir un montant déductible réaliste. Dans les cas extrêmes, je veux dire de pertes lourdes pour les individus, les taux pourraient même être fixés par les montants déductibles. En augmentant le montant déductible du taux normal de 3 ou 4 p. 100 par exemple, jusqu'à 5 ou 10 p. 100, si c'était garantie, ils devraient aussi limiter ce qui est assuré. Il faut l'envisager sous l'angle des frais du travail de bureau, de l'administration grevée, etc. Je pensais à cela en vue de la simplification. Si l'on supprimait entièrement l'assurance contre les dommages causés au moteur par exemple, pour assurer les dommages causés à la coque, on arrivera à quelque chose de plus réaliste. Augmenter le nombre de dollars, m'apporte aucune différence et n'offre rien de valable.

M. Comeau: Merci, monsieur le président.

M. McQuaid: Monsieur Christenson, pouvez-vous nous dire dans quelle région particulière de la Colombie-Britannique travaillez-vous? Votre compagnie nomme le Pacifique

[Texte]

Insurance Company. How big an area do you include here within the province?

Mr. Christenson: The Canadian coastline.

Mr. McQuaid: The whole coastline?

Mr. Christenson: Yes. Vancouver to Prince Rupert.

Mr. McQuaid: Could you give us an estimate of how many vessels might be operating within that area?

Mr. Christenson: Our vessels?

Mr. McQuaid: No, the total number.

Mr. Christenson: The total, no. I am not too sure of that. I have read statistics of 7,000 or 8,000.

Mr. McQuaid: I ask because it was suggested yesterday by one of the witnesses that your company is highly selective in the type of risks that it takes. This is apparently borne out by the fact that page 2 of your brief points out that last year you insured only 947 boats. You suggest on page 5 of your brief:

...recognizes that because of the lack of other fishermen's co-operatives or mutual insurance organizations and the inability or unwillingness, or both, of many fishermen to participate...

What exactly do you mean by the inability?

Mr. Christenson: It could be financial. First of all, the total number of boats we have insured may be misleading. We built this company by competing with other companies. We have not had people knocking at our door until this last year or two because it is only in the last few years that our rates have become that much more attractive. We had to establish a policy of selectivity and we did so at the time that the fishermen's idemnity plan went into force in 1954. We had to do it because we operate as a co-operative and every member, every individual who has a boat insured in our company gets the same percentage return.

We do not make differences by classifying as other outside companies do and after the rates according to losses. Therefore, we are selective initially. Our growth has been slower. Our starting rate is high, it has always been 6 per cent, and up until the present time this was a higher rate than individuals paid elsewhere to start insuring their vessels.

[Interprétation]

Coast Fishermen's Mutual Marine Insurance Company. Quelle est l'étendue de votre région?

M. Christenson: Le littoral canadien.

M. McQuaid: Tout le littoral?

M. Christenson: Oui, de Vancouver à Prince-Rupert.

M. McQuaid: Pouvez-vous me dire approximativement le nombre de bateaux qui circulent dans cette région?

M. Christenson: Nos bateaux?

M. McQuaid: Non, le nombre total.

M. Christenson: Je ne suis pas très sûr du nombre total. J'ai lu des chiffres 7,000 ou 8,000.

M. McQuaid: Je vous pose cette question parce qu'hier un témoin nous a dit que votre compagnie est très minutieuse quant au choix des risques à assurer. Ce fait est confirmé par la page 2 de votre mémoire où vous indiquez que l'an dernier vous avez assuré seulement 947 bateaux. Vous proposez à la page 5 de votre mémoire, et je cite:

En l'absence d'autres coopératives ou sociétés mutuelles d'assurance et vu l'incapacité ou le refus, parfois les deux, de bien des pêcheurs à s'y intéresser...

Qu'est-ce que vous voulez dire par «l'incapacité»?

M. Christenson: Cette incapacité peut être financière. D'abord, le nombre total de bateaux que nous avons assurés peut nous induire en erreur. Nous avons formé notre compagnie en faisant concurrence à d'autres entreprises. Personne n'est venu à nous avant ces dernières années car ce n'est que depuis ces quelques dernières années que nos taux sont devenus beaucoup plus attrayants. Nous avons dû choisir avec plus d'attention et c'est ce que nous avons fait au moment où le régime de pension des pêcheurs est entré en vigueur, soit en 1954. Nous avons dû le faire car nous exploitons une coopérative et chaque membre, chaque individu qui possède un bateau assuré retire le même pourcentage en ristourne.

Nous ne faisons aucune ségrégation dans la classification comme le font les autres compagnies en changeant le taux selon les pertes. Alors, nous avons effectué notre choix au début. Notre croissance a été lente, notre taux a toujours été de 6 p. 100 et jusqu'à maintenant c'était un taux plus élevé qu'ailleurs pour l'assurance des bateaux.

[Text]

Mr. McQuaid: That was not what was suggested to us yesterday morning, Mr. Christenson. It was suggested to us that your rates are considerably lower than the ordinary so-called straightline companies, and that you were highly selective in the type of risks you take. You used the word "selective" too, but I understood you to mean it in the sense that you would only take those who wish to become members of your co-operative or are you selective on the type of risks that you take that is, the type of boats and so on.

Mr. Christenson: No, we are selective there is no question about that, both in so far as the operator is concerned and the condition of the vessel and the manner in which it is maintained. Also, our net rate is lower, and has been for a number of years, than the competitive companies, but the starting rate is still 6 per cent and only until recently has that been a starting rate outside of our company. We operate on this basis. We set that rate right at the start and we have maintained it at 6 per cent, and we return every dollar that is left over at the end of the year. So, as the company has grown it has grown much faster than the overhead and other costs, of course, therefore the benefits have been paid out to the membership and the net rate is low.

Mr. McQuaid: I am in complete agreement with the ideals of your cooperative end of your association but I am just wondering if you would not be performing a better service to the fishing vessel owners of your province if, perhaps, you would be inclined to take a few more in; 947 seems to be a very small number for you to insure with so many vessels in the fleet.

Mr. Christenson: We are working as hard as we can to get them in.

Mr. McQuaid: On the other hand, your risks are pretty selective, I think you will agree to that.

Mr. Christenson: I would not say it is that tough, frankly. I think that a man's record has to be very bad or that his previous behaviour has had to be very bad or his boat is in very bad condition or something of that nature. It is not really that tough. I do not think that we turn down for insurance more than, oh, I would say, 10 per cent to 15 per cent of the applicants.

Mr. McQuaid: I would be interested in knowing, Mr. Christenson, if you could tell us with your lower rates the reason more boat owners are not insuring with you?

[Interpretation]

M. McQuaid: Ce n'est pas ce qu'on nous a dit hier matin, monsieur Christenson. On a dit ici hier que vos tarifs sont plus bas que les prétendues compagnies d'assurance et que vous choisissiez minutieusement le genre de risques que vous couvrez. Vous utilisez également le mot «sélectif» mais je comprends que vous choisissiez seulement ceux qui veulent devenir membres de votre coopérative et que vous choisissiez soigneusement les risques que vous couvrez—c'est-à-dire le genre d'embarcations, etc.

M. Christenson: Non, nous faisons un classement sélectif—il n'y a pas de question là-dessus; notre classement est le même en ce qui concerne l'exploitant, l'état du bateau et son entretien. De plus, notre taux net est inférieur depuis un certain nombre d'années à celui des sociétés concurrentes; le taux de départ est toujours de 6 p. 100 et ce n'est que récemment qu'il est le taux de départ des autres sociétés. Voilà notre point de départ. Nous avons fixé ce taux au début à 6 p. 100, nous remboursons tous les dollars qui nous ont été remis à la fin de l'année. Ainsi, au fur et à mesure que notre société s'est développée, elle a crû plus rapidement que les frais généraux et, bien sûr, les bénéfices ont été retournés aux membres et le taux net s'est abaissé de beaucoup.

M. McQuaid: Je suis tout à fait d'accord avec l'idéal de votre coopérative et de votre association mais, je me demande s'il ne serait pas préférable pour les pêcheurs de votre province d'en assurer un plus grand nombre; 947 membres me semble un petit nombre étant donné le grand nombre de bateaux de la flotte de pêche.

M. Christenson: Nous cherchons le plus possible à accroître le nombre.

M. McQuaid: D'autre part, vous effectuez un classement très sélectif des risques que vous couvrez. Vous serez d'accord avec moi là-dessus.

M. Christenson: Je ne dirais pas que notre classement est tellement sévère. Il faut en quelque sorte que le dossier d'une personne soit très mauvais, que sa conduite ait été très mauvaise ou que son bateau soit en bien mauvais état. Nous ne sommes pas si sévères. Je crois que nous refusons d'assurer environ 10 ou 15 p. 100 des personnes qui en font la demande.

M. McQuaid: Je serais intéressé de savoir, monsieur Christenson, si vous le pouvez, pourquoi vous n'avez pas plus de membres étant donné vos taux inférieurs.

[Texte]

The Chairman: Is that your last question?

Mr. McQuaid: Yes.

Mr. Christenson: I do not know all the reasons, it can be anything. First of all it is a co-operative and some people do not like everybody else to know their business and they seem to think that maybe this can happen. Some people do not like co-operatives. Some people just have the idea that they owe something to whoever they are fishing for and they have always been insured there and they continue to be insured in the fishing company fleet. Many of them even yet feel that paying 6 per cent to start with is too much. They are not thinking about the future. However, there are many, many reasons. However, we are very actively soliciting new business constantly and we are growing very rapidly, too.

The Chairman: Mr. Crouse?

Mr. Crouse: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Your company is a provincial company operating under a provincial charter. Do you insure only boats, Mr. Christenson, or do you also cover the men if they become injured at sea or lose their lives.

Mr. Christenson: Just fish boats.

Mr. Crouse: Who sets your rate, an advisory board or the provincial government?

Mr. Christenson: No, our rate is set by the Board of Directors.

Mr. Crouse: Is it under any control by the provincial government whatever?

Mr. Christenson: No.

Mr. Crouse: However, you do get your charter from the provincial government? Do you insure boats from your mutual or co-operative, as you call it, on the basis of so much per boat on what yardstick or valuation do you use?

Mr. Christenson: We value boats at present day values. After a period of years one does not have any difficulty setting a value on the boat and equipment. We set a value on the entire vessel, boat, machinery, electronic equipment; the total package in one value.

Mr. Crouse: Then you take what percentage of that evaluation?

Mr. Christenson: We carry all of the risk up to the first \$30,000 of value on each vessel and we reinsure the balance.

[Interprétation]

Le président: Est-ce votre dernière question?

M. McQuaid: Oui.

M. Christenson: Je ne sais pas quelles sont toutes les raisons; elles peuvent être diverses. Premièrement c'est une coopérative; certaines personnes n'aiment pas que les autres connaissent leur état financier et croient que c'est ce qui se passe. D'autres n'aiment pas les coopératives. D'autres croient qu'ils doivent quelque chose à ceux pour lesquels ils pêchent, qui les ont toujours assurés et continuent à être assurés par la même société. Un grand nombre croient que payer 6 p. 100 au départ, c'est trop élevé. Ils ne pensent pas à l'avenir. Toutefois, il y a bien des raisons. Mais, nous sollicitons constamment des clients et notre société croît très rapidement.

Le président: Monsieur Crouse?

M. Crouse: Merci, monsieur le président. Votre compagnie est une compagnie provinciale ayant une charte provinciale. Assurez-vous seulement les bateaux, monsieur Christenson, ou assurez-vous également les hommes en cas d'accidents en mer ou de mort?

M. Christenson: Nous assurons que les bateaux de pêche.

M. Crouse: Qui fixe votre taux? Est-ce un comité consultatif ou le gouvernement provincial?

M. Christenson: Non. Un conseil d'administration fixe notre taux.

M. Crouse: Le gouvernement provincial exerce-t-il un certain contrôle?

M. Christenson: Non.

M. Crouse: Toutefois, votre charte a été établie par le gouvernement provincial? Assurez-vous les bateaux en fonction d'une assurance mutuelle ou coopérative ou quelle norme utilisez-vous?

M. Christenson: Nous évaluons les bateaux selon la valeur marchande actuelle. Après un certain nombre d'années, une personne n'a plus de problèmes à évaluer le bateau et l'équipement. Nous évaluons tout le bateau: la coque, l'équipement, le matériel électronique, etc.

M. Crouse: Puis, vous prenez quel pourcentage de cette évaluation?

M. Christenson: Nous couvrons tous les risques jusqu'à \$30,000 sur chaque bateau puis, nous réassurons le reste.

[Text]

Mr. Crouse: Do you restrict the coverage to any specific size of ship or will you take any boat regardless of size?

Mr. Christenson: There is no restriction.

Mr. Crouse: I have one other question. Do you restrict your cover to any particular area of the coast or do you cover the entire Province of British Columbia?

Mr. Christenson: Our boats are permitted to operate at the same rate from the northern California border to 500 miles into the Bering Sea. That is as broad as it can be.

Mr. Crouse: In other words, there is no restriction of the cover on the boats that are in British Columbia or on the area of sea in which they can fish?

Mr. Christenson: That is the restriction: Northern California border to 500 miles into the Bering Sea.

Mr. Crouse: All right, thank you.

The Chairman: Mr. Crouse, are there any further questions? If not, I wish to thank Mr. Christenson for his brief and his very helpful answers.

The next brief is from the United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union. We have with us today Mr. Homer Stevens, General Secretary Treasurer. This brief has been circulated to the members of the Committee and I will ask Mr. Stevens to give an outline of the brief before we move on questioning. First, I will also ask him to introduce his colleagues.

Mr. Homer Stevens (General Secretary Treasurer, United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union): Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, with me today are Mr. Stavenes, our President, on my right Mr. Walter Ironside our Vice-President and some other members of our organization. Mr. Suzuki, I think, was here before on a previous occasion.

We found some difficulty in attempting to summarize what appears more than a brief, it is almost a book, because some of the problems are quite complex and it was not feasible to summarize them in just a few words. I hope that all members of the Committee have read the full text which we submitted for this occasion. I would also like to repeat what is mentioned in the early part of the brief, that we hope this will become an annual event, for the Committee to come out to British Columbia, hear some of the problems that we have and try to find solutions. Also, we would

[Interpretation]

M. Crouse: Vous limitez-vous à des navires d'une certaine grandeur ou assurez-vous tous les bateaux peu importe la grandeur?

M. Christenson: Non, il n'y a aucune limite.

M. Crouse: J'ai une autre question à poser. Vous limitez-vous à une zone particulière de la côte ou vous occupez-vous de toute la Colombie-Britannique?

M. Christenson: Nos bateaux peuvent manœuvrer au même taux de la frontière nord de la Californie jusqu'à 500 milles à l'intérieur de la mer de Béring. C'est aussi étendu que possible.

M. Crouse: Autrement dit, il n'y a pas de limite de couverture sur les bateaux de la Colombie-Britannique et sur la zone de la mer où ils peuvent pêcher.

M. Christenson: Il y a une limite de la frontière nord de la Californie à 500 milles à l'intérieure de la mer de Béring.

M. Crouse: C'est bien, merci.

Le président: Avez-vous d'autres questions, monsieur Crouse? Si non, j'aimerais remercier M. Christenson pour son mémoire et ses réponses utiles.

Nous passons maintenant la parole à la *United Fisherman* et à la *Allied Workers Union*. M. Homer Stevens, secrétaire général trésorier. Les membres du comité ont pu jeter un coup d'œil sur le mémoire mais je demanderais à Monsieur Stevens de nous donner un bref résumé de son mémoire avant qu'on puisse l'interroger. D'abord, j'aimerais qu'il nous présente les membres de sa délégation.

M. Homer Stevens (secrétaire général et trésorier de la United Fishermen et de la Allied Workers Union): Monsieur le président, messieurs les membres du Comité. J'aimerais vous présenter notre président M. Stavenes, à ma droite, M. Walter Ironside, vice-président et les autres membres de notre organisation. Voici M. Suzuki que vous avez déjà eu l'occasion de rencontrer, je crois.

Il m'est difficile de résumer ce qui me semble plus qu'un mémoire, c'est-à-dire presque un livre car certains problèmes sont très complexes et il est très difficile de les résumer en quelques mots. J'espère que tous les membres du Comité ont lu le texte que nous leur avons envoyé en cette occasion. Je voudrais répéter ce que nous avons dit au début du mémoire: nous espérons que le Comité prendra l'habitude de venir annuellement, en Colombie-Britannique pour écouter nos problèmes et y trouver des solutions. Nous aimerions mieux que cette visite ait lieu plus tôt, soit au début

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favour an earlier part of the year, if it was going to be in the beginning of the year, prior to the middle of March, or in the latter part of the fall, from late October to the end of the year because it would be more suitable to those actually engaged in the fishery.

The first item in our brief deals with boat licence limitation and we go into some detail in outlining requests that we made to have this matter discussed before the Committee. It seemed that while we were getting general agreement all around, Mr. Chairman, we were at the same time going around in circles. It is some seven months now since we first made the request to be heard.

We also indicate that perhaps it may be an exercise in futility. The Committee may not have any power to act on this particular problem because the Minister in bringing the changes into effect has not introduced legislation. There has been nothing in the way of an Order in Council even passed on it. The Minister has now made public statements to the effect that there will be no further changes until 1970. Any further amendments or changes will be quite arbitrary. So we have a situation where there is regulation almost by press release and with speeches made to a number of groups. I have a pile of them in one of my brief cases, I think they are several inches thick.

We disapprove of those methods and we feel that on matters of this kind of such importance to the fishermen legislation should be introduced. We would like to see an amendment to the Fisheries Act which would provide that regulations limiting the right to fish must first go before Parliament and have the approval of Parliament before they can be imposed on the fishermen.

Leaving aside the matter of methods, our first reaction and what amounts to our continued reaction is that the licence system places the right to fish on a "thing"; a vessel with a Class A or a Class B licence. The Minister himself indicated the owner of the "thing" belongs to a select club. The "thing" can be bought and it can be sold. One of the chief dangers we pointed out at the beginning is the fact that a couple of giant corporations already own hundreds of such "things" and control thousands of others financially, and could extend that control to the point where they would have virtually complete control over the entire group of "things" which are licensed to catch fish.

In effect, we said that property rights are being placed ahead of human rights and that the request of the fishermen over a number of years for a limitation scheme had been either pushed aside or ignored in this pro-

[Interprétation]

de l'année, avant le début de mars ou à la fin de l'automne, soit entre la fin d'octobre et la fin de l'année car ce serait plus commode pour les pêcheurs.

Premièrement, nous parlons de la restriction des permis puis nous examinons de façon détaillée les demandes que vous faites pour que cette question soit débattue par le Comité. Il me semble que pendant que nous en arrivons à un accord général, monsieur le président, nous en arrivons à un cercle vicieux. Il y a déjà 7 mois que nous avons adressé cette demande.

Nous pensons également que c'est peut-être inutile. Le Comité ne peut peut-être pas prendre de décision sur ce problème étant donné que le Ministre en présentant les modifications n'a pas noté de loi. Il n'y a même pas eu de décret à cet effet. Le ministre a déclaré publiquement qu'il n'y aurait pas d'autres changements jusqu'à 1970. Tout autre amendement ou changement serait tout à fait arbitraire. Nous en arrivons ainsi à une situation où le règlement se fait par communiqué de presse ou par déclarations faites devant certains groupes. J'en ai un grand nombre dans ma serviette.

Nous désapprouvons cette façon d'agir et nous croyons que des questions d'une telle importance pour les pêcheurs nécessiteraient l'adoption d'une loi. Nous voudrions que la loi des Pêcheries soit modifiée de façon à ce que les règlements limitant le droit de pêcher soient tout d'abord présentés et approuvés par le gouvernement avant d'être imposés aux pêcheurs.

Laissant de côté la question des méthodes, notre première réaction et en fait, notre réaction actuelle que le système du permis, attribue le droit de pêche aux navires qui ont un permis de Classe A ou de classe B. Le ministre lui-même a indiqué que le propriétaire du navire appartient à un groupe choisi. Un des dangers que nous avons signalés dès le début est que certaines grandes sociétés sont déjà propriétaires d'une centaine de bateaux et exercent un contrôle financier sur des milliers d'autres et peuvent même en arriver au point de régir tous les bateaux qui ont un permis de pêche.

En effet, les droits de propriété prévalent sur les droits de l'homme; on a repoussé ou ignoré la demande que font les pêcheurs depuis un certain nombre d'années. Nous connaissons les raisons fondamentales et la néces-

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gram. We knew the background reasons and the needs for a limitation program. Over the many years some of the members of this Committee will recall numerous presentations, on the problems of fishermen: too many fishermen and too many boats chasing too few fish, the long closures for conservation purposes, short fishing weeks, rising costs and a mad scramble for what should have been a rising share but was actually a declining share for individuals. Most of the time there were more men in idle boats than those actually in use.

I do not want to read the proposals that we have, but they are listed on pages 9, 10 and 11 of your brief indicating the style of limitation program we propose. This was taken from a previous brief submitted a couple of years ago.

Our concern at that time was that some of the people in the Department seem to be favouring a plan which would work to the benefit of the companies. This is why we said that we were not satisfied with anything that worked to the advantage of the companies and ignored the rights of the fishermen. These were questions of higher licence fees and a fund to retire boats with very little concern to fishermen.

On this point, as late as April 3, this year, there was an announcement by the Minister to the effect that there is a freeze on ownership at the level of company ownership at the present time. Just what that is, we submit, nobody actually knows. The Minister submitted figures to this Committee in November totalling something like 1,558 vessels either owned or under mortgage to the companies. No such figures on mortgages actually existed at the time he made that statement. The Department of Fisheries had no such statistics, nor did they have the method nor procedure to collect them. Since that time there has been a further statement by the Minister dated March 14, that the companies own or control some 2,094 vessels.

We suspect this is information volunteered by the companies.

We are saying in our brief that there has to be a complete investigation of all of the company records and books and, perhaps, going to other financial institutions if this Committee or any other organization, or the general public are to find out exactly the extent of company control and domination in the industry now. We feel that the fishermen's organizations should be allowed to participate in this and to have access to all the raw

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sité d'avoir un programme de restriction. Les membres de ce Comité se rappelleront les nombreux exposés qui ont été faits sur les problèmes des pêcheurs depuis de nombreuses années. Il y a trop de pêcheurs et trop de bateaux pour si peu de poissons, de longues périodes où la saison n'est pas ouverte pour la conservation du poisson, de courtes semaines de pêche, des frais croissants et une lutte folle pour ce qui devrait être des bénéfices croissants et qui étaient de fait des bénéfices décroissants. La plupart du temps il y avait plus de bateaux inoccupés que de bateaux en service.

Je ne veux pas lire les propositions que nous avons formulées, car vous pouvez les retrouver aux pages 9, 10 et 11 du mémoire où nous indiquons le genre de restrictions que nous proposons. Ceci a été extrait du mémoire antérieur d'il y a environ deux ans.

A ce moment-là, nous nous préoccupons de ce que certains hauts fonctionnaires du Ministère semblaient favoriser un programme dont pourraient bénéficier des entreprises. Voilà pourquoi nous disons que nous n'étions pas d'accord avec tout ce qui favorisait des compagnies au détriment des pêcheurs. Cela est dû aux frais plus élevés des permis, aux fonds alloués pour l'entretien des bateaux, en pensant très peu aux pêcheurs.

A ce sujet, le 3 avril encore, le ministre disait qu'il y avait un blocage de la propriété au niveau des sociétés. De fait personne ne sait ce que cela veut dire. Le Ministre a présenté des chiffres au Comité en novembre, disant qu'il y avait 1,568 navires que les sociétés possédaient ou hypothéquaient. A ce moment-là, il n'y avait pas de tels chiffres au sujet des hypothèques. Le ministère des Pêches et Forêts n'avait pas ces statistiques et n'avait pas également les méthodes voulues pour les obtenir. Depuis lors, le ministre a fait une autre déclaration, le 14 mars, disant que les compagnies possèdent ou contrôlent 2,094 bateaux.

Nous pensons que ces chiffres lui viennent des compagnies.

Nous disons dans ce mémoire qu'il devrait y avoir un examen complet de toute la comptabilité des compagnies et même des autres institutions financières si ce Comité, une autre organisation et même le public en général veulent savoir dans quelle mesure les compagnies contrôlent et dominent maintenant l'industrie. Nous estimons que les organisations de pêcheurs devraient pouvoir y participer et pouvoir accéder à toutes les ma-

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material; otherwise, it could be a whitewash job or a matter of simply hoodwinking the public.

We also indicate that we consider even the later figure of 2,094 boats under their control out of, I think, something like 7,000 to be quite low. It has been stated that we are talking about a hypothetical takeover, a figment of somebody's imagination and that this can never be allowed to happen. Looking at that same statement we find that the companies are still being allowed to continue financing vessels. In the Minister's statement of March 14, he said that he felt this was because the companies were out to help the fishermen possess their own boats. We consider that to be quite naive. That is not why the fishing companies are engaged in financing vessels in the past or at the present time. They want control of the raw material. They want control of the source of production.

There was a statement made to us at the convention—which apparently created some excitement later on—indicating that the fishermen should use the federal fisheries loan board more than they have been, that interest rates were going to be better aligned with comparable interest today; the Minister indicated to us that $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent or $7\frac{3}{4}$ per cent would be the new rate. We find that credit unions, banks and others are not prepared to loan money at $7\frac{1}{2}$ or $7\frac{3}{4}$ per cent which is the present rate, when $9\frac{3}{8}$ per cent is what they could acquire on the average loan.

More important, the loans that are obtainable under the federal Canadian Fisherman's Loan Act, cannot be used to pay off George Weston Ltd. or New England Fish Company. The Minister was questioned about this at our convention and he admitted that this was not possible; he made a statement to the effect that it is not just a matter of change of paper. It cannot be allowed under the present legislation. It is precisely those changes of paper that are of concern to the fisherman who want to get clear of the grip of the big companies.

We propose, in effect, a low rate of interest and a loan board to be established by the federal government; if you can get the provincial government to participate, so much the better; perhaps it would lend the money directly to the credit unions on condition that it is loaned out to fishermen for boats and gear at a rate which will simply cover the credit union's administrative costs. When we speak of what is a low rate of interest, while

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tières premières sinon, ce sera simplement jeter de la poudre aux yeux.

Nous indiquons également que nous croyons même que le dernier chiffre de 2,094 bateaux sous leur contrôle est très bas car 7,000 le serait. On nous a dit que nous parlions de reprises hypothétiques, de la pure imagination et que cela n'arrivera jamais. En examinant la même déclaration, nous constatons que les compagnies continuent à financer les bateaux.

Selon la déclaration du Ministre du 14 mars, où il disait qu'il pensait qu'il en était ainsi parce que les compagnies aidaient grandement les pêcheurs à être propriétaires de leur propre bateau. Nous croyons que cela est très naïf. Ce n'est pas pourquoi les compagnies de pêches ne se sont pas occupées de financer les bateaux pour les pêcheurs, ni dans le passé, ni maintenant. Elles veulent le contrôle des matières premières. Elles veulent le contrôle des sources de production.

On nous a dit à un congrès qui apparemment a suscité par après un certain intérêt indiquant que les pêcheurs devraient utiliser davantage la caisse d'emprunt aux pêcheurs et que les taux d'intérêt devraient être ramenés à un chiffre plus réaliste, et le ministre nous a même dit que le chiffre de $7\frac{1}{2}$ ou $7\frac{3}{4}$ p. cent serait le nouveau taux. Au regard de $9\frac{3}{8}$ p. 100 qu'ils pourraient obtenir en moyenne de façon normale.

Mais ce qui est plus important c'est que les emprunts qui sont mis à la disposition des pêcheurs en vertu de la Loi sur les prêts aux pêcheurs du Canada ne peuvent pas être utilisés pour payer des comptes à *George Weston Ltd.* ou *New England Fish Company*. Le ministre a été interrogé lors de notre congrès à ce sujet et il a admis que ce n'était pas possible; il a dit que ce n'était pas seulement une question de changement de titres. Cela n'est pas permis maintenant selon le gouvernement actuel. C'est précisément ces changements de titres qui préoccupent le pêcheur qui veut sortir des griffes des grandes compagnies.

Nous proposons, en effet, qu'un taux d'intérêt moins élevé et qu'une caisse d'emprunt soient établis par le gouvernement fédéral ou bien même avec la collaboration provinciale—ce serait mieux; peut-être pourrait-il prêter directement aux coopératives de crédit des pêcheurs à condition que l'argent soit prêté aux pêcheurs pour des bateaux et de l'outillage à un taux qui couvre tout simplement les frais d'administration de ces coopé-

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it is not defined in the brief, we suggest that a return to the 5 per cent formula would be such a low rate of interest. That is, a 5 per cent rate payable by fishermen; it would then allow the possibility of the fishermen paying off the fishing companies on the loans they have on their boats and gear, and becoming clear of them.

We believe that the federal government, if it is going to control a number of boats, should decide who can have a licence to fish, should tie the right to fish to the boat, and have a major responsibility; it is imperative that it remove the financial control of ownership of the big companies as well. Otherwise, it is simply passing the industry that much more tightly into the hands of those two corporations. There has been some discussion here in Committee on the size of loans. We say that there should not be any limit on the size of an individual loan; otherwise, we would still be taking the position that the fishermen can own the smaller boats; however, when it comes to a larger, more advanced type of vessel which may cost \$300,000 there is a limitation on them; therefore, they have to go back to the same fishing companies or to someone else to finance the vessel.

The Minister wants a suggestion from us, as to how many boats should be in the fisherman's hands. He says that it could possibly be 80 per cent, 90 per cent even 100 per cent. In his statement to fishermen, he said "Do I hear 100 per cent?" We say yes; 100 per cent of a boat should be in the hands of a fisherman. In other words, the government loan board has to be capable either directly or with the assistance and participation of fishermen's credit unions, to legislate the companies out of the area of boat financing altogether.

They have made statements to the effect that they are not interested in maintaining those controls and those connections. Whether or not they mean it, we think that it is now the responsibility of the government to act decisively in that connection.

On fleet reduction, we state in our brief, that there is no reduction in fleet size in 1969. The boats that did not get licences, did not fish any way. We make the claim that there will be more vessels fishing in 1969 for salmon than there were in 1968. This is partly because of certain amendments that have been made to the first announcement on September 5, and partly because the Minister has declared that while there will not be any immediate action taken to change the basic features of the rules of the game, there will

[Interpretation]

ratives. En parlant de ce qui est un taux d'intérêt peu élevé bien que cela ne soit pas défini dans ce mémoire, nous disons que le retour à une formule de 5 p. cent serait ce que nous désirons. C'est-à-dire, un taux d'intérêt de 5 p. cent remboursable par les pêcheurs, ceci permettrait aux pêcheurs de rembourser les emprunts qu'ils ont faits auprès des compagnies sur leurs agrès et leurs bateaux.

Nous croyons que le gouvernement fédéral, s'il veut contrôler un certain nombre de bateaux, devrait décider qui peut avoir le permis de pêcher, devrait attacher le permis au bateau, et en avoir la responsabilité principale; il est important qu'il supprime aussi le contrôle financier des grandes compagnies sur les pêcheurs. Sans cela, ce qui se fait c'est simplement d'assujettir davantage l'industrie au contrôle des grandes sociétés.

Le comité s'est demandé quelle était l'envergure des prêts. Nous avons dit que l'on ne devrait pas placer de limite aux prêts individuels parce que si nous le faisons nous prétendrions que le pêcheur peut continuer à être le propriétaire d'un petit bateau mais lorsque le bateau est très grand il y a une limite qui est imposée, et par conséquent, il doit recourir aux grandes compagnies qui l'aident et finalement le contrôlent.

Le Ministre demandait nos idées sur le nombre de bateaux qui devaient être détenus par les pêcheurs. Il disait que le pourcentage pouvait être de 80 à 90 p. cent même 100 p. cent. Nous sommes d'accord, 100 p. cent des bateaux devraient être la propriété des pêcheurs. Autrement dit, l'Office des prêts aux pêcheurs devrait pouvoir être à même de collaborer avec les coopératives de crédit, d'aider les pêcheurs à devenir propriétaires de leurs bateaux.

Les compagnies prétendent qu'elles ne sont pas intéressées à maintenir ce contrôle. Qu'elles veulent le faire ou non, c'est au gouvernement d'agir dans ce domaine. A propos de la réduction de la flotte, nous l'avons dit, il n'y a pas eu de réduction de la flotte en 1969.

Les bateaux qui n'ont pas obtenu de permis n'ont pas pêché. Nous avons prétendu qu'il y aurait un plus grand nombre de bateaux qui pêcheraient le saumon, en 1969 qu'en 1968, en partie, à cause de certaines exemptions qui ont été faites, des modifications qui ont été faites depuis la première communication le 20 septembre, et surtout parce que le Ministre a déclaré que s'il n'y avait pas immédiatement des mesures prises pour changer les dispositions de la loi, du règlement, il y aurait d'autres mesures arbi-

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be further arbitrary actions; these could include increasing the value of the catch that a fisherman has to turn in to retain his licence; his figures of \$2500 to \$5000 compared to the present \$1250 could go higher, or there could be higher licence fees, or there would be a removal of vessels because of safety standards or quality standards or something of this kind.

Some fishermen possibly view this as a threat; others may view it differently. However, of arbitrary measures that can be made, as this one was made, retroactive, based on the fishing that was done in the past, the pressure on the part of any fisherman or owner or part owner or aspiring owner to get out there and fish salmon, is going to be much greater this year.

We have indicated in our submission that there are many things that can happen to a fisherman who is trying to make his livelihood from fishing.

A series of bad breaks under restrictions that set out how many pounds of fish he must catch or what the value of the fish landed is going to be to retain his licence, can mean removal from the industry of a bona fide fisherman who has made his livelihood from fishing all the way through; someone else who may be an absentee owner and has another full time job, may be allowed to remain in the fishery.

In our suggestions, we tried to link the right to fish with what seemed to be reasonable. A percentage of the income of the individual is derived from fishing—and we graduated this from 30 per cent in the first year, to 40 per cent in the second year and 50 per cent in the third year of a five year moratorium period—precisely because we felt that as little hardship as possible should be experienced by the present group of fishermen who are striving to make their living from this industry.

We also suggested that an appeal board be set up, where fishermen would be represented—not simply an appeal board but a review board, and not a board that is set up by the Minister of Fisheries or by someone in his department, composed solely of civil servants, but with fishermen participating—and which would look at the practical problems faced by the fishermen, and to decide whether the rules have to be amended to prevent undue hardship.

To make suggestions for future types of rules to take care of problems that may arise, we have not spelt any out in our briefs to date.

[Interprétation]

traires qui seraient fixées sur l'augmentation de la valeur minimum de la prise du pêcheur pour maintenir son permis ou alors sur l'augmentation des droits de permis ou la suppression de bateaux, à cause des normes de sécurité.

Tout cela est vu comme une menace par les pêcheurs, mais toutes les mesures arbitraires qui peuvent être prises sont rétroactives en fonction de ce que la pêche a été dans le passé. La pression imposée ainsi aux pêcheurs de pêcher du saumon sera encore plus grande que d'habitude. Nous avons dit dans notre mémoire qu'il y avait bien des choses qui pouvaient arriver à un pêcheur qui cherche à tirer son gagne-pain de la pêche, toute une série d'aléas.

Il est dit combien de poissons il doit prendre et débarquer pour maintenir son permis. Ceci peut entraîner la suppression d'un certain nombre de pêcheurs qui ont mal gagné leur vie en faisant la pêche ou alors ouvrir la porte à des personnes qui ont des intérêts dans la pêche sans être eux-mêmes des pêcheurs. Dans notre mémoire nous voulons, nous cherchons à lier le droit de pêcher à ce qui nous semble normal, le pourcentage du gagne-pain de l'individu qu'il retire de la pêche et qui est de 30 pour la première année, 40 p. 100 pour la deuxième année et 50 p. cent pour la troisième année d'une période moratoire de cinq ans. Nous ne voulons pas imposer de vicissitudes au groupe actuel de pêcheurs qui cherchent à gagner leur vie par la pêche.

Et nous proposons aussi une commission d'appel où les pêcheurs seraient représentés. Pas seulement une commission d'appel, mais une commission de revision, de ré-examen, qui ne serait pas formée par le Ministère des Pêcheries ni par ses fonctionnaires mais qui serait composée de pêcheurs qui peuvent examiner de façon objective leur propre travail et les règlements auxquels ils sont assujettis et faire ainsi des propositions concernant les règlements à l'avenir à propos de conditions qui peuvent survenir.

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On the question of higher fees, to perhaps drive someone out of the industry or to provide funds to buy up old boats, our organization has gone on record as being flatly opposed to that on two basic grounds. First of all, it places an extreme burden on those in the low income group; in other words, if there is going to be any fees or taxes collected, they should be graduated by income or on pounds of fish caught. Secondly, our members in being opposed to the plan as it now stands, are also opposed to the suggestion that they pay higher licence fees in order to buy themselves out of the industry.

On the matter of safety and quality controls, we are concerned about this being established in an arbitrary way or mixed up with the control program on the number of fishermen or number of vessels. We believe it has its place, however, it should be discussed separately and with a view to actually improving the quality of fish landed. Certainly, if it was to be established arbitrarily, new regulations on safety or new regulations on cleanliness of boats or handling of fish, could drive out the small individual who is trying to make his livelihood from fishing and give preference to those boats that are owned or financially controlled by the companies. Therefore, we are opposed to any additional arbitrary measures that simply play into companies hands.

There have been other suggestions that have been made as to the value of one plan as opposed to another. We are in a position where we have to debate with the Minister of Fisheries, not because we want to but because this Committee has not any legislation before it. Nor have we ever seen any legislation. He has indicated that fishermen should favor this because they can look forward to an increased value in retirement in terms of the value of their boats, these inflated prices that have been suggested here. Our answer is, that if there is real concern about the future problems of fishermen, then there are other ways in which this can be looked after: pension plans can be improved and other protection of that kind.

Only after the introduction of a plan, if some real hardship was created by that plan in terms of a loss, then perhaps the question of whether or not there was a loss to be taken, could be looked into by the government and a fund set up. However, there should certainly not be a measure to protect an increased or inflated value.

When speaking of sons of fishermen, the suggestion has been made that under the union's proposal, sons of fishermen would not have the right to inherit a boat.

[Interpretation]

A propos de la question de l'augmentation du permis ou de l'octroi de fonds pour racheter des vieux bateaux, notre organisation s'est toujours opposée à cela, pour deux raisons. Premièrement, parce qu'elle impose une charge énorme à ceux qui gagnent le moins. Autrement dit, s'il y a des droits qui doivent être recouvrés, ce devrait être en fonction de la prise, du nombre de poissons pris et deuxièmement, les pêcheurs qui s'opposent au plan à l'heure actuelle s'opposent aussi à payer davantage pour obtenir leur permis.

A propos de la question de la sécurité, nous ne voulons pas que les normes soient établies de façon arbitraire; sur le nombre de pêcheurs et de bateaux, ces dispositions et normes sont bien fondées mais on devrait les uniformiser. Si ces normes devaient être imposées arbitrairement, par exemple, sur la qualité du bateau, la prise du bateau, les conditions hygiéniques, bien des petits propriétaires peut-être seraient empêchés de continuer leur métier et pour donner la préférence aux grands bateaux qui sont propriétés de compagnies, de sorte que nous nous opposons à d'autres discussions arbitraires concernant les normes de sécurité.

Il y a eu d'autres idées qui ont été formulées à propos de la valeur d'un plan par opposition à un autre. Nous sommes forcés de nous débattre avec le ministre des Pêcheries parce que le comité ne décide d'aucune loi, et nous n'avons aucune loi à proposer. Il est dit que les pêcheurs devraient le favoriser parce qu'ils peuvent s'attendre à une valeur, à la reprise de valeur accrue à la retraite. Notre réponse est que si on se préoccupe vraiment de l'avenir des pêcheurs, il y a une autre façon de résoudre la question. On peut améliorer les plans de pension, ou leur assurer d'autre protection de cet ordre.

Ce n'est qu'après l'introduction d'un plan, si vraiment ce plan a causé une perte, la question de savoir s'il y a une perte devrait être examinée par le gouvernement et par le fond qu'il a créé, on disait qu'en vertu de ce programme les fils de pêcheurs n'auraient pas le droit d'hériter du bateau.

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The Chairman: I wonder, Mr. Stevens, if you could adhere to your written statement a little more. During the questioning you will have ample time to bring out a lot of your points. Could you do that, for the sake of saving time.

Mr. Stevens: If I stick to the original statement too closely it will even be longer; that is the trouble.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, may I make a suggestion? Perhaps the witness could stick to the very good summary which is divided in part to the main brief, or parts of the brief, which I think is an exact summary of that brief. We will get a chance, as we have done, to read it in more detail; these things will be taken into consideration when we do make a report. There are a number of questions and we could, theoretically be here for three or four hours just listening to the brief; that would not be a bad exercise, however, it would preclude a good deal of participation by the members in questioning.

Mr. Stevens: I am in your hands in that respect. I am almost at the point of concluding the remarks on the licence limitation set up.

The Chairman: Carry on.

Mr. Stevens: We believe that the sons of fishermen would have equal protection under our proposals. That is, the sons of fishermen, whether or not they own boats, would have protection. We are opposed to the idea that is created here, that it takes money to buy a licence. Money will talk in future. We submit that the young people can be the hardest hit, if that is to be a condition.

Similarly, with regard to the Indian fishermen, we believe that our suggestions give far more protection than the protection outlined by the plan now put forward. Our suggestions are more vulnerable in terms of selling their licences and therefore selling their rights to fish, which has already been recognized by a statement made by the Indian Affairs and Northern Development Department urging them not to sell that right. How many of them even have that choice is a matter of question at the present moment; they are already heavily indebted to the fishing companies; we do not think that the present Indian assistance program—not that we are knocking it, we think it is a good idea to do this sort of thing—will counteract the danger that is faced by the Indian fishermen of being forced out of the industry.

[Interprétation]

Le président: Je me demande, monsieur Stevens, si vous ne pouvez pas vous tenir plus strictement à votre mémoire pour nous laisser le temps de vous interroger.

M. Stevens: Si je m'en tiens strictement à notre mémoire, cela prendra encore plus de temps.

M. Lundrigan: Le témoin pourrait peut-être s'en tenir au résumé excellent qui nous a été fourni et qui accompagne le mémoire. Quand nous aurons la possibilité de le lire de façon plus détaillée, lorsque nous ferons le rapport, il y a plusieurs questions que nous pourrions poser et nous pourrions passer théoriquement trois ou quatre heures à écouter le mémoire. Ceci diminuerait le temps que nous consacrons à ces questions.

M. Stevens: Je dépends de vous.

Le président: Allez-y. J'allais presque terminer.

M. Stevens: Nous croyons que les fils de pêcheurs auraient une protection égale selon notre programme. Les fils de pêcheurs qui ont un bateau ou non seraient protégés. Nous ne sommes pas d'accord avec l'idée qu'il faut de l'argent pour obtenir un permis. Les jeunes peuvent être les plus durement visés si cela devient une condition.

De même, à propos des pêcheurs indiens, nous croyons que notre proposition leur donne une beaucoup plus grande protection que celle qui est prévue par le plan actuel. Ils sont beaucoup plus vulnérables lorsqu'il s'agit de vendre, de céder leur droit de pêcher ou leur permis, ce qui a déjà été reconnu par le ministère des Affaires indiennes qui leur a demandé de ne pas vendre leur droit. Et combien d'entre eux ont ce choix? C'est une question sans réponse pour le moment. Comme beaucoup sont déjà endettés auprès des compagnies de pêche, ceci ne les protégerait pas suffisamment.

[Text]

We believe that the almighty dollar will rule under the present program. We were criticized when we raised matters of conservation in the past and were proven correct, such as on the Bering Sea halibut or on the loss of a herring. We think that this is bad medicine that is being put forward now. We would like to see the present Davis plan terminated and replaced with the style of plan that was put forward by our organization, with the principle of the right of the individual to retain the licence being the main factor.

On extension of territorial waters...

Mr. Hogarth: May I raise a point of order?

The Chairman: Mr. Hogarth, on a point of order.

Mr. Hogarth: This brief which has been submitted by this organization is admittedly one of the most comprehensive briefs we have received and probably one of the most important. It is divided into many subjects. May I suggest, sir, that we examine the witness on each of the topics as opposed to waiting until the end and then trying to examine him on all the topics. I think that while his remarks are fresh in our minds it would certainly assist the Committee to be able to have our examination confined to the one subject. I know that will take a great deal longer but at the same time I think the matter is of such importance that it should be done that way. That is the first point I wished to raise.

The second point I have to raise is this. The parliamentary secretary to the Minister is here. Have these licensing provisions not been promulgated by the appropriate regulations?

Mr. Whelan: As far as I know, the Minister is acting within his jurisdiction, his authority and...

Mr. Hogarth: I appreciate that but the witness' complaint, if it is substantiated, is justified. Is there not an appropriate document signed by the Minister which sets forth to fishermen exactly what these regulations are?

The Chairman: You heard the first part of the member's suggestion.

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, a few moments ago you suggested to the witness that he read the excellent resume of the previous reports; in the interest of saving time, I feel that he should do this; upon termination of that reading and, since it is broken down into headings and numbered, each one of us should have an

[Interpretation]

Nous croyons que, en fin de compte, c'est le dollar qui sera la règle en vertu du programme actuel. Nous soulevons aussi la question des méthodes de conservation, par exemple, celle du flétan, du hareng, et il me semble qu'on brandit une menace qui n'existe pas. Nous voudrions qu'on mette fin au plan Davis, et nous voudrions que l'individu puisse garder son permis.

M. Hogarth: J'invoque le règlement.

Le président: Un appel au Règlement, monsieur Hogarth.

M. Hogarth: Ce mémoire qui a été présenté par cette organisation est l'un des mémoires les plus étendus que nous ayons reçu, l'un des plus importants. Il est divisé en un grand nombre de sujets. Pourquoi ne pourrait-on pas examiner, questionner le témoin sur chacun des sujets au lieu d'attendre la fin de son exposé. Ceci nous aiderait à limiter le questionnaire à chacun des sujets soulevés par le témoin. Et la deuxième question que je tiens à soulever, est celle-ci. Le témoin dit quelque chose qui m'a inquiété; est-ce que les dispositions du permis n'ont pas été promulguées par un règlement?

M. Whelan: D'après ce que je sais, le Ministre agit en fonction de son autorité...

M. Hogarth: Je m'en rends compte. Mais les témoins se plaignent à ce sujet. Est-ce qu'il y a une raison? Est-ce qu'il n'y a pas un document approprié signé par le ministre disant aux pêcheurs exactement quels sont ces règlements?

Le président: Vous avez entendu la première partie des propositions du témoin.

M. Crouse: Il y a quelques instants vous avez proposé au témoin de lire le résumé du rapport qui est vraiment très intéressant. J'ai pensé qu'il devrait le faire. Et lorsqu'il aura terminé puisqu'il y a différents paragraphes, alors nous aurions l'occasion de lui poser des questions. J'estime que nous devrions procé-

[Texte]

opportunity to ask him individual questions. I submit that if we continue as we are doing now, with the witness giving us another resume of his resume of his excellent brief, then we shall be here all week. We do not have the time. May I suggest that the witness read the resume and that we then have the meeting opened to questions.

The Chairman: Is that acceptable?

Some hon. Members: Agreed.

Mr. Hogarth: Mr. Chairman, may I speak on a point of order? I feel that we should do it topic by topic; we should ask questions on each topic as it arises because then our minds are fresh on it, rather than have questions ranging over a broad series of topics on which we cannot zero in. Is this acceptable?

The Chairman: I gather, Mr. Hogarth, that the Committee has wished otherwise.

Mr. Hogarth: I would like to add, further, sir, that I think it is unfair; I would like to have far more than five minutes on the first topic, and now I have only five minutes on a multiplicity of topics.

Some hon. Member: That is on the first round.

The Chairman: Yes, on the first round.

Mr. Hogarth: On the second round I will be reduced to two questions.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, I think we are losing valuable time right now. We will continue with the witness.

Mr. Stevens: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. There is the file with all the documents that we have found on that limitation program; none of them contained an order in council or any regulations actually promulgated other than press releases.

Our next point deals with the Extension of Territorial Waters, Baselines and Exclusive Fishery ones. This, incidentally, Mr. Chairman, does not read very well because it was not intended to be read in this fashion; however, I will read it as it is.

Review of the union's proposals over the past 23 years. The Criticism of Bill S-17 and proposed amendments offered by the Union in 1964 were ignored by the Government. The Basic criticism is that Canada has been too slow and too cautious. Canada has been 'weak-kneed and gutless' compared with Iceland, Norway and South American nations. The union proposes that the baseline should enclose Queen Charlotte Sound, Hecate Straits and Dixon Entrance as internal waters of

[Interprétation]

der comme nous l'avons fait jusqu'à présent, au lieu que le témoin nous donne des résumés du mémoire. Nous pourrions y passer la journée. Ce serait très agréable, mais malheureusement nous n'avons pas le temps. Donc je proposerais que le témoin lise son résumé et nous ouvrirons ensuite le débat, nous poserons nos questions.

Le président: Est-ce acceptable?

Des voix: D'accord.

M. Hogarth: J'en appelle au règlement. J'estime que nous devrions prendre les paragraphes les uns après les autres, et poser des questions au sujet de chaque paragraphe, au lieu de poser des questions sur toutes les questions abordées.

Le président: Le comité préférerait procéder d'une autre façon.

M. Hogarth: Je sais que ce n'est pas juste, parce que j'aimerais passer beaucoup plus de temps que cinq minutes sur le premier sujet seulement, et maintenant je n'aurai que cinq minutes à passer pour toutes ces questions.

Des voix: Au premier tour.

Le président: Oui, au premier tour.

M. Hogarth: Au deuxième retour, je ne pourrai poser que deux questions seulement.

Le président: Je crois que nous perdons du temps en ce moment. Nous continuons avec le témoin.

M. Stevens: Alors voici le dossier. Il n'y a aucun ordre en conseil ici, aucun règlement, qui ait été promulgué. Ensuite nous passons à l'extension des eaux territoriales, des lignes de base et des zones de pêche exclusives. Ceci ne se lit pas très bien, monsieur le président, enfin, je vous en donne l'essence.

Récapitulation des propositions, de l'Union depuis 23 ans. Critique du bill S-17; et le gouvernement n'a pas tenu compte de modifications proposées par l'Union en 1964. Nous reprochons, au fond, un excès de timidité au Canada. Le Canada s'est montré faible et indécis comparé à l'Islande, la Norvège et à des nations sud-américaines. L'Union propose que les lignes de base doivent englober le détroit de la reine Charlotte, le détroit d'Hecate et l'entrée Dixon en tant qu'eaux intérieures

[Text]

Canada and the territorial sea should extend a further 12 miles seaward from baseline. Exclusive fishing zones should extend to the edge of continental shelf. The recent announcement by the Minister of Fisheries leaves "gaps" which may affect Canada unfavourably, and Union regards the announcement as "another retreat". Union urges strong and decisive action now, to establish the baseline, and extend territorial waters, without leaving "gaps".

Growth of Foreign Monopoly

An outline of the process of merger and takeover which leaves the Weston empire and New England Fish Co. in virtual control, and which have primarily caused a shutdown of plants, with a loss of about 1,000 jobs. Elimination of competition for fish coupled with the ability to fix prices at consumer level are additional factors. Demands for action to provide alternate employment, necessary retraining and assistance for displaced workers have not been acted upon by companies or the government. The government should either compel action or nationalize these two foreign controlled corporations.

North Pacific Mid-Ocean Fishing By Japan

The union re-states its basic opposition to mid-Pacific salmon fishery. Japan has 1 per cent of the spawning streams, but harvests a major portion of the Pacific salmon and poses a threat to all nations with salmon streams. Canada should pursue this at the Law of the Sea Conferences, at the United Nations, and in direct talks with Japan and other Pacific nations.

If I might be allowed to add something, Mr. Chairman, perhaps the recent statement by Prince Philip may be of some help in this respect. He says that if this problem cannot be resolved, then there is not much hope for the future of mankind.

American Interception of Canadian Salmon

Alaskan fishermen heavily intercept Nass and Skeena pinks and sockeye salmon runs in violation of basic principles agreed upon in a surf line conference in 1957. Canadian-U.S.A. negotiations broke down in 1966, with Canada declaring the right to move outside the surf line to protect Canadian interests. Lack of action by Canada to back up words with deeds leaves Americans in control of the

[Interpretation]

du Canada et que les eaux territoriales doivent s'arrêter à 12 milles au large à partir de la ligne de base. La zone de pêche exclusive doit s'étendre jusqu'au bord du plateau continental. La récente annonce du ministre des Pêcheries, renferme certaines lacunes qui peuvent être défavorables au Canada et, pour l'Union, cette annonce est un autre recul. L'Union réclame des mesures immédiates, énergiques et décisives pour établir la ligne de base et étendre les eaux territoriales et ceci sans lacunes.

Croissance du monopole étranger

Description du processus de fusionnement et d'absorption qui assure un contrôle virtuel de l'industrie à l'empire Weston et la New England Fish Co., ce qui a entraîné la fermeture d'usines et la perte de mille emplois environ. On signale d'autres facteurs, comme l'élimination de la concurrence dans ce secteur ajoutée à la capacité de fixer les prix à la consommation. Nous demandons qu'on assure de nouveaux emplois, le recyclage et l'assistance nécessaire aux ouvriers déplacés qui n'ont pas reçu compensation de la part des compagnies ou du gouvernement. Le gouvernement devrait ou prendre des mesures coercitives contre ces deux compagnies étrangères ou les nationaliser.

Opérations de pêche menées par le Japon dans le milieu du Pacifique nord.

L'Union réaffirme son opposition de principe aux pêches de saumon au milieu du Pacifique. Le Japon possède 1 p. 100 des courants de frai, mais il récolte un portion majeure du saumon du Pacifique et menace tous les pays possédant des bancs de saumon. Le Canada devrait soutenir ce point de vue aux conférences sur le droit maritime aux Nations Unies et dans des conversations directes avec le Japon et d'autres nations du Pacifique.

Si l'on peut me permettre d'ajouter quelque chose, monsieur le président, je dirais que la récente déclaration du Prince Philippe pourrait nous aider. Il a dit que si nous ne pourrions résoudre ce problème, il n'y a plus grand espoir pour l'avenir de l'humanité.

Interception du saumon canadien par les Américains

Les pêcheurs de l'Alaska pratiquent une interception massive des bancs de saumon rose, Nass et Skeena et de saumon sockeye en violation des principes fondamentaux acceptés à une conférence sur la délimitation des pêches des brisants en 1957. Les pourparlers canado-américains ont été rompus en 1966 et le Canada a affirmé son droit de franchir la ligne des brisants pour protéger ses intérêts.

[Texte]

situation. A similar situation exists regarding sharing of salmon bound for the Fraser River. Canada should develop fisheries outside the present surf line to strengthen our hand in negotiations with the Americans.

An All-Inclusive North Pacific Fisheries Treaty

Research is impossible and conservation regulations virtually non-existent in the huge groundfish operations of the North Pacific, due to exclusion of the U.S.S.R. Canada should seek an all-inclusive treaty.

Declining Halibut Resource

Canadian and American halibut catches have declined by 27,000,000 lbs. since 1962, which is about 35 per cent. Entry of Japanese into the Eastern Bering Sea halibut fishery plus a large scale Japanese and Soviet trawl fleets operating through the Northeastern Pacific and Bering Sea have caused the decline. There is an obvious need for an all-inclusive fisheries treaty and regulations to rehabilitate the halibut resource.

The Herring Disaster

The Union warned the Department 12 years in advance of impending disaster and strongly urged more stringent regulations. The fishermen's views were rejected until the decline had reached proportions where the entire fishery had to be closed. The union urges greater control when the fishery is reopened, with special efforts to increase the utilization of herring as food for human consumption, are care that the mistake is not repeated on Canada's East Coast.

Rehabilitation and Expansion of the Salmon Resource

Salmon resources have declined since 1951 and efforts to rehabilitate have not, as yet, counteracted harmful effects of deforestation, gravel removal, log driving, pollution, diversion of water, construction of dams, and other man-made obstacles. The Union urges \$10,000,000 per year for a 10-year period to be allocated for fisheries development, over and above present budgets. We urge the Committee to study a special inner-Department report on the potential value of such measures to improve and expand salmon spawning areas.

[Interprétation]

Le Canada n'ayant pris par la suite aucune mesure concrète, a abandonné le contrôle de la situation aux Américains. Il en est de même pour les saumons se déplaçant vers le fleuve Fraser. Le Canada devrait établir des zones de pêche hors de la présente ligne des brisants pour pouvoir négocier avec les Américains à partir d'une position de force.

Un traité global sur pêches du Pacifique nord

Il est impossible de faire des recherches et de régir comme il convient la conservation de la pêche aux poissons de fond dans le Pacifique nord à cause de l'exclusion de l'Union soviétique du traité. Le Canada devrait plaider en faveur d'un traité global.

Le déclin des ressources de flétan

Les prises de flétan par le Canada et les États-Unis ont baissé de 27,000,000 de livres depuis 1962, soit de 35 p. 100. Cette baisse est due à la pénétration des Japonais dans la pêche au flétan dans la partie est de la mer de Bering et par l'implantation massive de flottes de chalutiers japonais et soviétiques dans le Pacifique nord-est et dans la mer de Bering. Un traité global sur les pêches s'impose de toute évidence ainsi que des règlements pour renouveler les ressources du flétan.

Le marasme de la pêche au hareng.

L'Union a averti le Ministère 12 ans à l'avance de ce marasme imminent et a réclamé énergiquement des règlements plus rigoureux. On a rejeté les opinions des pêcheurs jusqu'à ce que la baisse ait atteint des proportions qui ont entraîné la fermeture complète de la pêche. L'Union réclame une réglementation plus sévère à la réouverture de la pêche; il faut faire des efforts spéciaux pour intensifier la consommation du hareng par l'homme; et il faut veiller à ne pas commettre la même erreur sur la côte est du Canada.

Renouvellement et expansion des ressources de saumon

Les ressources de saumon baissent depuis 1951 et les efforts de renouvellement n'ont pas réussi jusqu'ici à s'opposer aux effets néfastes du déboisement, de l'extraction du gravier, du flottage du bois, de la pollution, du détournement des eaux, de la construction des barrages et des autres obstacles dus à l'homme. L'Union réclame qu'on affecte à l'expansion des pêches, 10,000,000 de dollars en sus du présent budget pendant une période de 10 ans. On demande au Comité d'examiner un rapport spécial interne du Ministère sur l'utilité d'une telle mesure pour améliorer et agrandir les zones de frai du saumon.

[Text]

Incidentally, Mr. Chairman, I asked before this hearing started, since that report was published in 1966, whether I could quote from it in the brief and I am still not at liberty to do so, but I was told I could refer to it here and ask that the Committee members should ask for the B table. It is entitled "Salmon Development Techniques, Their Present Status and The Possible Applications to the British Columbia Salmon Stocks", dated October 1966.

Mr. St. Pierre: A point of information, Mr. Chairman, which report is this?

Mr. Stevens: This is a report that was prepared by various technical people within the Resource Development Service of the Department of Fisheries. It is marked "restricted. For departmental use" and it deals with all the salmon streams from the Queen Charlotte Islands to the Fraser River with the past maximum production and what could be done to bring them back to that level, the cost benefit ratios and things of this kind.

We also urge that stringent measures be enacted to prevent industrial and domestic pollution, with special emphasis on control of pulp mill effluent.

Dogfish Subsidy

A review of previous dogfish control subsidies is given. The union rejects the suggestion by the Minister that the answer is to bring in Japanese fleets to fish dogfish in Canadian waters.

I must digress here, Mr. Chairman, just to point out that the Minister made a statement to our convention, and this is what we are dealing with in our brief and not the recent announcement in the press. In that statement he indicated that we have the Japanese fleet come in and fish off our coast.

Instead we urge negotiations with the Japanese to sell dogfish, even if a Canadian subsidy is needed to enable Canadians to catch the fish. All potential markets should be explored, and a major program of utilization started. The Union doubts that \$2 million per year is required but points out that \$5 million per year is spent on virtually useless programs resulting primarily from NATO and NORAD.

Canadian Deep Sea Fishery Development

Canada has dropped from 6th to 9th place in world production of fish, and now pro-

[Interprétation]

De fait, monsieur le président, j'ai demandé, avant que ne débute cette séance, si je pouvais citer ce mémoire, étant donné que le rapport a été publié en 1966, je n'ai pas encore eu la permission de le faire mais on m'a dit que je pouvais m'en servir et de demander aux membres du Comité d'exiger le Tableau B intitulé: «Techniques pour un meilleur élevage des saumons, leur situation actuelle et l'application possible aux saumons de la Colombie-Britannique» d'octobre 1966.

M. St-Pierre: Une question d'information, monsieur le président; quel est ce rapport?

M. Stevens: Ce rapport fut préparé par diverses personnalités versées dans des domaines techniques et font partie du Service d'expansion de la ressource du ministère des Pêches et Forêts. On a inscrit «réserve», «à l'usage du ministère». Ce rapport traite de tous les cours d'eau où vivent les saumons des îles de la Reine Charlotte au Fraser; on y a inscrit la production maximale, ce qu'il faudrait faire pour y revenir, des études de rentabilité et d'autres choses de ce genre.

Nous demandons également que des mesures plus strictes soient prises pour empêcher la pollution causée par les déchets industriels et domestiques et à enrayer surtout l'écoulement des déchets des papeteries.

Subventions à la pêche à la roussette

Une description des subventions antérieures au contrôle de la pêche à la roussette. Le ministre aux yeux de l'Union, a tort de prétendre que la solution c'est d'inviter les flottes japonaises à pêcher la roussette dans les eaux canadiennes. Je dois maintenant faire une digression, monsieur le président, pour signaler que le ministre a fait cette déclaration lors de notre convention; c'est ce dont nous parlons dans notre mémoire et non pas du récent article de journal. Dans cette déclaration, il a indiqué que la flotte japonaise venait pêcher le long de nos côtes.

Nous réclamons plutôt des négociations avec les Japonais pour vendre la roussette, même s'il faut établir des subventions permettant aux Canadiens de pêcher ce poisson. On devrait explorer toutes les possibilités de ventes et amorcer un programme important d'utilisation. L'Union doute que cet effort exige des millions de dollars par année, mais signale qu'on consacre 5,000,000 de dollars par année à des programmes pratiquement inutiles découlant surtout de l'OTAN et du NORAD.

Création d'une industrie canadienne de pêche hauturière

Le Canada a baissé du 9^e rang au 6^e rang dans la production mondiale de poissons et il

[Texte]

duces only 2 per cent of the total of 60,000,000 tons annually. Canadian subsidies to huge tuna vessels is being wasted, unless the tuna vessels are put back into operation and Canadian crews employed. The Union repeats the recommendation for a mothership fleet, modern factory trawlers and transport vessels to be built and operated by the government as the nucleus of a deep sea operation capable of competing with Japan and the U.S.S.R. Canada's future as a fishing nation depends on early action.

Wharfage Fees

Union objects to excessive and unrealistic fees charged by the Department of Transport and proposes a modest fee for annual or semi-annual permits for commercial fishing vessels. The fishermen would welcome implementation of the Minister of Fisheries' suggestion for removal of all wharfage charges against commercial fishermen. Stress is laid on the importance of maintaining existing facilities, and the need for expansion. We feel the correction of injustice in this respect is long overdue.

Mr. Chairman, I would be only too pleased along with our president, Mr. Ironside, to try and answer questions pertaining to any and all parts of the submission.

The Chairman: Gentlemen, before we commence questioning, I would like to ask for the co-operation of the Committee and the witnesses to adhere as much as possible to short, straight-forward questions and answers. We are here to get as much information as possible within the time that is available to us and if we go into long, explanatory questions and answers we will not accomplish what we are here for. I ask for the co-operation of the Committee and the witnesses. We will start with Mr. St. Pierre.

Mr. St. Pierre: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I will try to adhere to your instructions. I would, however, like to take a few seconds of my time to compliment the union on this brief. It is extremely comprehensive and very interesting. A great deal of work has gone into it. I have read it once and will be reading portions of it many times in the future. I think it is very valuable to this Committee.

Mr. Stevens, if I appear to lead in these first few questions it is for the purpose of contracting time and not to misrepresent anything you say; it is merely for brevity.

[Interprétation]

ne produit actuellement que 2 p. 100 d'un total de 60,000,000 de tonnes. Nous pratiquons un gaspillage sous forme de subventions à d'énormes bateaux de pêche de thon, à moins qu'on remette ces bateaux en service et qu'on les confie à des équipages canadiens. L'Union renouvelle la recommandation en faveur d'un bateau gigogne, de chalutiers-usines et de bateaux de transport modernes qui seraient construits et exploités par le gouvernement comme noyau d'une flotte hauturière capable de concurrencer le Japon et l'Union Soviétique. L'avenir de notre production piscicole dépend de mesures immédiates.

Droits de quaiage

L'Union s'oppose aux droits abusifs et irréalistes exigés par le ministère des Transports et propose un droit modique pour les permis de pêche commerciale annuels ou semi-annuels. Les pêcheurs se réjouiraient le jour où le ministère des Pêches donnerait suite à sa proposition d'abolir les droits de quaiage imposés aux pêcheurs commerciaux. Nous faisons ressortir l'importance de conserver et la nécessité d'agrandir les installations existantes. Les injustices n'ont que trop duré.

Monsieur le président, monsieur Ironside et moi serions très heureux de répondre aux questions qui se rapportent à toutes les parties de la soumission.

Le président: Avant de commencer la période de questions je voudrais demander la collaboration des membres du Comité et des témoins pour formuler des questions et des réponses courtes et explicites. Nous sommes ici pour obtenir le plus de renseignements possible dans le temps dont nous disposons car si nous posons des questions trop longues ou si nous donnons trop d'explications, nous ne réaliserons pas nos objectifs. Donc, je vous demande votre collaboration. Nous allons commencer par monsieur Saint-Pierre.

M. St-Pierre: Merci, monsieur le président. Je vais essayer de suivre vos directives. Je voudrais prendre quelques instants toutefois pour féliciter le syndicat pour ce mémoire. Il est très complet et très intéressant. On y a consacré beaucoup de temps. Je l'ai lu une fois et je vais certainement en relire certains passages à l'avenir. Je crois que c'est un mémoire qui sera très utile au Comité.

Monsieur Stevens, si je semble poser ces quelques premières questions, c'est pour économiser du temps et non pas pour modifier ce que vous avez dit; c'est simplement pour la brièveté.

[Text]

The union has for a long time agreed that there is too much gear and too many men chasing essentially the same number of fish.

Mr. Stevens: That is correct.

Mr. St. Pierre: The Minister has chosen to impose a limitation by means of boat licenses. Your view is that this is wrong and that it should be limitation of licenses by men.

Mr. Stevens: That is essentially the difference.

Mr. St. Pierre: Your fear is that the fishing companies which are now effectively reduced to two major companies will, under the boat system, obtain control of the fleet and have a dangerously monopolistic power on the B.C. fishing industry.

Mr. Stevens: Yes, and I would say we go further than that, because we start with the fact that there is already a very high degree of ownership and control which has not been fully uncovered or brought to light at the present moment. We cannot give you figures on it. We know it is there.

Mr. St. Pierre: This question is rather important: if this fear did not exist in your union, if you were satisfied that a boat license limitation plan could be imposed without any danger of the companies acquiring control of the ships in the fleet, would you then favour boat license limitation or would you still prefer limitation of licenses of men.

Mr. Stevens: I would have to answer that we would still favour the licensing of individuals unless it could be shown that the licensing of boats had some advantages over the system of licensing men that we have proposed.

Mr. St. Pierre: To pursue a little further your plan of the licensing of men, you suggest a five-year moratorium and during that period there would, of course, be deaths, retirements, the weeding out of the amateurs and the semi-professionals until you had a smaller number of men at the end of your five-year moratorium. Then, presumably, we might expect that more men would be needed in the fishing fleet, if not then later. How are you going to obtain these men?

Mr. Stevens: We felt that it would take longer than the first five years to get to the point where you would really be needing men in any numbers. We suggest, beginning with

[Interpretation]

Le syndicat depuis longtemps a convenu qu'il y avait trop d'équipement et trop d'hommes pour prendre à peu près le même nombre de poissons.

M. Stevens: C'est exact.

M. St-Pierre: Le ministre a voulu imposer une restriction au moyen de permis pour les bateaux. Vous estimez que c'est une erreur et vous croyez en une restriction des permis accordés aux individus.

M. Stevens: Il y a une différence fondamentale.

M. St-Pierre: Vous craignez que les compagnies qui s'occupent du poisson et qui sont de fait au nombre de deux auront une emprise sur la flotte et auront le monopole de l'industrie de la pêche de la Colombie-Britannique.

M. Stevens: Oui et je dirais même plus car il y a déjà une forte emprise des compagnies qui n'a pas encore été mise à jour. Nous ne pouvons pas donner de chiffres là-dessus mais nous savons qu'elle existe.

M. St-Pierre: Cette question est plutôt importante. Si vous n'aviez pas cette crainte, si vous étiez satisfaits qu'une restriction des permis soit mise en vigueur sans que les compagnies puissent contrôler les bateaux de la flotte, seriez-vous d'accord à restreindre les permis ou bateaux ou est-ce que vous préféreriez restreindre les permis aux individus.

M. Stevens: Je dois dire que nous favorisons toujours le fait d'accorder des permis par bateau à moins qu'il n'eût été prouvé qu'il y ait des avantages à offrir les permis aux individus.

M. St-Pierre: Pour poursuivre cette idée d'offrir des permis aux pêcheurs, vous proposez un moratoire quinquennal et au cours de cette période, il y aura des morts, des retraités, l'élimination des amateurs et des semi-professionnels et ainsi, à la fin de cette période, le nombre des individus aura diminué. Alors, nous pouvons nous attendre à ce qu'il faille plus d'hommes pour la flotte de pêche. Si ce n'est pas à ce moment-là, ce sera plus tard. Comment pouvez-vous trouver ces pêcheurs?

M. Stevens: Nous avons pensé qu'il faudrait plus de 5 ans pour en arriver au point où on aurait vraiment besoin d'hommes. Nous proposons de commencer par la première année

[Texte]

the first year of the moratorium, that people who want to enter the industry be asked to go on a waiting list. Our concepts of how they would be chosen would be based to some large extent on the date from which they made application and then continued making their application, as well as some examination of their possible capabilities of actually entering the phase of the industry where they were most needed.

Mr. St-Pierre: In the matter of competence, how is this to be determined? These men may be fishing for fish other than salmon, but if not, since the industry is closed to them, how can they attain competence?

Mr. Stevens: In other words, if the whole industry is closed, how can they learn anything about the industry.

Mr. St-Pierre: Yes.

Mr. Stevens: If necessary, it can be done on the basis of establishing schools for fishermen as has already been undertaken on the east coast, or on special permits that could be issued in advance of the persons actually taking up fishing as a full-time occupation to allow them to engage for three months or three weeks, or whatever is considered necessary, to see whether they could actually go out to sea without getting sea-sick and be able to begin to fill the bill.

In other words these are practical problems that we felt could be best handled by a committee of fishermen together with people from the Department of Fisheries and members of Parliament helping us to work it out in terms of how to find the best way of selection.

Mr. St-Pierre: You will agree, Mr. Stevens, that this is really a pretty serious matter. Whether this is done by boat licence limitation or by limitation of fishermen, probably your union and probably the government feel reluctant to deny Canadians free entry to your industry or any other.

Mr. Stevens: Yes. Essentially, as our brief ends up by suggesting, we would like to see an increasing and expanding and developing fishery where we could be inviting more fishermen in. Of course, if the resource itself could be built up, this also makes that a possibility.

I must say that each and every one of the proposals we have submitted here have been altered or modified, or worked over in the past 20 odd years by fishermen themselves trying to figure out what would be the fairest

[Interprétation]

du moratoire et que les gens qui s'intéressent à l'industrie soient sur la liste d'attente. La façon de les choisir serait fondée sur la date à laquelle ils ont fait leur demande puis ils continueraient à faire une demande comme s'il s'agissait d'un examen pour étudier leurs possibilités à faire partie de cette industrie où l'on a grand besoin d'eux.

M. St-Pierre: Comment pouvez-vous déterminer la compétence? Ces hommes pêchent peut-être d'autres poissons que le saumon mais, sinon, puisque l'industrie ne leur est pas accessible, comment peuvent-ils acquérir cette compétence.

M. Stevens: Autrement dit, si l'industrie leur est fermée, comment peuvent-ils apprendre quelque chose au sujet de cette industrie?

M. St-Pierre: Oui.

M. Stevens: Eh bien, on pourrait le faire au moyen d'écoles pour les pêcheurs, comme on l'a fait dans l'est du pays ou on pourrait aussi donner des permis spéciaux à ceux qui s'adonnent à la pêche à plein temps pour qu'ils puissent, disons pendant 3 mois, ou 3 semaines, aller en mer sans avoir le mal de mer, et commencer à pêcher.

Nous avons pensé qu'un comité de pêcheurs pourrait s'occuper de ces questions avec des représentants du ministère des Pêches et Forêts et des députés qui pourraient nous aider à trouver la meilleure solution.

M. St-Pierre: Vous conviendrez M. Stevens que c'est une question importante. Que cela se fasse en limitant les permis ou le nombre des pêcheurs, le gouvernement et votre syndicat, ne veulent pas empêcher les Canadiens d'entrer dans votre industrie?

M. Stevens: Essentiellement, comme le propose en fin de compte votre mémoire, nous aimerions voir une expansion de l'industrie de la pêche et une augmentation des travailleurs qui en font partie. Si les ressources elles-mêmes pouvaient être développées, cela serait aussi une possibilité.

Il faut dire que toutes les propositions que nous avons faites ici ont été modifiées ou revues depuis 20 ans par les pêcheurs eux-mêmes, pour voir ce qui serait plus juste, non seulement pour eux-mêmes mais aussi pour leurs

[Text]

thing not only to themselves as a group of fishermen, but to their sons and sons of other people in the community who might want to enter that fishery.

Mr. St-Pierre: You are opposed to the selling of licenses?

Mr. Stevens: There have been many abuses in other fields. The other day somebody mentioned the taxicab business: to get hold of a taxicab with a license in the city of Vancouver now takes two people going into partnership with \$11,000 apiece. We do not see why people should have to buy their jobs, so to speak, in the fishing industry. They would not be buying it from a government agency; they would be buying it from some other individual who had already had the benefit of earning his livelihood from fishing, who would then be selling it to them or through a broker or some other third party.

Mr. St-Pierre: I appreciate your concern in this matter. However, to return to your answer to an earlier question. The primary concern of your union is the fear of monopoly control by the companies buying boat ownership.

Mr. Stevens: Yes. It is not the only one though. We go into this idea of the person having to bid for the right to fish to some extent. Even if you eliminated company control altogether, and all the boats were owned by fishermen, you are still placing the right to fish in the hands of the person with the greatest amount of money in his pocket to buy the right to go in there and operate, which we do not think is as fair as drawing up some guidelines, having a waiting list, and having a group of fishermen, government people and university people who would say that this is the way in which they can be allowed to enter.

Mr. St-Pierre: Yes, but, of course, in logging, in farming, in ranching, one must expect to make an investment, particularly in ranching and farming.

Mr. Stevens: If this same plan was introduced in terms of the ranchers that now exist in the interior or any part of British Columbia—and there are not too many of them that are now owned by the small Canadian trying to make a go of it—I think you and I would know where they would end up: they would end up in the hands of the big American corporations. This has been the trend. I do not see that is a benefit to the people of British Columbia in terms of land use, and I do not think what has happened in

[Interpretation]

enfants et les enfants d'autres qui voudraient peut-être faire ce métier.

M. St-Pierre: Alors vous vous opposez à la vente de permis?

M. Stevens: Il y a eu tellement d'abus dans d'autres domaines. Quelqu'un a mentionné ici l'autre jour l'industrie du taxi: à Vancouver, par exemple, pour obtenir un permis de taxis, il faut deux associés qui ont \$11,000 à investir. Nous ne voyons vraiment pas pourquoi les gens devraient acheter leurs emplois dans l'industrie de la pêche. Ils ne l'achèteraient pas d'une agence du gouvernement mais d'une autre personne qui aurait déjà eu le privilège de pêcher, qui aurait gagné sa vie de cette façon et qui revendrait son permis par l'entremise d'un courtier ou d'une autre tierce personne.

M. St-Pierre: Oui, pour en revenir à votre réponse, qu'est-ce que c'est qui préoccupe surtout votre syndicat? Vous craignez le monopole des compagnies qui achèteraient les titres de propriété des bateaux?

M. Stevens: Oui, mais ce n'est pas notre seul souci. Il se peut qu'une personne ait à faire des offres pour obtenir le droit de pêcher. Même si l'on éliminait entièrement le contrôle des compagnies et que tous les bateaux appartenait aux pêcheurs, le droit de pêche serait encore entre les mains de ceux qui ont le plus d'argent pour acheter ces droits, ce qui à notre avis n'est pas juste. Il vaudrait mieux établir certaines directives, ainsi qu'une liste d'attente et avoir des experts qui décideraient comment ces choses peuvent être organisées.

M. St-Pierre: Pour l'élevage et pour les entreprises agricoles, etc., il faut évidemment faire des investissements.

M. Stevens: Oui mais si on le faisait comme pour les ranches à l'intérieur de la Colombie-Britannique il y en a très peu qui appartiennent aux petits éleveurs; ce sont en général de grandes compagnies américaines qui s'en emparent et ce n'est pas un avantage pour les gens de la Colombie-Britannique. Ce qui s'est passé dans l'industrie forestière n'a pas été à l'avantage du petit entrepreneur.

[Texte]

the forest industry has been to the benefit of the small truck logger who has been trying to make a living.

Mr. St-Pierre: You are trying to retain the small independents in the fishing industry. To put a question which follows on this: let us assume that we had your system of the licensing of men. Let us assume it has been in for five years or for ten. The number of men in the industry has been reduced to the proportions which Mr. Sol Sinclair envisaged which would be more reasonable. What is there in that which would prevent the companies from continuing to gain control of all the ships, and if they had at the end of that ten years control of all the ships, would it matter whether or not the entry of men into the fishing industry were concerned if the control of ships rested with the company?

Mr. Stevens: To begin with, Mr. Sol Sinclair was wise enough in his report to indicate that along with the establishment of a moratorium on the number of licenses, there should be steps taken to provide for government loans or a system of financing fishing boats and gear that would take them away from the control of the companies. We had that in our plan too. As we say in our brief, no plan of limitation on the number of fishermen or of vessels will retain that right in the hands of the fishermen unless it does provide for government financing.

Mr. St. Pierre: Your licensing of men is not sufficient to avert that?

Mr. Stevens: Not of itself no. It is a very important part of our own submission that this has to be augmented.

Mr. St. Pierre: I see, Mr. Chairman, that I have run out of time.

The Chairman: Mr. Borrie.

Mr. Borrie: Yes, Mr. Chairman. I want to confine my questioning to the matter I raised yesterday of the utilization of the inactive herring fleet we have on the coast. I understand that you are one of the most knowledgeable persons about fishing around the coast.

Mr. Stevens: I do not want to claim that.

Mr. Borrie: Mr. Buck Suzuki, mentioned this to me this morning.

Mr. Stevens: He is a diplomat.

Mr. Borrie: Yesterday I asked if it was fairly easy to convert a herring boat to one that could be used for dog fishing and I was

[Interprétation]

M. St-Pierre: Vous voulez maintenir de l'indépendance dans l'industrie de la pêche, autrement dit. Bon alors, si nous adoptions votre système, c'est-à-dire les permis accordés aux hommes, et supposons qu'il fonctionne depuis 5 ou 10 ans. Le nombre d'hommes dans l'industrie a été diminué dans des proportions jugées justes par M. Sol Sinclair. Alors qu'est-ce qui empêcherait les compagnies de continuer à acquérir le contrôle de tous les bateaux; ainsi à la fin de dix années, ils auraient encore le contrôle des bateaux. Quelle différence cela pourrait faire en ce qui concerne l'entrée des hommes dans l'industrie?

M. Stevens: Tout d'abord M. Sol Sinclair a dit dans son rapport, qu'à la suite de l'établissement d'un moratorium sur le nombre des permis, il faudrait prévoir des subsides du gouvernement ou un système de financement afin d'enlever les bateaux au contrôle des compagnies. Cela faisait aussi partie de notre programme. Une limitation du nombre de bateaux ou de pêcheurs ne conservera pas ce droit aux mains des pêcheurs à moins qu'il y ait des subsides fournis par le gouvernement.

M. St-Pierre: L'octroi des permis ne peut empêcher cela?

M. Stevens: A lui seul, non.

M. St-Pierre: Je vois que j'ai épuisé mon temps.

M. Borrie: Monsieur le président, je voudrais poser des questions concernant le sujet qui a été abordé hier, soit l'utilisation de la flotte inactive que nous avons sur la côte. Si j'ai bien compris, vous êtes très au courant de la question de la pêche sur nos côtes.

M. Stevens: Je ne veux pas contester cela.

M. Borrie: M. Buck Suzuki me l'a dit ce matin.

M. Stevens: Il est très diplomate.

M. Borrie: Hier, j'ai demandé s'il serait assez facile de transformer un harenguier en un bateau de pêche au chien de mer et on m'a

[Text]

given an encouraging answer. Would you be able to estimate the cost of this?

Mr. Stevens: I am afraid that I can not give you the cost but I can describe the types of conversion. They could be converted fairly readily to long-lining. The expenses involved there are mainly for the equipping of a boat with a girdy and shoot. A dressing table would not be required so it is not an expensive conversion. When the equipment is there the conversion can be done in a matter of 48 hours to 60 hours, if necessary. They can also be converted to trolley which I do not think is more expensive, except for perhaps the winch if they do not have a trawling winch.

Mr. Borrie: Well you do not net dogfish like this.

Mr. Stevens: Yes, you can catch them with the trawlers on the bottom. I pursued that myself on the West Coast during the wartime years when dogfish livers were quite valuable. In fact, in the earlier programs some of these experiments which were conducted by the Department indicated that the trawl was the most effective method of catching dogfish. They can also be caught using sunken nets as well. I think the confusion arose when Mr. Cameron suggested that you might use these herring seine boats. He did not say so, but I think that he was suggesting that they should be used with their normal herring seines which would then be an expensive and unwieldy sort of operation. There is not a great deal of expense involved in the conversion to long-lining or trawling.

Mr. Borrie: In your brief you mentioned that the English and German market had been attempted, but was then dropped by the federal government.

Mr. Stevens: Yes.

Mr. Borrie: Was it due to the lack of acceptability by the...

Mr. Stevens: No, the quality of the product here was quite acceptable in both the West German market, for the belly-flap, and the English market, for the body of the fish. At the moment it was dropped, there seemed to be a feeling that the cost, in terms of the subsidy which had to be paid, was too large when related to the benefit which could be achieved. This was a departmental decision with which we disagreed at the time. We felt that it could be built-up and strengthened, and perhaps eventually become self-sufficient. The prices which were obtained ran as high

[Interpretation]

donné une réponse encourageante. Est-ce que vous pourriez m'en donner un coût estimatif?

Mr. Stevens: Je regrette, mais je ne suis pas capable de vous donner le coût, mais je puis décrire les genres de transformation. Ils pourraient être convertis assez facilement en palangriers. Les dépenses sont surtout celles de l'installation du palangre. On n'a pas besoin d'une table d'apprêt donc cela ne coûterait pas très cher. Et quand on a le matériel on peut le faire en quarante-huit heures ou soixante heures, si nécessaire. On peut aussi convertir les bateaux pour la pêche à la ligne trainante et je ne pense pas que cela coûte plus cher. Sauf peut-être pour le treuil, s'ils n'ont pas de treuil au chalut.

Mr. Borrie: On ne prend pas le chien de mer dans des filets.

Mr. Stevens: Oui, vous pouvez les prendre avec les palangres au fond. Je l'ai fait moi-même sur la côte ouest pendant la guerre alors que le foie de chien de mer avait une grande valeur. Les essais faits par le ministère ont indiqué que c'était la meilleure façon de prendre ce poisson. On peut aussi les prendre avec des filets submergés. Je crois que la confusion découle de ce que M. Cameron a dit que l'on pouvait utiliser ces harenguiers avec des seines. Il n'a pas dit cela, mais je crois qu'il suggérerait qu'ils pourraient être utilisés avec seines à hareng ordinaires, ce qui serait une exploitation coûteuse et incommode. Il n'en coûterait trop cher de convertir à la pêche au palangre ou au chalut.

Mr. Borrie: Dans votre mémoire, vous avez dit que les marchés anglais et allemand avaient été essayés, mais le gouvernement fédéral les avait laissés tomber.

Mr. Stevens: Oui.

Mr. Borrie: Pourquoi? Est-ce que c'est parce que ces poissons n'étaient pas acceptés?

Mr. Stevens: Non. La qualité du produit était très acceptable tant sur le marché de l'Allemagne de l'Est pour le ventre et de l'Angleterre pour le corps du poisson. On l'a laissé tombé parce qu'on trouvait que les frais, les subventions étaient trop importantes par rapport au bénéfice qu'on pourrait réaliser. Il s'agissait d'une décision ministérielle avec laquelle nous n'étions pas d'accord. Nous étions d'avis qu'il y aurait moyen de peu à peu améliorer la situation pour qu'elle devienne rentable. On a obtenu jusqu'à 32 cents la livre pour les ventres, des prix assez

[Texte]

as 32 cents a pound for the belly-flaps, fairly substantial prices, and 16-18 cents, for the body of the fish.

Mr. Borrie: It would not be as high as the price for salmon, would it?

Mr. Stevens: No. It is not as high. Initially, we did not have experienced people here to deal with the processing. Skinning dogfish requires a special knack, so there are some problems related to that. There were attempts made to establish it on a production line system which differs a bit from other systems used. We thought that something was really developing here when suddenly the funds were cut off.

Mr. Borrie: Do you think the industry could get into an active marketing and harvesting of dogfish on the coast?

Mr. Stevens: Yes. I think it is now only a matter of assistance and that eventually it will become a self-supporting fishery. Countries like Sweden and Norway have put out vessels which have delivered dogfish into the British market, and to some extent have supplied the West German market. Vessels that are coming across the Atlantic and taking dogfish. Some dogfish are being harvested by the Japanese off shore now. They are not just throwing them away, but are taking them back. The demand is bound to grow. Perhaps even on the North American continent dogfish will eventually be an acceptable food item. I have eaten it, myself and it is not bad-eating.

Mr. Borrie: Where do you mainly find the dogfish?

Mr. Stevens: Everywhere.

Mr. Borrie: It is everywhere, is it?

Mr. Stevens: It is a complaint of the fishermen that the dogfish interfere with both the commercial and the sports fishing. They are caught by salmon gill-nets, by the herring and salmon seiners, and on long-line gear. They are caught by the sports fraternity.

Mr. Borrie: I have one last and very short question. Mr. Chairman. Do you feel that the industry on our coast could actively pursue the dogfish, without reliance upon Japanese factory ships or a Japanese fleet?

Mr. Stevens: As far as catching them, yes. We proved that by our actual activities during the wartime period, when there was a very high value on vitamin A extracted from dogfish livers. We were taking tremendous quantities of dogfish at that time.

[Interprétation]

élevés, et de 16 à 18 cents la livre pour le corps.

M. Borrie: Il ne serait pas aussi élevé que le prix du saumon, n'est-ce pas?

M. Stevens: Non. Pas aussi élevé. Au début, nous n'avions pas de personnes expérimentées pour le conditionnement. Enlever la peau du chien de mer demande une expérience spéciale. Il y a donc des problèmes. On a essayé de l'établir comme production à la chaîne, ce qui diffère un petit peu des méthodes des autres poissons. Mais il nous a semblé qu'on aurait pu faire quelque chose, non soudainement on nous a coupé les fonds.

M. Borrie: Est-ce que vous croyez que l'industrie pourrait s'introduire activement sur le marché et récolter le chien de mer sur la côte?

M. Stevens: Oui, je crois qu'éventuellement ceci donnerait d'excellents résultats. La Suède et la Norvège par exemple, ont des bateaux qui livrent du chien de mer en Angleterre et en Allemagne et il y a des bateaux qui traversent l'Atlantique pour venir prendre le chien de mer. Les Japonais en prennent au large des côtes. Ils ne les rejettent pas à la mer, ils les gardent. La demande pourrait augmenter. Peut-être même en Amérique du Nord, le chien de mer deviendra un aliment acceptable. J'en ai mangé, ce n'est vraiment pas mauvais.

M. Borrie: Mais où trouve-t-on le chien de mer?

M. Stevens: Partout.

M. Borrie: Il est vraiment partout?

M. Stevens: Les pêcheurs s'en plaignent, ils se plaignent que ce poisson gêne la pêche commerciale et sportive. Ils sont pris par les pêcheurs de saumon au filet maillant, par les pêcheurs de hareng et de saumon à la seine et au palangre. Ils sont pris par les sportifs.

M. Borrie: Une dernière question, monsieur le président. On peut estimer donc que l'industrie ici sur la côte pourrait s'occuper de ce genre de pêche sans attendre après les navires-usines japonais ou la flotte japonaise?

M. Stevens: Oui, en ce qui concerne la prise. Pendant la guerre nous en avons fait l'expérience quand on avait besoin des vitamines A que l'on extrait du foie du chien de mer. Nous prenions des quantités énormes de chiens de mer à cette époque.

[Text]

The Chairman: Mr. Hogarth.

Mr. Hogarth: Mr. Witness, there seems to be inconsistency in a couple of parts of your brief that I would like to ask you to explain. I am sure that you can explain them. First of all, you are diametrically opposed to the vertical integration of the industry insofar as processing companies owning boats is concerned. Is that correct?

Mr. Stevens: Yes.

Mr. Hogarth: Yet I notice that, on page four on the Canadian Deep Sea Fishery Development, you suggest that Canada develop a mothership fleet with

... modern factory trawlers and transport vessels to be built and operated by the government as a nucleus of a deep sea operation...

et cetera, et cetera. Is that not the same concept? The motherships would be owned by fish processing companies, would they not?

Mr. Stevens: You do not get everything you want in one day nor in one type of fishery. It has been our experience, in terms of the development offshore and looking at other experiences as well, that neither the individual Canadian fisherman, nor the individual Canadian company wants, at the moment, to go into deep sea fishery. We believe that it will require all the co-operation that can be developed between the federal government, the existing fishing companies, and the fishermen, that is vessel owners and crew members, in order to get into that operation. In other words, there is a difference in the type of development envisaged and that contradiction is obviously there.

Mr. Hogarth: How many fishermen are members of your Union?

Mr. Stevens: We have a variation in number from year to year ranging between 7,000 and 9,000 in total. Roughly 5,000-6,000 of these are fishermen and the balance are engaged in the ancillary work.

Mr. Hogarth: About 5,000-6,000 active fishermen would be affected by these licensing regulations.

Mr. Stevens: There are actually more than that, in terms of the numbers of fishermen. Those are the fishermen who are members of our Union. In addition to that, there are a number of other organizations, for example the Fishermen's Co-operatives.

[Interpretation]

Le président: Monsieur Hogarth.

M. Hogarth: Messieurs les témoins, il y a deux parties de votre mémoire qui ne semblent pas correspondre. Vous pourrez certainement l'expliquer. D'abord, vous vous opposez à l'intégration verticale de l'industrie en ce qui concerne les compagnies de conditionnement qui sont propriétaires de bateaux. Est-ce exact?

M. Stevens: Oui.

M. Hogarth: Je remarque qu'à la page 4 du mémoire sur le Développement de la pêche hauturière canadienne, vous suggérez que le Canada établisse une flotte de bateaux gigognes comprenant...

...des chalutiers-usines modernes et des navires de transport construits et exploités par le gouvernement, comme commencement d'une exploitation hauturière...

etc., etc. Est-ce que ce n'est pas la même idée? Les bateaux gigognes seraient la propriété des compagnies de conditionnement de poisson, n'est-ce pas?

M. Stevens: Vous n'obtenez pas tout ce que vous voulez dans un jour ou dans un genre de pêche. Nous avons constaté en voyant d'autres exemples, que le pêcheur canadien ou la compagnie canadienne ne veulent pas s'occuper de ce genre de pêche au large, et nous pensons qu'il faudra beaucoup de collaboration entre le gouvernement fédéral et les compagnies de pêche qui existent et les pêcheurs, c'est-à-dire les propriétaires et leurs équipages, afin de la mettre en exploitation. Autrement dit, il y a différence dans le genre de développement que l'on envisage et il y a une contradiction certainement.

M. Hogarth: Combien de pêcheurs sont membres de votre syndicat?

M. Stevens: Cela varie d'une année à l'autre, entre 7,000, et 9,000 en tout, dont environ 5,000 à 6,000 sont des pêcheurs, les autres s'occupent de travaux connexes.

M. Hogarth: Donc, il y a 5,000 à 6,000 pêcheurs qui seraient affectés par ces règlements de permis?

M. Stevens: En réalité, il y en a davantage, en ce qui concerne le nombre des pêcheurs. Il s'agit simplement de ceux qui sont membres de notre syndicat. En plus de cela, il y a un certain nombre d'organisations, par exemple, la *Fishermen's Co-operative*?

[Texte]

Mr. Hogarth: Yes, I just wanted the number of fishermen in your Union who would be actually affected by these regulations.

Mr. Stevens: Yes, there are roughly between 5,000-6,000.

Mr. Hogarth: How many are engaged in these other organizations which you mentioned? What is the total number of people who are engaged in commercial fishing in British Columbia, particularly for the salmon?

Mr. Stevens: Well in terms of numbers, I wish that I had...

Mr. Hogarth: What would you estimate?

Mr. Stevens: I would estimate between 10,000 and 11,000, but these figures have been compiled repeatedly by people in the Department of Fisheries and they vary considerably.

Mr. Hogarth: In so far as the fishermen are concerned would it be fair to say that half the industry is presently under the auspices of the United Fishermen?

Mr. Stevens: Yes, and I think it should be probably explained a little bit further. In the sections such as the salmon-seining and halibut fleet we have a very high percentage of members in the Union. There is a fairly substantial, quite high percentage in the gill-net fleet but we do not have as many in the troll fleet. There are variations of this kind.

Mr. Hogarth: I am not binding you to specific numbers, but dealing as best you can with those that are going to be effected by these regulations, would it be fair to say that half, or over half, are now members of the United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union.

Mr. Stevens: Yes.

Mr. Hogarth: And is it not so, and you may disagree if you wish, but is not your Union active in expanding its membership among the fishermen, sometimes with some limited success.

Mr. Stevens: I sometimes feel that we are on a treadmill because a few years ago we found that in a period of 15 years, we had signed up over 20,000 new members and yet our membership had not increased by more than about 1,000. We calculated that if we kept on going long enough, we would have signed up the equivalent of every man, woman, and child in British Columbia and would

[Interprétation]

M. Hogarth: Oui. Je voulais simplement savoir le nombre de pêcheurs parmi vos membres qui seraient affectés par ces règlements.

M. Stevens: Oui, environ entre 5,000 ou 6,000.

M. Hogarth: Et combien dans ces autres organisations que vous avez mentionnées? Quel est le nombre global de personnes qui sont dans la pêche commerciale en Colombie-Britannique, surtout la pêche au saumon?

M. Stevens: En nombre, j'aimerais avoir...

M. Hogarth: Quelle serait votre évaluation?

M. Stevens: Mon chiffre estimatif serait de 10,000 à 11,000, mais on a compilé ces chiffres en maintes occasions au ministère des Pêcheries, et ils varient considérablement.

M. Hogarth: En ce qui concerne les pêcheurs, est-ce qu'on peut dire que la moitié de l'industrie en ce moment est comprise dans le United Fishermen?

M. Stevens: Oui, et je crois qu'il faudrait expliquer un peu plus. Dans les sections comme celles des seigneurs au saumon et de la flotte d'harenguiers, nous avons un fort pourcentage qui sont membres du syndicat. Il y a un pourcentage assez considérable, assez haut, dans la flotte de prise au filet maillant, mais il n'y en a pas beaucoup dans la flotte à ligne traînante.

M. Hogarth: Je ne veux pas vous tenir à des chiffres exacts, mais traitant aussi bien que possible avec ceux qui doivent être affectés par les règlements, serait-il juste de dire que la moitié, ou plus que la moitié, sont membres du *United Fishermen and Allied Worker's Union*?

M. Stevens: Oui.

M. Hogarth: Et, vous n'êtes peut-être pas de mon avis, et vous pouvez le disputer, mais votre syndicat n'essaie-t-il pas d'augmenter le nombre de ses membres parmi les pêcheurs et vous ne réussissez peut-être pas toujours très bien?

M. Stevens: Je crois quelquefois que nous sommes sur un manège parce que, il y a quelques années, nous avons vu qu'au cours de 15 ans nous avions enrôlé plus de 20,000 nouveaux membres, mais nous n'avions augmenté le nombre de nos membres que d'un peu plus de 1,000. Nous avons calculé que si nous continuions assez longtemps, nous aurions enrôlé l'équivalent de toutes les fem-

[Text]

still be representing only a percentage of the people in the industry.

Mr. Hogarth: I appreciate that but your ultimate objective is to unionize every boat.

Mr. Stevens: Yes, when we started we had a number of very small organizations in the industry. We found that the companies were able to take advantage of us and play one off against the other. Those of us who had been in unions for any length of time believe the only way to answer the companies is with a good strong union representing all the groups.

Mr. Hogarth: I think we generally agree with that. Nobody is complaining.

The Chairman: Mr. Hogarth, I am sorry but your time is up.

Mr. Hogarth: I have not even started. How can it expire when I have not started?

Some hon. Members: Let him continue with his line of thought.

The Chairman: Does the Committee so agree.

Some hon. Members: Agreed.

Mr. Hogarth: If the Minister were to have accepted the suggestions of the United Fishermen and other fishermen's organizations, and then licenced the people, when it became mandatory that the licenced people be members of a particular union, then would not the union actually have control of who would fish?

Mr. Stevens: If it happened, it would not be a bad thing but at the moment we do not have a closed shop in the industry. If the fishermen decide amongst themselves, under whatever system is in force, that they want to take on the big task of enforcing a closed shop they would be able to do that. In the past we found that the individual owner of a boat is sometimes the most stubborn to be convinced in terms of whether or not he should belong to a union. Some have chosen the co-operative system of operation and say that they do not consider a union as being in their interests. Others have stayed out for other reasons. Do you think that is a red herring, in other words, something that is drawn across the table which says, "Well this

[Interpretation]

mes, les enfants et les hommes de la Colombie-Britannique, et pourtant nous n'aurions représenté qu'un petit pourcentage de gens qui sont dans l'industrie.

M. Hogarth: Et c'est ce que vous voudriez réussir, vous voudriez que tous les pêcheurs soient membres de votre syndicat.

M. Stevens: Oui, lorsque nous avons commencé, nous n'avions qu'un nombre de très petites organisations dans l'industrie. Nous avons constaté que les compagnies pouvaient prendre avantage de nous et nous opposer les uns contre les autres. Ceux de nous qui ont syndiqué depuis assez longtemps croient que la seule façon de nous défendre c'est que nous soyons forts, que notre syndicat soit fort et représente tous les groupes.

M. Hogarth: Je crois qu'en général nous sommes tous d'accord. Personne ne se plaint.

Le président: Monsieur Hogarth, je regrette, mais votre temps est écoulé.

M. Hogarth: Je n'ai pas encore commencé. Comment mon temps peut-il être épuisé alors que je viens de commencer ou que je n'ai même pas commencé.

Des voix: Laissez-le continuer dans ce sens.

Le président: Tout le monde est d'accord de le laisser continuer.

Des voix: D'accord.

M. Hogarth: Si le ministre avait accepté l'idée des United Fishermen et autres associations de pêcheurs, et s'il avait accordé les permis aux gens, lorsqu'il deviendrait obligatoire que les gens licenciés fassent partie d'un syndicat particulier, alors le syndicat aurait le contrôle de qui pêche et qui ne pêche pas?

M. Stevens: Pour le moment nous n'avons pas d'atelier fermé et si les pêcheurs décidaient entre eux, quel que soit leur système, de reprendre la tâche importante d'appliquer les dispositions d'un atelier fermé, ils auraient beaucoup de difficulté à le faire. Nous avons quelquefois constaté que les pêcheurs de petits bateaux sont les plus obstinés, pour faire partie ou ne pas faire partie d'un syndicat. Certains ont décidé que c'est dans leur intérêt de faire partie d'un syndicat, d'autres ne veulent absolument pas s'affilier à un syndicat. L'opinion est très partagée. Voilà pourquoi nous pensons que ceci n'arrivera pas.

[Texte]

would be a bad thing"? You cannot say it is a bad thing if it did happen but it is not any more likely to happen under our system than the other system.

Mr. Hogarth: I am sorry but I have not got time to explore that further. Dealing with the company control, there are some small fish-processing companies in British Columbia that own two or three boats. Is that not so?

Mr. Stevens: Yes.

Mr. Hogarth: They own those boats, they hire the crews, they catch the fish, and they process the fish. In a sense that cuts down on the processing cost of fish. Is that not so, particularly in the fresh fish field?

Mr. Stevens: Yes, these small companies of which I am thinking do not normally own fishing boats with the idea of employing someone to fish aboard those boats for them. They may be involved in the ownership and financing in a limited way, similar to the big companies, in order to assure themselves of a certain supply. If what they say is true—and I do not really know—most of them are staying away from the financing end of it. It is just too much of a burden for them to carry. They cannot compete with the big companies anyway so they compete more on the price of fish.

For example, a company operating out of Port Hardy last year paid 46 cents a pound for sockeye, landed at their dock, and 42-43 cents on the grounds, compared to the minimum price of 37½ cents which we had in our contract. This is one of the reasons why the big companies not only want to control the balance of the fleet, but actually have their own police boats to see that people who are fishing for them, or on boats financed by them, are not going to sell fish to those smaller companies.

Mr. Hogarth: Probably, the principle reason why you are against the vertical integration of the industry is that it has a tendency to cut the price of fish and make the price of fish on the deck, competitive.

Mr. Stevens: It certainly eliminates any competition. I am sure that in the findings of the committee which was set up by the Department of Justice under the Combines Branch some years ago, they found that the jig four at the time, ABC Packing Company, B.C. Packers, Canadian Fishing Co. and Nelson Brothers, Fisheries—which are now the jig two, plus having taken over some others—controlled prices on the grounds as well

[Interprétation]

M. Hogarth: Je n'ai pas le temps d'examiner la question plus avant. A propos du contrôle des compagnies, il y a quelques petites entreprises de transformation du poisson en Colombie-Britannique qui ont deux à trois bateaux.

M. Stevens: Oui. N'est-ce pas vrai?

M. Hogarth: Ils sont propriétaires de bateaux, ils engagent l'équipage, ils pêchent, ils transforment le poisson et ceci abaisse les frais de production. Ce n'est pas vrai? Surtout dans le domaine du poisson frais?

M. Stevens: Ces petites compagnies normalement ne sont pas propriétaires de bateaux dans l'idée d'engager des pêcheurs. Ils sont peut-être co-propriétaires, comme les grandes entreprises le sont sur une grande échelle pour s'assurer une production régulière et sûre, enfin, c'est ce qu'ils disent, et je ne sais pas si c'est vrai, mais ils s'écartent et ne veulent pas financer, ils ne peuvent pas concurrencer avec les grandes entreprises, surtout pas pour financement de la sorte. Là où ils exercent la concurrence, c'est sur le prix du poisson.

Par exemple, une entreprise à Port Hardy paie 46 cents la livre pour le sockeye ou 42-43 cents sur le sol comparativement à un prix maximum de 37½ cents selon notre contrat. C'est la raison pour laquelle les grandes compagnies non seulement veulent avoir le contrôle de la flotte, mais veulent aussi assurer une inspection pour voir que ceux qui pêchent pour eux, dans leurs bateaux ne vendent pas le poisson aux petites compagnies qui paient davantage.

M. Hogarth: Probablement, la meilleure raison d'être contre l'intégration verticale, c'est la tendance de faire baisser les prix du poisson et de les rendre concurrentiels.

M. Stevens: Ceci élimine certainement toute la concurrence. Je suis sûr que les conclusions du comité qui a été constitué par le ministère de la Justice, sous la Direction des coalitions, ils ont trouvé que les quatre gros à cette époque, ABC Packing Company, B.C. Packers, Canadian Fishing Co. et Nelson Brothers, qui sont maintenant les deux grands, ayant absorbé d'autres, contrôlent les prix à terre, aussi bien qu'ils influencent tout le commerce

[Text]

as influenced and directed prices at the wholesale and consumer level. In areas where we did not have a minimum price agreement or a set of negotiations, they moved in and set up their controls.

Mr. Hogarth: Was there not also a finding, at one time, that the fishermen themselves were controlling the price of fish?

Mr. Stevens: It was a mistaken idea by somebody in the government department but finally they dropped it. They decided to play us up as though we were some sort of a big monopoly, even though we represented several thousands of people.

The Chairman: For the Chair's information has the Committee agreed to give limited time?

Mr. Hogarth: I will stop there, Mr. Chairman. I repeat what I said earlier, "I am most disappointed that we cannot get into these things far more extensively."

The Chairman: I would love to have more time. Mr. Comeau.

Mr. Comeau: Most of my questions which I had on the boat licensing limitation were asked by Mr. St. Pierre because these effect the lobster industry on the east coast where a limitations-licensing program has also been imposed.

However, on another topic, I understood what you said with regards to the interest rates on our loan program. Yesterday, another brief which we had said that the interest rates were much too low to be of any interest to the lender. I want to say that while I am against public ownership and certainly in favour of private enterprise, I am concerned and very deeply concerned, about this creeping inflation. Has your Union objected to the government to stop this rising cost-of-living, and rising interest rates. We must all pitch in to stop this inflated balloon from busting.

Mr. Stevens: Perhaps I can answer in this way. This is not the first time we have presented the idea that there should be a low interest improvement board or fishermen's improvement board that would provide loans to fishermen at what would truly be a low interest rate, rather than these inflated rates which are forever inflating themselves again.

Mr. Comeau: Yes, but you are suggesting that this should be controlled, and that the government should lend money to credit unions, et cetera, et cetera, or make loans to

[Interpretation]

au prix de gros et au prix de détail. Dans les domaines où nous n'avions un accord de prix minimum ou un arrangement de négociations, ils ont pris place et établi leur propres contrôles.

M. Hogarth: Est-ce qu'on n'a pas constaté à un moment donné aussi que les pêcheurs contrôlaient le prix du poisson?

M. Stevens: C'était une fausse idée de quel qu'un du ministère fédéral, mais ils ont finalement oublié. Ils ont décidé de coopérer avec nous, même si nous étions une sorte de gros monopole, même si nous représentons plusieurs milliers de personnes.

Le président: Pour la gouverne du président, le Comité a-t-il été d'accord de donner un temps limité?

M. Hogarth: Je m'arrête là, monsieur le président. Je tiens à dire ce que j'ai déjà dit: «Je suis très désappointé que nous ne puissions pas examiner ces choses plus à fond».

Le président: J'aimerais avoir plus de temps. Monsieur Comeau.

M. Comeau: La plupart de mes questions à propos des limitations imposées au licenciement des bateaux ont été posées par M. St-Pierre, parce que ceci touche aussi l'industrie du homard sur la côte est du Canada où le programme de permis restrictifs a été imposé.

Toutefois, à propos d'un autre sujet, ce que vous disiez notamment à propos des taux d'intérêt sur le programme de prêts. Hier nous avons examiné un autre mémoire qui disait que les taux d'intérêt étaient beaucoup trop bas pour intéresser les prêteurs. Je tiens à dire que je suis contre la nationalisation et pour l'entreprise privée, l'inflation croissante m'inquiète, beaucoup. Votre syndicat a-t-il demandé au gouvernement de se préoccuper de ce coût de la vie croissant, et de ces taux d'intérêt croissants. Nous devons tous nous donner la main pour mettre fin à cette inflation.

M. Stevens: Je peux peut-être répondre de cette façon. Ce n'est la première fois que nous avons présenté l'idée qu'il devait y avoir un office de prêts à des taux très bas et non pas à des taux gonflés constamment.

M. Comeau: Oui, mais vous demandez que ceci soit contrôlé par le gouvernement, que le gouvernement devrait prêter de l'argent aux coopératives de crédit ou leur fasse des prêts

[Texte]

these companies so that they can lend money at favourable or low interest rates. This is your plan.

Mr. Stevens: Yes. I think our organization would go further than that, in general, and say that we believe interest rates have gone away out of line. I know that this has come up at past conventions, and in a different sense resolutions have been submitted to people in charge of taxation policy and this sort of thing.

Mr. Comeau: I have another question, Mr. Chairman and it deals with the herring disaster on the West Coast. Do you foresee a policy or planning which could prevent the same thing from happening on the East Coast, which is a quite important industry in our area?

Mr. Stevens: I think the only thing which will prevent it will be, first of all, an awareness on the part of the fishermen of the danger. Secondly, an awareness on the part of people in government at the federal and the provincial level, that fishermen do have something to say, and know something about what is going on in the grounds. You must not simply take the word of people who might have a very fancy title, in front or after their name, and say that, "We know better than the fishermen". This is precisely what happened here on the West Coast. The fishermen were told, "Well you are not experts, you do not really know what you are talking about. There is almost an unlimited fishery that can be achieved here and take the restrictions off, take the quotas off".

Mr. Comeau: Yes, but surely they must now be aware with the situation that happened on the West Coast. Are you aware of any measures to prevent the same thing from happening on the East Coast?

Mr. Stevens: All I have seen has been the occasional statement that they are looking into it, but I have seen no pertinent regulation indicating that they are yet saying: "This is the quota; this is as far as we can go in the Bay of Fundy area", or "This is as far as we can go in the Chaleur Bay area", or somewhere else. Perhaps they have not got the information yet but they have not set any quotas that I know of.

Mr. Comeau: On page 11 of your brief, number 7, you say:

7. Issuance of licenses after the end of the 5 year moratorium to persons who have not held licenses prior to 1966 shall

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[Interprétation]

pour qu'elles-mêmes puissent prêter à des taux très bas ou raisonnables. C'est notre plan.

M. Stevens: Oui. Je crois que notre organisation irait plus loin en général, il faut dire que nous croyons que les taux d'intérêt sont excessifs. Des résolutions dans tous nos congrès ont été soumises aux responsables de la politique fiscale et ainsi de suite.

M. Comeau: Une autre question, monsieur le président, qui se rapporte au désastre du hareng sur la côte ouest. Est-ce que vous prévoyez des mesures qui empêcheront que ce désastre se reproduise également dans la côte est? Cette industrie est très importante dans notre région?

M. Stevens: Je crois que la seule chose qui l'empêchera sera que les pêcheurs se rendent compte du danger de trop pêcher. Deuxièmement, que les personnes responsables dans les différents paliers du gouvernement se rendent compte de la situation, que les pêcheurs aient un mot à dire, et connaissent quelque chose de ce qui se passe sur les lieux. Vous ne devez pas simplement prendre la parole de gens qui ne connaissent pas la chose, pas simplement des fonctionnaires qui s'imaginent tout connaître et qui se donnent des titres extraordinaires, et donnent des ordres sans savoir de quoi il s'agit.

M. Comeau: Sûrement les services officiels doivent se rendre compte maintenant de ce qui est arrivé sur la côte ouest, étant donné ce qui s'est passé sur la côte ouest.

Êtes-vous au courant des mesures visant à empêcher la répétition de cette situation sur la côte est?

M. Stevens: Tout ce que j'ai vu, c'est, à l'occasion, une déclaration à l'effet qu'on étudie la question, mais je n'ai pas vu de règlement pertinent qui stipulait: «Voici le contingentement; c'est la limite à laquelle nous pouvons aller dans la région de la Baie de Fundy» ou dans un autre endroit. Peut-être n'ont-ils pas encore les renseignements, mais ils n'ont pas fixé de contingentement, à ma connaissance.

M. Comeau: A la page 11 de votre mémoire, au numéro 7, vous dites:

que la délivrance des permis après la fin du maratoire de 5 ans, à des personnes qui ne détenaient pas de permis avant

[Text]

be from a waiting list of applicants according to rules to be established during this period.

Do you not think the same thing could happen here where you have friends who want to get in and this waiting list could become a sort of a patronage type of deal.

Mr. Stevens: There is that danger and we thought we covered it on the basis of point No. 10 where we proposed that there should be an impartial Board of Review which would represent all the organizations listed therein. Also, the government appointees should be drawn from the administrative, research, and biological staff and from university staff to see that it is handled on a fair and square basis and no patronage.

Mr. Comeau: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Mr. Goode.

Mr. Goode: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Stevens, you and I have been corresponding back and forth about licensing, but there are a couple of things I still have not got straight in my mind about your position.

I have known and represented a lot of Norwegian and Japanese fishermen who bring up their sons for one purpose and one purpose alone, and that is to become fishermen. It is part of the way they are brought up. It is inside them. It is completely foreign to me and it seems difficult to me that our government would have to say to them that you cannot fish for 10 years or five years. It would be something that would be very unpleasant to me as a member of the government to have to tell these people. What is your feeling on this?

Mr. Stevens: I am also of some mixed stock.

Mr. Goode: We all are.

Mr. Stevens: I do not think the Japanese Canadians or the Norwegian Canadians have any corner on these rights, but I know what you are talking about. In the fishing community there is always the feeling amongst the existing fishermen families that they would like to see their sons grow up and develop into first-class fishermen. Perhaps they have the best running head start because they come from more than one generation of fishermen.

The fact of the matter is that no matter what system you go into some of these people

[Interpretation]

1966, se fera d'après une liste d'attente des candidats suivant des règlements qui seront établis au cours de cette période.

Croyez-vous que la même chose pourrait se produire ici où vous avez des amis qui veulent être admis et que cette liste d'attente pourrait devenir un instrument de favoritisme.

M. Stevens: Ce danger existe et je crois que nous l'avons prévu par l'article 10 où nous avons proposé qu'on nomme un Conseil de revision qui pourrait représenter tous les organismes dont les noms sont mentionnés. Aussi, les nominations du gouvernement devraient aller à des personnes faisant partie du personnel affecté à la recherche et à la biologie et du personnel universitaire afin d'être certain que le choix se fasse en toute justice et équité et qu'il n'y ait pas de favoritisme.

M. Comeau: Merci, monsieur le président.

Le président: Monsieur Goode.

M. Goode: Merci, monsieur le président. Monsieur Stevens, vous et moi avons échangé plusieurs lettres à propos des permis, mais il y a encore des points quant à votre position qui ne sont pas clairs dans mon esprit.

J'ai connu et représenté bon nombre de pêcheurs norvégiens et japonais qui élèvent leurs fils avec une seule intention: en faire des pêcheurs. Ils grandissent avec cet esprit. Il est impensable pour moi et il semble difficile de concevoir que le gouvernement pourrait leur dire qu'ils ne peuvent pas pêcher pendant 10 ans ou 5 ans. Il me serait très désagréable, à titre de représentant du gouvernement, d'avoir à leur dire cela. Qu'en pensez-vous?

M. Stevens: Moi aussi je suis de souches ethniques différentes.

M. Goode: Nous le savons tous.

M. Stevens: Je ne crois pas que les Canadiens de souche japonaise ou norvégienne ont un monopole sur ces droits, mais je sais ce dont vous parlez. Parmi la collectivité des pêcheurs, le sentiment a toujours prévalu au sein des familles de pêcheurs existantes qu'elles aimeraient voir leurs fils devenir des pêcheurs de première classe. Peut-être ont-ils une meilleure chance parce que ce sont des pêcheurs depuis plus d'une génération. Ce qui est certain c'est que peu importe le système qui sera adopté tous les fils de ces familles ne pourront pas entrer dans l'industrie de la

[Texte]

are not going to be able to put their sons all into a limited fishery, and that applies on the whole British Columbia coast. If you take a look at it and examine it you will find that if all the sons of all the fishermen went into it, in addition to those that would still be there, you would not be solving the problem. You would only be creating a greater problem.

I have three sons myself. I have to tell them, "You are going to go on a waiting list." That is just as fair as telling them, "Look, you are going to have to have \$20,000 to buy a licence, and perhaps if somebody else has got \$25,000 he will get the licence first." It is probably a lot fairer.

What we are saying in our brief is if there is a question here that because of social and human problems existing in fishing communities of, say, giving preference to fishermen's sons, then fishermen's sons should be written in as a special category. It should be applicable to all fishermen's sons whether he happened to be a man like Mr. Stavenes or Mr. Ironside, both of whom never did own a boat, or whether he happened to be my son and I did own a boat. They should all have the same opportunity to enter that fishery.

Mr. Goode: The point I was trying to make is that under the present regulations, although it may be unpleasant, nevertheless the family which has a son who wants to go in very badly can get him in anyway. I would like to go on before...

Mr. Stevens: If they have the dollars. Supposing they do not have the dollars, then what happens?

Mr. Goode: I think under this new government plan they are going to be able to get a loan and borrow the greater portion of it. If they are capable fishermen they will be able to go on. May I move on to the next subject or that I do not use up my time?

The other item that concerns me a little bit in your brief is the fact that you suggest in the first year that anyone who does not make 0 per cent of his income in fisheries should be dropped, and then it should go on up to 50 per cent.

There are three problems here which I see as a representative of the government. First, how do we make them prove to us that they are not making these other funds, and what type of funds would be acceptable? Second, and I am referring to investment income, would fishermen who have owned

[Interprétation]

pêche, et cela vaut pour toute la côte de la Colombie-Britannique. Si vous examinez la question de près vous vous rendez compte que si tous les fils de tous les pêcheurs se consacraient à la pêche, en plus de ceux qui sont encore du métier, vous n'auriez pas résolu le problème qui n'en serait que plus grand.

Moi-même, j'ai trois fils. Je dois leur dire: «Vos noms seront sur une liste d'attente». C'est aussi juste que si je leur disais «Voilà, vous aurez \$20,000 pour acheter un permis et peut-être que si quelqu'un a \$25,000 il aura le permis le premier. C'est probablement beaucoup plus juste. Ce que nous disons dans notre mémoire c'est que s'il est ici question qu'à cause de problèmes humains et sociaux qui existent au sein des collectivités de pêcheurs, soit de donner une préférence aux fils de pêcheurs, alors les fils de pêcheurs devraient être inscrits dans une catégorie spéciale. Cela devrait s'appliquer à tous les fils de pêcheurs, que ce soit un homme comme M. Stavenes ou M. Ironside, qui tous les deux n'ont jamais été propriétaires d'un bateau, ou que ce soit mon fils à moi qui posséderait un bateau. Ils devraient tous avoir la même chance d'accès à l'industrie de la pêche.

M. Goode: Le point que je voulais faire ressortir c'est que selon les règlements actuels, bien que ce pourrait être déplaisant, la famille qui a un fils qui désire absolument entrer, peut néanmoins réussir à le faire entrer de toute façon. Je voudrais continuer avant que...

M. Stevens: Si elle a l'argent. Qu'arrive-t-il si elle n'a pas d'argent.

M. Goode: Je pense que grâce au nouveau plan du gouvernement, ils pourront contracter un emprunt et en emprunter la plus grande partie. Si ce sont des pêcheurs compétents, ils pourront réussir. Puis-je passer au sujet suivant pour ne pas laisser écouler tout mon temps.

L'autre sujet qui me préoccupe un peu dans votre mémoire est que vous proposez qu'on devrait laisser tomber dans le cas de la première année, toute personne qui ne tirerait pas 30 p. 100 de son revenu de la pêche et qu'ensuite cette proposition devrait être portée à 50 p. 100.

Il y a trois problèmes qui se posent. D'abord, comment les amène-t-on à nous prouver qu'ils ne réalisent pas ces autres revenus et quelle sorte de revenu serait acceptable? En deuxième lieu, et je me reporte aux revenus de placement, les pêcheurs qui étaient propriétaires de terrains, qui les ont vendus avec

[Text]

land, have sold it, and have been lucky and are receiving interest from the bank be excluded? Third, there are fishermen, particularly as they get older, who tend to be less vigorous. Some fishermen tend to start making less of their income by fishing. Would these people then be excluded? Perhaps you could answer those for me.

Mr. Stevens: In the first place, of how it would be done, it is already being done in Australia. There they started with a restriction that said the person had to earn 25 per cent of his income from fishing in order to retain a licence. I do not know whether they graduated that upward or not. They placed the onus of proof of income on the individual with certain penalties for false declarations of income from other sources.

I cannot answer you about whether or not they did include investment income. We were not thinking of investment income. We were thinking of the situation that now exists where a person may, and he would be able to do this under the restrictions that are now in effect as well as lack of restrictions, have another steady job but takes two months off at the peak of the season to go out and engage in commercial fishing. There are also those that have steady jobs ashore and take off one or two days a week at the best part of the fishing season. We felt that this limitation would get at that group first.

As for the older group, it is not so likely. Our experience has been that the older a person gets, the more difficult a time he has of finding other jobs ashore at the end of the fishing season; that is, a person who is really trying to make a living as a fisherman.

Mr. Goode: I was leading up to one point, if I may just make that point. As you know many fishermen are now on unemployment insurance during the winter time and it is costing the government, I think, about \$1 million in Canada above what they are receiving. Would this not eventually discourage any man from doing any work in the winter time?

Mr. Stevens: I do not think so, certainly not at those percentages. If there was concern about desroying a man's initiative to go out and earn, under our program we are saying he could still earn the same amount from some other employment as he earned from fishing and retain his licence. If you were to change it to a 60-40 relationship there would still be an incentive to go out and get that other 40

[Interpretation]

de la chance et qui touchent des intérêts de la banque seraient-ils exclus? Troisièmement certains pêcheurs, surtout avec l'âge, deviennent moins vigoureux. Certains pêcheurs ont tendance à tirer des revenus plus faibles de la pêche. Ces gens seraient-ils exclus? Peut-être pourriez-vous répondre à ces questions?

M. Stevens: En premier lieu, sur la question de savoir comment le faire, on le fait déjà en Australie. Dans ce pays ils ont commencé par une restriction voulant qu'une personne gagne 25 p. 100 de son revenu de la pêche pour conserver son permis. Je ne sais pas si ce pourcentage a été augmenté ou non. Le fardeau de la preuve de revenu incombe à la personne et certaines sanctions sont prévues dans le cas de fausses déclarations de revenu d'autres sources.

Je ne peux pas vous dire s'ils ont inclu les revenus de placements. Nous ne pensions pas aux revenus de placements. Nous pensions à la situation qui existe présentement alors qu'une personne pourrait, et elle serait capable de le faire avec les restrictions présentement en vigueur aussi bien que si les restrictions faisaient défaut, avoir un autre emploi permanent et prendre deux mois de congé au meilleur de la saison de pêche pour aller travailler à la pêche commerciale. Il y a aussi ceux qui ont un emploi régulier à terre, et prennent un ou deux jours par semaine pour pêcher quand la pêche est à son meilleur. Nous avons cru que cette limitation atteindrait d'abord ce groupe.

Quant au groupe des pêcheurs plus âgés, ce n'est pas probable. D'après notre expérience, plus une personne prend de l'âge plus il lui est difficile de trouver de l'emploi à terre à la fin de la saison de la pêche; nous parlons d'une personne qui veut réellement gagner sa vie comme pêcheur.

M. Goode: Je voulais en arriver à un point s'il m'est seulement permis de l'exposer. Comme vous le savez, les pêcheurs retirent maintenant de l'assurance-chômage en hiver et cela coûte au gouvernement environ \$1 million de plus qu'il ne perçoit, je crois. Est-ce que ceci ne découragerait pas quiconque de vouloir travailler pendant l'hiver?

M. Stevens: Certainement pas; étant donné les pourcentages. Si on avait peur de détruire l'initiative de l'individu, le décourager du travail, en vertu de notre programme, nous disons qu'il pourrait encore gagner le même montant que celui qu'il retire de la pêche et maintenir son droit au permis. Si vous deviez changer cela pour un rapport 60-40 il resterait encore une incitation à aller travailler pour

[Texte]

per cent. Particularly, as his income from fishing rose and became higher because of the decline in the number of fishermen, the problem there would be certainly much less.

The Chairman: Mr. McQuaid:

Mr. McQuaid: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Stevens, there is one proposal in your brief with which I have to disagree most violently. It has been touched on by Mr. Goode. Throughout the brief you hold yourself up as a protector of human rights.

You criticize the Minister and the government for placing things before people, yet you suggest that perhaps the basic right of all, the right to do what you like with what you own, cannot be exercised. You say that a man who owns a licence should have no right to dispose of it as he sees fit. How do you straighten out these two things?

Mr. Stevens: The right to make use of a resource where there is a limit on the total number of people should not rest with that individual who happened to be there at the time the rules and regulations were changed. In other words, here is a public resource; the fishing resource. It belongs actually to all the people of Canada.

Mr. McQuaid: The licence does not belong to all the people.

Mr. Stevens: Right now the Minister of Fisheries and Forestry has the power under the Act to tell any fisherman he is not going to get a licence, and he is not answerable to this Committee or to Parliament.

Mr. McQuaid: You are saying that the man who owns the licence is going to be put under the very same restriction. The man who owns the licence is not going to be allowed to do with it as he sees fit. Is this not taking away one of our basic human rights?

Mr. Stevens: The Minister has already taken away some of our basic human rights...

Mr. McQuaid: I am not interested, Mr. Stevens, in what the Minister has done or has not done.

Mr. Stevens: I am.

Mr. McQuaid: I am suggesting to you that when you say a man who owns a licence has no right to do with it as he pleases...

Mr. Stevens: Yes, I think he has no right, any more than any other Canadian, to a spe-

[Interprétation]

gagner cet autre 40 p. 100. En particulier, comme son revenu a augmenté à cause de la baisse du nombre des pêcheurs, le problème serait beaucoup moins grand.

Le président: Monsieur McQuaid.

M. McQuaid: Merci, monsieur le président. Monsieur Stevens, il y a une proposition dans votre mémoire que je conteste très énergiquement. Monsieur Goode en a parlé aussi. Tout au long du mémoire vous vous posez en protecteur des droits de l'homme.

Vous critiquez le ministre et le gouvernement d'avoir exposé leur point de vue au peuple, mais vous dites que peut-être le droit fondamental de tous, le droit de faire ce que vous voulez avec ce que vous possédez, ne peut pas être exercé. Vous dites qu'un homme qui détient un permis ne devrait pas avoir le droit d'en disposer à sa guise. Comment pouvez-vous concilier ces deux théories.

M. Stevens: Le droit d'utiliser une ressource, quand le nombre total des gens qui peuvent le faire est limité, ne devrait pas revenir à la personne qui se trouvait là au moment où les règlements ont été changés. En d'autres termes les ressources de la pêche sont publiques. Elles appartiennent en fait à toute la population du Canada.

M. McQuaid: Le permis n'appartient pas à tout le monde.

M. Stevens: Le ministre a l'autorisation en vertu de la loi de dire à n'importe qui qu'on lui enlève ce permis et il n'aura pas à en rendre compte au Parlement ni au peuple.

M. McQuaid: Vous dites que le pêcheur ne peut pas disposer de sa licence comme il veut? Est-ce qu'on ne lui enlève pas un droit fondamental?

M. Stevens: Le ministre nous a déjà enlevé certains droits fondamentaux.

M. McQuaid: Je ne m'intéresse pas à ce que le ministre a fait ou n'a pas fait.

M. Stevens: Moi, si.

M. McQuaid: Ce que je vous dis, c'est que lorsque vous prétendez que le détenteur du permis ne peut pas en faire ce qu'il veut...

M. Stevens: Oui, j'estime qu'il n'a pas plus de droits que n'importe quel autre Canadien

[Text]

cial right within a restricted limited resource which, in the first place belongs to all of the people. If you have the right to go and fish then I should have the right to go and fish as well, or anybody in the audience or any person in Canada.

Once the government begins to limit those rights, then the question of how it limits its rights becomes very important.

To say that you have the right over me because you own a piece of property and I do not we think is entirely wrong. That is where we differ. If there is a difference, there it is. Just because you happen to have an investment in a boat or money to buy that investment, we do not think you should have a prior right over the man who does not have that investment.

Mr. McQuaid: Would you go so far as to suggest that if I happen to own a boat I have no right to do with it as I please, such as to give it to Mr. Goode or to sell it to Mr. Goode?

Mr. Stevens: No, we are saying that as far as the sale of the boat is concerned you can do with it as you please, but you should not at the same time as you sell the boat be able to sell the right to fish and thereby at the same time perhaps deprive somebody else of the right to fish.

Mr. McQuaid: You say on page 12, Mr. Stevens, that companies already control the finances of the majority of fishermen boat owners. Have you any concrete proof that this is the situation that really exists?

Mr. Stevens: I wish I was able to bring it in, in a statistical way, and say, "Here is exactly the degree of company ownership and control." I will say I have grown up in a fishing community and still live there, and by inquiring amongst the fishermen who live in that community I find that the overwhelming majority are indebted and under the control one way or another of the fishing companies.

I have inquired in other fishing communities from one end of this coast to the other just asking people what the situation is and how many of the boats tied up in Bella Bella or in some other place are owned outright by the fishermen and how many are controlled by the companies. You find that the majority are. We have never been able to get the federal Department of Fisheries, even though we asked them to, or anybody else to make that complete survey.

Mr. McQuaid: We had evidence here yesterday from a boat owner, Mr. Stevens, who suggested that perhaps this might not be the

[Interpretation]

sur des ressources limitées qui appartiennent à tout le monde.

Si vous avez le droit de pêcher, je devrais avoir le droit tout comme n'importe qui dans l'auditoire ou encore, n'importe quel Canadien. Une fois que le gouvernement commence à limiter ces droits, la façon de les limiter est très importante.

Et de vous dire que vous avez le droit parce que vous êtes propriétaire, alors que moi je ne suis pas propriétaire d'un certain emplacement, c'est la différence. Ce n'est pas parce que vous avez un investissement, un placement dans un bateau, que vous devriez avoir plus de droits que quelqu'un qui n'a pas d'investissement.

M. McQuaid: Iriez-vous jusqu'à dire que même si j'avais un bateau, je n'ai pas le droit d'en faire ce que je veux? Que je n'ai pas le droit de le donner ou de le vendre à M. Goode?

M. Stevens: Quant à la vente de votre bateau, vous devriez avoir le droit de faire ce que vous voulez. Mais, en même temps, si vous vendez votre bateau, vous n'avez pas le droit de vendre votre droit de pêche ce qui empêcherait quelqu'un d'autre de pêcher.

M. McQuaid: A la page 12, monsieur Stevens, vous dites que les compagnies contrôlent déjà le financement de la majorité des pêcheurs propriétaires de bateaux. Avez-vous une preuve concrète de cette situation?

M. Stevens: Je voudrais pouvoir vous les donner de façon statistique en vous disant exactement dans quelle mesure les sociétés exercent un contrôle. J'ai grandi dans une collectivité de pêcheurs. J'ai toujours vécu au milieu des pêcheurs. Et j'ai constaté que la grande majorité des pêcheurs ont, d'une façon ou de l'autre, des obligations envers les compagnies de pêche.

Je me suis renseigné un peu partout et j'ai demandé aux gens quelle était la situation et combien de bateaux à Bella Bella ou ailleurs sont la propriété des pêcheurs et combien appartiennent aux compagnies. J'ai constaté que la majorité appartiennent aux compagnies et nous n'avons jamais pu, malgré nos demandes répétées obtenir du ministère des Pêcheries qu'ils fassent une enquête détaillée.

M. McQuaid: Hier, un propriétaire de bateau disait que ce n'était peut-être pas tout à fait le cas en Colombie-Britannique à

[Texte]

situation in British Columbia now. You have made the statement but you have no definite proof that this situation exists. You say:

The companies already control the finances of the majority of fishermen boat owners.

Mr. Stevens: Yes, and we go further and say that what we would like to see is a thorough examination of this by an impartial body that would go right to the root of it and bring all the facts out.

The Chairman: Time seems to fly, Mr. McQuaid. Mr. Noble.

Mr. Noble: Mr. Chairman, I would like to pursue the dogfish problem a little further. Do you consider the dogfish to be a predator, a nuisance fish?

Mr. Stevens: Yes.

Mr. Noble: Would the witness be prepared to make an estimate of the amount of subsidy that would be required to keep dogfish under satisfactory control providing the fishermen were permitted to sell or do whatever they desire to do with the catch?

Mr. Stevens: The biological station in Nanaimo made an estimate on one occasion that we would have to have an average annual take of some 40,000 tons of dogfish to keep the population at a reasonable level; not to wipe it out but to keep it down to bearable limits. If the subsidy required to enable fishermen to go out and harvest that catch was \$25 a ton, then you would have a cost of \$1 million a year. This is more in line with the sort of thinking we had of what it would really cost.

The Minister has made a statement to the effect that the cost may be as high as \$2 million of which we have some doubt. If a subsidy of \$1 million could be established to do this, then we think the time would not be too far away when it could become almost self-sufficient. That amount should decline rather than increase.

Mr. Noble: At the moment there is nothing being done to take these fish out of the water?

Mr. Stevens: Almost nothing. You might say next to nil because the price of dogfish is so low now that fishermen cannot pay for expenses in most cases.

Mr. Noble: Providing the government could find a market for dogfish, how much per pound would we need to be made available to the fishermen so that this program of conservation could pay its own way?

[Interprétation]

l'heure actuelle. Mais vous, vous n'avez pas de preuves. Vous avez fait une déclaration sans preuve. Vous dites que:

«les compagnies contrôlent les finances de la majorité des propriétaires de bateaux».

M. Stevens: Oui. Et nous allons même plus loin pour dire que ce que nous voudrions, c'est une étude approfondie par un organisme impartial qui irait au fond des choses et exposerait tous les faits.

Le président: Monsieur McQuaid, le temps s'écoule rapidement. Monsieur Noble.

M. Noble: Monsieur le président, je voudrais approfondir la question du chien de mer. Considérez-vous le chien de mer comme un prédateur, une nuisance?

M. Stevens: Oui.

M. Noble: Le témoin pourrait-il me dire ce qu'il en coûterait pour limiter le nombre de chiens de mer, à condition que les pêcheurs puisse vendre leurs prises ou en disposer comme ils veulent?

M. Stevens: La station biologique de Nanaimo a dit que nous devrions avoir une prise annuelle de 40,000 tonnes de chiens de mer pour en contrôler le nombre, sans le décimer complètement mais si les subventions nécessaires pour permettre aux pêcheurs de pêcher ce poisson étaient de \$25 la tonne, il en coûterait alors 1 million par année. Ceci correspond plus à nos estimations.

Le ministre disait que ça coûterait peut-être 2 millions de dollars et nous avons des doutes à ce sujet. Si un subside d'un million de dollars pouvait être accordé, nous ne serions pas très loin du moment où la situation serait réglée, ce montant devrait diminuer avec le temps.

M. Noble: Pour le moment, rien n'est fait pour tuer ces prédateurs?

M. Stevens: Presque rien, parce que le prix du foie du chien de mer est si bas, que le pêcheur ne peut même pas payer ces dépenses.

M. Noble: A supposer que le gouvernement trouve des débouchés, combien nous faudrait-il accorder aux pêcheurs par livre de prises pour que ce programme soit rentable?

[Text]

Mr. Stevens: The suggestions which we made and which worked out reasonably satisfactory on one occasion worked out to an average price of about two and one-half cents to three cents a pound; roundly \$50 to \$60 a ton. They were able actually to catch fish at that level and get them to the plant.

Mr. Noble: Mr. Chairman, at this price it seems to me that even your organization could find a market for these fish.

Mr. Stevens: The market actually exists as far as we are given to understand by people from the government who have gone and looked into it. The problem has been in the cost from the time it is brought in and processed and then freight cost to get it to those markets. This has been the thing that has, so far, defeated the efforts of the industry and the fishermen.

I might say that the fishing companies have also advocated along with us that there should be some assistance because at the moment they cannot afford to put it on the market either.

Mr. Noble: Your organization has never made any approach in respect to developing a market?

Mr. Stevens: Do you mean a direct approach? Other than the fact of having visited Britain and Norway myself to look into what other people are doing, we have not had the facilities to go around and talk to companies in other countries. We have not felt really we were that well qualified. If the fishing companies that are here in British Columbia and the fishermen's co-operative who have that experience tell us that they cannot make a go of it, and the government program so far has indicated that they cannot make a go of it without some subsidy, then we did not feel that we should put on a special assessment of the members to go out and try to do something that could not be done that way.

Mr. Noble: Did you ever approach the mink-producing industry of British Columbia to see how many fish they used in their industry?

Mr. Stevens: No, although we have had discussions with them and they, so far, have not indicated too much interest in dogfish. They are basically using other species of ground fish such as flat fish and so on and waste products from the existing fishery operations and seem to be more satisfied with that than the use of dogfish.

Mr. Noble: I would just like to ask the witness one more question, Mr. Chairman.

[Interpretation]

M. Stevens: La proposition que nous avons faite et qui a fonctionné de façon assez raisonnable, s'établissait à 2½ ou 3 cents par livre, soit environ de \$50 à \$60 la tonne. Les pêcheurs ont pu prendre cette quantité et la livrer à l'usine.

M. Noble: Monsieur le président, à ce prix, il me semble que même votre organisation pourrait trouver un débouché pour ce poisson.

M. Stevens: Le débouché existe, en fait, d'après ce que nous avons pu conclure à la suite de la visite des fonctionnaires. Mais, il y a bien des frais: des frais de transformation, des frais de transport, etc. C'est une des choses qui jusqu'à maintenant, a contrecarré les efforts déployés par les pêcheurs et l'industrie.

Des compagnies de pêche ont aussi préconisé de concert avec nous une certaine aide parce que, pour le moment, il en coûte trop cher pour le mettre en marché.

M. Noble: Votre organisation n'a jamais déployé de force pour créer des débouchés?

M. Stevens: Parlez-vous d'approche directe? En plus d'avoir visité la Norvège et l'Angleterre pour voir ce que les autres faisaient, nous n'avons pas pu visiter les différentes compagnies des autres pays. Nous n'avons jamais pensé que nous étions habilités à le faire. Si les compagnies de pêche en Colombie-Britannique ont l'expérience et nous disent qu'ils ne peuvent pas faire quelque chose de rentable et que le gouvernement dise lui-même qu'il ne peut pas le faire sans subsides, nous n'avons pas cru bon d'y envoyer les membres pour essayer de faire quelque chose qui ne pouvait être fait de cette façon.

M. Noble: Est-ce que vous avez pris contact avec les éleveurs de vison pour savoir combien de poisson ils pouvaient utiliser?

M. Stevens: Non. Nous avons eu des entretiens mais, pour le moment, ils ne s'intéressent pas beaucoup aux chiens de mer. Ils utilisent surtout le poisson de fonds, les poissons plats et les déchets, et il semble que cela leur donne satisfaction.

M. Noble: J'ai encore une autre question, monsieur le président.

[Texte]

You mentioned a figure of \$10 million for rehabilitation of the salmon. I am wondering how you would propose to use this \$10 million? I believe you mentioned \$10 million annually.

Mr. Stevens: Yes, basically on stream control. By that I mean water control to prevent flash floods, temperature control to prevent the overheating of stream water, the provision of cold water at the times when it is necessary, the construction of artificial spawning channels, stream clearance where necessary, and the establishment of fish hatcheries.

In the document—which incidentally I have not given to this Committee; I have just loaned it to you to get the title—their indication is that probably even more money than we have suggested could be spent profitably on that type of development.

Mr. Noble: I was going to ask you if you had in mind the installation of hatcheries, and also I was wondering if you had visions of making substantial increases in the present salmon production?

Mr. Stevens: Yes, the indication is that a very large number of salmon streams are now producing at much lower levels than they once produced. We think that the first concentration should be to bring them back up to the maximum levels of past decades and then, using the experience of man, to go even beyond that perhaps to the state where we could double or even triple our present salmon production.

Mr. Noble: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Mr. Lundrigan.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, I have two short questions. I wonder if Mr. Stevens could give us an indication of the effort his Union made to have the Committee hear the brief from the body you represent? You indicate in the summary that the Union requested a hearing before the Committee on the subject of vote limitations in October and repeated the requests several times and in the first page of your brief you go into some detail. Could you tell us what response you received?

Mr. Stevens: There was no reply whatever to the first letter of October 18.

Mr. Lundrigan: Dated October 18 to whom?

Mr. Stevens: To the Chairman of the Committee. We made certain other inquiries through members of the Committee about when the Committee would be meeting and

[Interprétation]

Vous avez mentionné un chiffre de 10 millions de dollars pour le rétablissement du stock de saumon. Comment est-ce que vous vous proposez d'utiliser ces dix millions de dollars par année?

M. Stevens: Avant tout, au contrôle des cours d'eau, c'est-à-dire contrôle des eaux pour prévenir les crues subites, contrôle de la température pour prévenir le surchauffage de l'eau, apport d'eau froide si nécessaire, construction de frayères artificielles, nettoyage des cours d'eau si nécessaire et création de piscicultures.

Dans le document qui vous a été prêté et non donné, on indique qu'on pourrait dépenser encore plus d'argent de façon profitable.

M. Noble: J'allais vous demander si vous pensiez à l'installation de piscicultures et je me demandais aussi si vous envisagez des augmentations substantielles de la production actuelle de saumon?

M. Stevens: Oui. Un grand nombre de cours d'eau ont une production de saumon beaucoup moins élevée qu'auparavant. Une première concentration pourrait ramener le niveau de la production à celui des décennies antérieures et ensuite, grâce à l'expérience acquise, nous pourrions doubler, et même tripler la production actuelle de saumon.

M. Noble: Merci, monsieur le président.

Le président: Monsieur Lundrigan.

M. Lundrigan: Monsieur le président, deux brèves questions: d'abord, est-ce que M. Stevens pourrait nous donner une idée de ce qui a été fait pour que le Comité reçoive un mémoire de son groupe. Vous dites, dans votre résumé que le syndicat a demandé que le Comité entende leurs revendications concernant la limitation des votes, en octobre, demande souvent répétée par après, et puis à la première page vous donnez des détails à ce sujet. Pourriez-vous dire la réaction qu'il y a eu?

M. Stevens: Nous n'avons eu aucune réponse à la première lettre du 18 octobre.

M. Lundrigan: A l'intention de qui?

M. Stevens: Du président du Comité.

Nous avons fait faire d'autres enquêtes par l'entremise des membres du Comité. Nous avons demandé quand le comité se réunirait.

[Text]

this sort of thing. We were in touch with the Minister of Fisheries and he indicated to us that at an appropriate time the matter would be coming before the Committee and we would have an opportunity to be heard.

Then in December, we suddenly learned that the Committee had turned in its third and final report for the period I think it was, or the fourth report. So then we wired the Chairman and some members of the Committee and wrote again. It was by this time December 12 or 13. We did not realize that the Committee had packed up its work for the year. We received a reply saying that it would come up in the new year.

Mr. Lundrigan: Who are some of the members of the Committee you wrote? I have been a member of the Committee all year and this is the first time I have heard of it.

Mr. Stevens: We wrote to the British Columbia members.

Mr. Lundrigan: The British Columbia members. Mr. Crouse is a pretty interested and active person and I do not think he has heard of it before either. This is certainly unfortunate and one of the reasons I raised the point earlier about the time limit. We would have been most interested, at least I would have, in hearing some of yours views, in spite of the fact that I do not agree with all your thinking. I do think there is a good bit of merit in many of the points you raise. I would like to be certain that in the future if you do write us you write to the members of the steering committee, so that we can get to the bottom of this thing.

Mr. Chairman, can I raise a point of order and ask why the Committee was not in a position to hear the brief?

The Chairman: I think the Committee had exhausted its terms of reference to sit after it had made its report to the House on the estimates.

Mr. Lundrigan: That was in December, but the witness indicated he made a request in October, before we even had a first meeting. I think with all respect this is certainly not in order, that the Committee was not approached on this matter. I would certainly like to see any representative of any group of fishermen given a chance to present briefs before our Committee.

Mr. Whelan: Mr. Chairman, I think it should be explained that this was brought before the steering committee and was discussed with the steering committee.

[Interpretation]

Nous nous sommes mis en contact avec le ministre des Pêches, qui nous a dit qu'au moment approprié nous aurions l'occasion de comparaître devant le Comité.

Au mois de décembre, on nous a dit soudainement que le Comité avait remis son troisième et dernier rapport pour la période d'étude, et nous avons donc envoyé des télégrammes au président et à quelques membres du Comité, et nous avons écrit de nouveau. Nous étions alors arrivés au 12 ou 13 décembre. Nous ne nous étions pas rendu compte que le Comité avait terminé son travail. On nous a répondu que cette question serait reprise au cours de la nouvelle année.

M. Lundrigan: J'étais membre du comité toute l'année. C'est la première fois que j'entends parler de la question. A quels membres avez-vous écrit?

M. Stevens: Nous avons écrit aux députés de la Colombie-Britannique.

M. Lundrigan: Oui, monsieur Crouse, qui est toujours bien à son affaire, n'a pas été mis au courant de la question. C'est assez regrettable, et c'est pourquoi j'ai fait des observations au sujet de la limite de temps. Il aurait été intéressant d'entendre certaines opinions, bien que je ne sois pas toujours d'accord. Vous avez souvent raison, et à l'avenir si vous nous écrivez, vous écrivez au moins aux membres du comité directeur, pour que nous puissions étudier la question à fond. Monsieur le président, j'en appelle au Règlement. Pourquoi est-ce que le Comité n'a pas pu entendre le mémoire?

Le président: Je crois que le comité avait terminé son mandat. Il avait terminé son rapport à la Chambre sur les prévisions budgétaires.

M. Lundrigan: C'était au mois de décembre, mais le témoin avait fait une demande au mois d'octobre, avant notre première séance. Je crois, en toute déférence, qu'on aurait dû nous en parler. Les représentants des pêcheurs devraient avoir l'occasion de présenter des mémoires au Comité.

M. Whelan: Monsieur le président, je dois vous expliquer qu'on a bien soumis la question au comité directeur.

[Texte]

The Chairman: At what time, Mr. Whelan?

Mr. Whelan: In the fall, I think Mr. Howard brought it before the Committee, and somebody else on the steering committee.

Mr. Hogarth: Towards the end of September.

Mr. Stevens: Yes, I think, Mr. Chairman, the original request was sent in while I was still a guest of Mr. Bonner in September.

Mr. Lundrigan: May I ask the people who made the point of order why the Committee did not sit out here, not the question of his coming to Ottawa to present a brief. It was a question of the Committee coming out here, that is what he is concerned about.

Mr. Hogarth: I think what the witness is complaining of is the fact that the Committee did not sit out here, not the question of his coming to Ottawa to present a brief. It was a question of the Committee coming out here, that is what he is concerned about.

Mr. Stevens: This is only partially correct. When we first asked that the Committee come out here so that all organizations could be heard on this vital subject, we were under the impression that a motion had been passed in this Committee agreeing that they would seek powers to come here and that in a matter of perhaps a month or two we would be seeing the Committee out here in British Columbia. Then we got the impression that this had been delayed and maybe the Committee would not be here until 1969. It was at that stage that we got in touch again and said that we would like to come down and present our brief before this matter goes any further.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, may I ask my question now?

Mr. McQuaid: Mr. Chairman, just before we go any further on this point of order. To my mind this is a very important matter. Now, do I understand that somebody has taken it upon themselves to refuse permission to this organization to present a brief to our Committee?

The Chairman: Not that we know of. I called the witness in November, I am talking from memory now, after the estimates were reported to the House. I think he will recall that I told him we no longer had terms of reference, or an order of reference from the House to sit at that time, but as soon as we could possibly arrange we would come out and this is the date that it was possible, as you well know.

[Interprétation]

Le président: Quand?

M. Whelan: A l'automne. Il y a monsieur Howard, je crois, et quelqu'un d'autre au comité directeur qui ont fait des démarches.

M. Hogarth: C'était vers la fin du mois de septembre.

M. Stevens: Oui, la demande a été envoyée pendant que j'étais l'invité de M. Bonner, en septembre.

M. Lundrigan: Puis-je demander pourquoi le Comité n'a pas pu entendre le mémoire, même quand les représentations avaient été faites au mois d'octobre?

M. Hogarth: Le témoin ne se plaint pas du fait que lui-même n'ait pas pu venir à Ottawa, mais que le comité ne soit pas venu siéger en Colombie-Britannique.

M. Stevens: C'est juste, mais en partie seulement. Quand nous avons demandé la première fois qu'un comité vienne chez nous pour qu'on puisse entendre tout le monde à ce sujet, nous avions l'impression qu'une motion avait été adoptée par le Comité, que le Comité demanderait l'autorisation de venir siéger en Colombie-Britannique. Ensuite, nous avons eu l'impression qu'il y avait eu un retard et que le comité ne viendrait qu'en 1969. Donc, c'est à ce moment-là que nous nous sommes mis en contact de nouveau et nous avons dit que nous souhaiterions présenter un mémoire sans plus tarder.

M. Lundrigan: Maintenant, puis-je poser ma question.

M. McQuaid: Un instant, s'il vous plaît, avant d'aller plus loin. Au sujet de l'appel au Règlement, à mon avis, c'est une question très importante. Je crois comprendre que quelqu'un a décidé de refuser à l'organisation en question de présenter un mémoire à notre Comité.

Le président: Je me suis mis en contact avec le témoin au mois de novembre, et je lui ai dit que nous n'avions plus le mandat de la Chambre de nous réunir, mais dès que ce serait possible, que nous viendrions en Colombie-Britannique. Ceci est la première date convenable qui s'est présentée.

[Text]

Mr. Stevens: If I might correct you, Mr. Chairman, it was not a telephone call.

The Chairman: I am talking from memory.

Mr. Stevens: It was a telegram received on or about December 15.

The Chairman: That is right.

Mr. Stevens: That was in reply to our second major request.

Mr. McQuaid: Then you feel Mr. Stevens that you have not been particularly aggrieved?

Mr. Stevens: As our brief indicated, the reason we go into this is that here we are seven months after a system of regulations has gone into effect, without stressing all the problems of no legislation and so on, now presenting something which is sort of almost an aftermath. Can this Committee do anything now to change the Minister's mind or to stop the plan in mid-air and change the thing?

Mr. McQuaid: Was there a request received in October from this organization to appear before the Committee?

The Chairman: As far as I can recall it was after we had exhausted our order of reference from the House to sit.

Mr. McQuaid: If that is the situation then I am prepared to accept it, but if it is not the situation I am far from prepared to accept it. October I understand was the date mentioned.

Mr. Lundrigan: Either this brief is presenting false information or the Committee certainly has not been fair to the Union represented in that it has not allowed the Union to make its presentation. We could have had many of these points brought before the Committee long before the decision took root.

Mr. McQuaid: I think that this must be cleared up right away.

The Chairman: I can say that when I became aware of it, as far as I can remember, I immediately answered the witness or was in contact with him.

Mr. Rose: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order.

I am sorry I do not have the minutes here, I have Issue Nos. 1 and 3 but I do not have 2. I think I was sitting on the steering committee in Mr. Howard's absence at the time and I notice that the date on Issue No. 3 is November 1.

[Interpretation]

M. Stevens: Si je puis vous corriger, monsieur le président, il ne s'agissait pas d'un appel téléphonique.

Le président: Je dis ce dont je me souviens.

M. Stevens: C'était un télégramme. Il datait du 15 décembre, à peu près.

Le président: C'est exact.

M. Stevens: C'était en réponse à notre deuxième demande.

M. McQuaid: Vous estimez donc monsieur Stevens, qu'on ne vous a pas vraiment fait de tort.

M. Stevens: Si nous en parlons, c'est parce qu'il y a sept mois déjà que le règlement s'applique, sans vous parler de tous les problèmes qui se posent quand il n'y a pas de législation pour ces questions. Maintenant, c'est comme quelque chose qui est passé. Je ne sais pas s'il y a un moyen de faire quelque chose pour changer l'opinion du Ministre pour arrêter ces choses, monsieur le président.

M. McQuaid: Est-ce qu'on a reçu une demande au moins d'octobre, de ce syndicat?

Le président: Si je me souviens bien, c'est après que nous avions terminé le mandat.

M. McQuaid: Si c'est le cas, moi, je suis prêt à l'accepter. Si ce n'est pas le cas vraiment, je n'accepte rien. J'ai compris qu'il s'agissait du moins d'octobre.

M. Lundrigan: On a l'impression soit que le mémoire donne de faux renseignements, soit que le Comité n'a pas été juste envers le syndicat, et ne lui a pas permis de faire des représentations. Nous aurions pu faire quelque chose avant que la décision finale soit prise.

M. McQuaid: Il faut tirer la chose au clair, à mon avis.

Le président: L'an passé, quand j'en ai eu connaissance, autant que je m'en souviens, j'ai répondu immédiatement au témoin.

M. Rose: J'en appelle au Règlement, monsieur le président. Je n'ai pas tous les procès-verbaux en main, je n'ai que les numéros 1 et 3. J'étais président du comité directeur en l'absence de M. Howard, je crois, et la date du fascicule numéro 3 est le 1^{er} novembre.

[Texte]

Appearing then was Mr. R. I. Nelson, President, Fisheries Council of Canada, at that particular date, and I made the point, either in the steering committee or else it can be found in Issue No. 2 report of the Committee proceedings that I wanted to be assured if the fishing companies were coming to Ottawa to be heard that equal time and consideration should be accorded the Union. I was assured at that time that would be so. I subsequently, I believe, phoned Mr. Suzuki and apparently they had made some representations and were rather anxious to appear, but it was felt at that time that this Committee would be appearing here in the fall. I think that this is one of the reasons this whole thing was rather left up in the air. Nevertheless, I think there have been a number of requests by the Union to appear and I think we can support their contention that this has been delayed far too long.

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, on the point of order, as a member of the steering committee I have no recollection of your request being brought up before the steering committee. It may well be as the last speaker stated, that he suggested if the hearings were held in Ottawa and representatives appeared before the Committee that you be considered. This may have been, I am not disputing that, but I have no recollection of your request for permission to appear before the Committee being brought up in the steering committee discussions.

The Chairman: If I may, gentlemen, I have here a transcript of the proceedings from the Committee of December 3, 1968.

THE CHAIRMAN: I have here a letter I received from the United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union dated November 25, 1968. It is short, if I may read it to the committee.

Dear Sir:

Prince Rupert Local No. 37 of the United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union has noted that the Commons Committee on Fisheries has agreed to request permission to visit different communities in Canada in the study of Department of Fisheries estimates.

Our organization would very much appreciate the opportunity to meet with the Committee to place our views before you. We hope that the House of Commons grants permission for a visit by the Committee to Prince Rupert at an early date.

I have acknowledged that letter. May I have this letter attached as one appendix to today's proceedings?

[Interprétation]

Il y avait le nom de M. R. I. Nelson, président du Conseil des pêches du Canada, et j'ai bien dit que si on permettait aux compagnies de comparaître, il fallait aussi accorder le même temps et la même considération au syndicat. J'étais sûr que ce serait le cas, et pas la suite j'ai téléphoné à M. Suzuki je crois, qui m'a dit qu'il voulait comparaître devant le Comité. A cette époque, on pensait que le Comité viendrait à l'automne. C'est une des raisons pour lesquelles les choses en sont restées là. Le syndicat a souvent demandé de comparaître, et je crois que nous pouvons en convenir qu'il y a eu un retard indu.

M. Crouse: Je ne me souviens pas du tout que votre demande ait été étudiée par le comité directeur. Il se peut que si le Comité avait siégé à Ottawa, vous ayez voulu y témoigner. Je ne me souviens pas d'aucune demande adressée au comité directeur.

Le président: Je lis le compte rendu de la séance du 3 décembre 1968:

«LE PRÉSIDENT: J'ai ici une lettre du Syndicat des pêcheurs unis et des ouvriers connexes datée du 25 novembre 1968. Comme elle est courte, je pourrais peut-être la lire au Comité:

«Monsieur;

La section n° 37 de Prince Rupert du Syndicat des pêcheurs unis et des ouvriers connexes note que le Comité de la pêche, des Communes, a accepté de solliciter la permission de visiter diverses localités du Canada pour son examen des crédits du ministère des Pêcheries.

Notre organisme apprécierait vivement l'occasion de rencontrer le Comité pour lui exposer ses vues. Nous espérons que la Chambre des communes accordera au Comité la permission de visiter prochainement Prince Rupert.»

J'ai accusé réception de la lettre. Pourrais-je faire figurer la lettre en appendice aux délibérations d'aujourd'hui?

[Text]

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, this was December 3 you quoted from right, and this brief talks about October. We met literally a dozen times between October and December 3, so certainly either there is a false impression given here about the treatment of the Union or the representation made by the Union, or our Committee somewhere along the line failed to make the necessary arrangements to have the representatives present either written or orally some of their views on licensing. I want to get this on the record and get it cleared up if at all possible.

Mr. Stevens: Mr. Chairman, would it help any if I table a copy of the letter? I cannot do it right now but I can bring back to the Committee a copy of the letter that was sent on October 18.

Mr. McQuaid: To whom was that letter addressed, Mr. Stevens?

Mr. Stevens: It was addressed to the Chairman of the Committee at that time, I think it was Mr. Crossman. The Committee had just been set up. In fact, if you read our brief you will notice that we took up the possibility of a meeting with the Minister of Fisheries and he said, "As soon as the Committee meets and gets underway you should contact them". The Committee was appointed and set up I think around the middle of October and within a few days our business agents sent that letter off, and I have a copy of it. We referred to it again in our letter of December 13, and reminded him that we had had a request in since October 18.

The Chairman: Well the first letter I received—I am not questioning the witness that he did not send it, I accept that—but the first letter I received I immediately got in contact with the witness.

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, would it help if the witness were to table with the Committee copies of all the correspondence he forwarded to the Chairman? In this way we would be made aware of what he has done, and we could make a comparison with the dates on his correspondence with his statement in the brief.

Mr. Borrie: Mr. Chairman, I would move that.

Mr. Crouse: I was prepared to move that this be done.

Mr. Borrie: I am sorry, I thought it was just a suggestion.

Mr. Crouse: Well, I was suggesting, then I decided to move the motion. That should clear up the situation.

[Interpretation]

M. Lundrigan: Il s'agit du mois d'octobre, et nous nous sommes réunis au moins une douzaine de fois entre le mois d'octobre et le 3 décembre; soit qu'il y ait une fausse impression au sujet de la façon de traiter le syndicat, ou les représentations du syndicat, ou bien on a manqué de prendre les dispositions nécessaires pour que le syndicat présente ses opinions au sujet des permis d'une façon quelconque, soit oralement ou par écrit. Il faut éclaircir cette situation.

M. Stevens: Est-ce que ça aiderait si je déposais un exemplaire de la lettre au procès-verbal. Je ne puis le faire tout de suite, mais je puis remettre au Comité copie de la lettre expédiée le 18 octobre.

M. McQuaid: A qui était-elle adressée.

M. Stevens: Au président du Comité, M. Crossman. Le comité venait d'être formé. D'ailleurs, dans notre mémoire, vous verrez que nous avons abordé le ministre des Pêches à ce sujet, et il a dit que dès que le comité se réunirait, il faudrait que nous nous mettions en contact avec le Comité. C'était, je crois, vers le milieu d'octobre, mais au bout de quelques jours nous avons envoyé cette lettre dont j'ai une copie. Nous nous y sommes référés dans la lettre du 3 décembre.

Le président: Sans douter de la véracité de ce que dit le témoin, je dois dire que sitôt que j'ai reçu la première lettre, je me suis mis en contact avec le témoin.

M. Crouse: Il serait utile que le témoin dépose des exemplaires de toute la correspondance échangée avec le président. Comme cela, nous pourrions faire une comparaison entre les dates de ces lettres et ce qu'il dit dans son mémoire.

M. Borrie: Je propose qu'on fasse cela.

M. Crouse: Moi aussi j'allais le faire.

M. Borrie: Je pensais que ce n'était qu'une suggestion.

M. Crouse: J'ai fait cette suggestion et je l'ai transformée en motion.

[Texte]

The Chairman: May I say that I at no time intentionally withheld any correspondence that I received.

Mr. Whelan: Mr. Chairman, may I say something? I do not think we want to create the impression here that Committees, no matter whether Fisheries and Forestry, Transport, or what they may be, can just take up and leave at their own whim and fancy from the House of Commons and travel across the country. We are being criticized right now for not giving months notice for the meetings we are holding right now. We talked earlier in the year—I can well remember that at Steering Committee meetings—of holding these meetings before Easter. It was found humanly impossible to try to make the arrangements that far ahead of time.

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, might I say to the present speaker that is the purpose of asking for tabling. I would like to know if the witness had requested that he appear before the Committee here in Vancouver or if he could appear before the Committee in Ottawa. I agree 100 per cent with you that it was physically impossible to get here any sooner than the present time.

Mr. Whelan: This is what I am telling you, I think from the tone of the proceedings so far you would think that we would go on 24 hours notice. This is humanly impossible for a Committee to make arrangements because only so many members can be absent from the House at any time, et cetera.

Mr. Stevens: We were not that naive, Mr. Chairman. We did not expect that when we wrote on October 18 that the Committee would just take up within five minutes and be out on the West Coast. However, we thought that perhaps within a month or two months we would have that opportunity in view of the fact that at the first meeting or nearly the first meeting the Committee had expressed the desire to come out and hear submissions on this problem. When we found in December that the work of the Committee or the year had been terminated and we still had not had a hearing, we did become quite concerned at that point. In fact I did drop in to the Chairman, Mr. Crossman, on a visit I made passing through Ottawa in January and again expressed concern that we wanted to be heard on this because the regulations and everything were going ahead. A chance of any kind to have any influence on the course of development depended on an early hearing.

The Chairman: Mr. St-Pierre.

[Interprétation]

Le président: Je n'ai certainement jamais retenu la correspondance que je recevais.

M. Whelan: Nous ne voulons pas donner l'impression ici, qu'il s'agisse des comités de transport ou des pêcheries ou autre, que les comités peuvent partir à n'importe quel moment de la Chambre des communes pour se déplacer de par le pays. On nous critique maintenant de ne pas avoir averti des mois à l'avance des réunions que nous tenons en ce moment. Au début de l'année, nous avons parlé de tenir des réunions avant Pâques, mais cela n'a pas été possible. On ne pouvait prévoir si longtemps à l'avance.

M. Crouse: C'est pourquoi nous voulons que les lettres soient déposées. J'aimerais savoir si le témoin a demandé s'il pouvait comparaître devant le comité ici à Vancouver, ou à Ottawa. Je suis tout à fait d'accord avec vous qu'il était absolument impossible pour nous de nous rendre ici plus tôt que maintenant.

M. Whelan: C'est précisément ce que je dis. D'après le ton de la discussion, on a l'impression que nous pouvons nous rendre dans les 24 heures d'un endroit à l'autre. C'est tout à fait impossible, parce que nous ne pouvons pas tous nous absenter de la Chambre en même temps.

M. Stevens: Nous ne nous attendions pas, au mois d'octobre, que le Comité partirait en cinq minutes pour se rendre sur la côte de l'Ouest, mais nous avions pensé qu'au bout de quelques mois, peut-être deux ou trois mois, cela pourrait se faire, puisqu'on nous avait fait savoir que le comité voulait entendre nos représentations. Alors nous avons appris que le comité avait terminé son travail, alors que nous n'avions pas comparu, nous nous sommes beaucoup inquiété. Lorsque je suis passé par Ottawa, j'ai vu monsieur Crossman et je lui ai dit de nouveau que nous voulions être entendus à ce sujet parce que les règlements, allaient être édictés. Si nous voulions exercer une influence quelconque il fallait absolument qu'on nous entende au plus vite.

Le président: Monsieur St-Pierre.

[Text]

Mr. St. Pierre: To clarify one point in this, I am not on the steering committee of this Committee although I was involved in discussions of this matter with you and other members since well back last fall, I do not remember when it started. Would the Union have preferred to have sent a delegation down to Ottawa before Christmas if they had known that it was impossible for us to get away to the West Coast?

Mr. Stevens: Yes, in fact that was stated I think in a special letter and then some series of telegrams that went to members.

Mr. St. Pierre: The telegrams were not until December, and at that time it was too late, but if you had known in November that we could not...

Mr. Stevens: By all means, if we had had any idea in October we would have said: "Now let us go down there and make the representation". Perhaps you people could have influenced the Minister.

Mr. Howard: Mr. Chairman, because of what Mr. Whelan said about the opportunity of any Committee to travel and so on, I think something else perhaps should be entered at this stage of the discussion just in case we want to go any further into it. As we all know, but perhaps it is not generally realized in the public, a Committee cannot travel anywhere unless it gets authority and permission from Parliament.

At our very first meeting, I have forgotten the date, but as Mr. Hogarth said, he moved the initial motion that we seek permission from the House to travel. This was unanimously carried. I have forgotten the date upon which that report was made to Parliament, but I think you will remember, Mr. Chairman, either in the steering committee or in a full meeting of the Committee I raised the question of why the report was made seeking permission from the House to travel, as we had hoped would be the case, but no action was taken actually to move the motion to adopt the report.

In other words, we reported to Parliament and I think with respect, Mr. Chairman, it is your function in carrying out the wishes of the Committee, but you did not for some time take any follow-up steps of actually moving the motion seeking approval by Parliament even though we asked for it. This interfered with the opportunity to travel as well.

Mr. Chairman: I would differ with you in that it interfered because I discussed the matter with the House Leader and I gathered

[Interpretation]

M. St-Pierre: Je ne fais pas partie du comité directeur, bien que j'aie étudié cette question avec vous et avec d'autres membres du comité depuis l'automne. Est-ce que le syndicat aurait préféré envoyer une délégation à Ottawa avant Noël s'il avait su qu'il ne nous était pas possible de venir ici.

M. Stevens: Mais oui. D'ailleurs nous l'avons dit, je crois, dans une lettre, et aussi dans des télégrammes envoyés aux membres du Comité.

M. St-Pierre: Le télégramme, c'était au mois de décembre. A ce moment-là c'était trop tard. Mais si vous aviez su au mois de novembre, par exemple?

M. Stevens: Ah, mais oui, certainement, nous n'avions aucune idée au mois d'octobre, autrement nous nous serions rendus à Ottawa. Peut-être auriez-vous pu influencer le ministre.

M. Howard: Vu ce que monsieur Whelan a dit sur les possibilités qu'ont les comités de se déplacer, je crois qu'il faudrait ajouter ceci maintenant: comme nous savons tous, mais le public ne s'en rend pas compte, un comité ne peut pas voyager à moins d'avoir l'autorisation du Parlement de le faire.

A notre première réunion, j'oublie la date, monsieur Hogarth a proposé qu'on demande la permission de la Chambre de nous déplacer. Cela a été accepté à l'unanimité. Je ne sais pas quelle date nous en avons fait le rapport au Parlement mais vous vous souviendrez que j'ai soulevé la question à une réunion du comité, à savoir pourquoi on avait demandé à la Chambre la permission de voyager si nous n'avions pas fait de motion pour que notre rapport soit adopté.

C'est à vous, monsieur le président, je crois, qu'il appartient de vous conformer au désir du comité, mais vous n'avez pas pris des mesures tout de suite pour obtenir l'approbation, malgré que nous l'ayons demandée. Ceci nous a empêché de voyager.

Le président: J'ai étudié la question avec le Leader à la Chambre, et j'ai vu que ce serait impossible. Je crois que trois semaines après

[Texte]

that it would not be possible. So I asked for concurrence of the House on this your motion, I think it was three weeks following the meeting that you mention. We received concurrence at that time from the House. From then on we had the permission of the House, but we did not have an order of reference from the House to travel. We had permission but not the order of reference.

Mr. Howard: That is exactly what I was saying.

Mr. Borrie: Mr. Chairman, so that we could go on to the questioning of the witness, I wonder if you would give an assurance to the Union that this will be investigated by the Committee.

Mr. Lundrigan: As soon as we get our motion over with, Mr. Chairman, I would be prepared to ask him a question. Mr. Crouse moved a motion, I believe.

The Chairman: Is it agreeable that we continue with Mr. Lundrigan's questioning?

Mr. Lundrigan: No, sir, the motion about tabling. Mr. Chairman, I did not want to get too far off the track and I did not raise the matter to reflect on our capable Chairman.

The Chairman: Would you repeat the motion, please.

Mr. Crouse: The motion was that the correspondence be tabled, the correspondence which had been presented to the Chairman by the witness from the date October through to December. What was the date of the telegram? Through to whatever date the telegram was. Does the witness have those dates?

Mr. Stevens: October 18.

Mr. Crouse: From October 18 to December—what was the date of your telegram?

Mr. Stevens: December 17 was the date of the Chairman's reply.

Mr. Crouse: Yes, well that this correspondence be tabled.

The Chairman: Moved by Mr. Crouse that the correspondence be tabled that had been sent to the witness by the Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. Crouse: Why not make it simple. I move:

That all correspondence between the Union and the Chairman of the Committee from October through to the end of December be tabled.

[Interprétation]

la réunion j'ai demandé l'autorisation à la Chambre, et à partir de ce moment-là, la Chambre nous a donné la permission, mais nous n'avions pas de mandat en ce qui concernait le voyage. Nous avions la permission mais pas le mandat.

M. Howard: C'est précisément ce que je disais.

M. Borrie: Si nous voulons continuer à poser des questions au témoin, nous pourrions peut-être promettre au syndicat de faire enquête.

M. Lundrigan: Je crois que monsieur Crouse a avancé une motion. J'aurais des questions à poser après cela.

Le président: Êtes-vous d'accord que M. Lundrigan poursuive ses questions.

M. Lundrigan: Monsieur le président je ne voulais pas trop m'écarter du sujet, et surtout je ne voulais pas faire d'ombre autour de notre distingué président.

Le président: Voulez-vous répéter la motion, s'il vous plaît.

M. Crouse: La motion était que la correspondance soit déposée, la correspondance présentée au président par le témoin à partir du 1^{er} octobre jusqu'au mois de décembre, la date du télégramme. Est-ce que le témoin a ces dates?

M. Stevens: Le 18 octobre.

M. Crouse: Au 18 octobre au...

M. Stevens: le président a répondu le 17 décembre.

M. Crouse: Alors, que la correspondance soit déposée.

Le président: M. Crouse propose que la correspondance envoyée au témoin par le président du comité soit déposée.

M. Crouse: Pourquoi ne pas simplifier la chose: que toute la correspondance échangée entre le syndicat et le président du comité, du mois d'octobre jusqu'à la fin de décembre, soit déposée. Cela est beaucoup mieux.

[Text]

That is more like it.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. Lundrigan: Mr. Chairman, I think it should go on record that I did not raise the question to reflect in any way on the Committee, but rather to clear up the inference here, be it a reflection on the witnesses brief or the Committee, I do not care who it reflects on, that a request was made and no action taken. One or the other has to take some blame and I could not care less if it is us but I prefer that we have not been guilty of negligence in this respect.

Mr. Chairman, I deduce from the brief that the witness is not satisfied with our relations with the United States in respect to Canadian fishing policy. Can he indicate why he thinks that Canada has not been aggressive enough in its dealings with the United States government? Perhaps I should ask, does he think that we have not been, and if not, why we have not been?

Mr. Stevens: Perhaps the best case is the one that is referred to in the brief dealing with the interception by American fishermen of the salmon bound for the two major rivers in the north, as I have indicated. When the surf line or tree line that was described here by one of the fishermen the other day was laid down in 1957, it was with the understanding that it was a line to prevent salmon net fishing by nationals of either Canada or the United States, which would be, in effect, a high seas fishery, or a fishery capable of taking salmon from more than one run. The Americans never tabled the final draft of their line for the State of Alaska. We had no quarrel with the lines drawn in the south at that particular time, for the States of Washington, Oregon and California. They had no quarrel with the B.C. lines. But the Alaska line was some three miles outside of the headland-to-headland baseline and they were able to intercept our fish. When this was raised with them, they said that they had the historic right, that they had been fishing our fish for quite a while and they refused to give up that right, even though the line is entirely different than the other lines along the coast.

Our criticism then really comes back to Canada, because our negotiating team who had three meetings with the Americans, one in Washington, one in Ottawa, and one in Seattle, said, "All right, if you will not come to terms, we consider ourselves relieved of that obligation and we will move if necessary, further out to sea to get our share of the catch".

[Interpretation]

La motion est convenue.

M. Lundrigan: Je n'ai certainement pas soulevé cette question pour mettre en doute le Comité, mais plutôt pour tirer les choses au clair et disculper le témoin et le Comité, à savoir qu'une demande aurait été refusée. Il faut blâmer quelqu'un, mais j'hésite à accuser le Comité de négligence.

Monsieur le président, je conclus, d'après le mémoire, que le témoin n'est pas satisfait de nos rapports avec les États-Unis en ce qui concerne la politique canadienne de la pêche. Pourquoi pense-t-il que le Canada n'a pas été assez énergique dans ses contacts avec le gouvernement des États-Unis? Peut-être devrais-je lui demander s'il pense que nous n'avons pas vraiment été énergiques et pourquoi nous ne l'avons pas été, si c'est le cas.

M. Stevens: Le cas le plus frappant est celui qui est relaté dans le mémoire: il concerne l'interception, par les pêcheurs américains, des saumons qui remontent vers les deux grandes rivières du Nord. Lorsque la ligne de démarcation, qui a été décrite par un des pêcheurs, a été établie en 1957, il a été convenu que cette limite empêcherait les pêcheurs canadiens ou américains de pêcher au filet, ce qui correspondrait à la pêche en mer ou à une pêche au cours de laquelle on pourrait pêcher plus de saumons qu'il y en a dans une montée. Les Américains n'ont jamais déposé le projet définitif en ce qui concerne la limite de l'Alaska. Nous n'avons rien eu à redire sur les limites fixées au Sud, pour les États de Washington, Oregon et Californie; ils n'ont rien eu à redire sur les limites de la Colombie-Britannique. Mais la limite de l'Alaska était à une distance de 3 milles de la ligne tirée de cap en cap et les habitants pouvaient arrêter nos poissons. Lorsque nous avons soulevé la question, ils ont dit qu'ils possédaient un droit historique et qu'ils pêchaient nos poissons depuis des années et refusaient d'abandonner ces droits même si la ligne est complètement différente des autres lignes de la côte.

Notre critique s'adresse donc au Canada, car notre équipe de négociation, qui s'est réunie trois fois avec les Américains, c'est-à-dire à Washington, Ottawa et Seattle, a dit: «Si vous ne voulez pas en venir à une entente, nous nous considérons relevés de cette obligation et, nous irons, si nécessaire, pêcher en mer pour augmenter nos prises...»

[Texte]

Mr. Lundrigan: Could you be a little bit more specific. I am asking you why, not only on the specific incidents raised, we have not generally been more aggressive. This is a general question, I know, and perhaps you cannot answer it.

Mr. Stevens: I think, if anything, it is perhaps because of too much American investment in Canada. Perhaps it is because of fears of loss of a potential market. It seems to me that there has been a policy, certainly in fisheries, and reflected elsewhere, where Canada seems to play a very poor second fiddle in some cases. Why the governments of the day have done this—I have indicated some of my views and some of the organizations' opinion on it.

Mr. Lundrigan: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Rose: Mr. Chairman, it is difficult to get back to the line that we were following earlier because of this interesting little diversion. I was going to comment briefly on Mr. McQuaid's concern over what a licence actually means. To me it is a permission granted to an individual to harvest in this case a common property resource for the benefit of all people, rather than a thing which can be bought and sold. I believe this is the position that you are taking, is that not so, Mr. Stevens?

Mr. Stevens: That is right.

Mr. Rose: What I was interested in further was that you seem to be, in spite of your background and concern with the unions, fighting the last bastion of free enterprise for the independent vessel in the salmon industry. Has your concern, in this particular instance, been shaped at all by what has happened, for example, in the farming industry?

Mr. Stevens: I do not think it was appreciably shaped by that. I think our members are aware of what has happened in the farming and forest industries as well as the dangers to themselves, but down through the years fishermen have made various efforts to form co-operative organizations to work together in that fashion. They have had visualization of ownership of boats and perhaps at some time of plants and equipment and so on that would be outside the realm of big corporations who at times could not care less about their future.

Mr. Rose: It is not just so much a matter of nothing being there, it is the accessibility of that particular resource of business, or educa-

[Interprétation]

M. Lundrigan: Pourriez-vous être un peu plus précis. Je vous demande, non seulement pour ce cas-ci, mais de façon générale, pourquoi nous n'avons pas été plus énergiques. C'est une question générale, je sais et, peut-être ne pouvez-vous pas y répondre.

M. Stevens: C'est peut-être dû au trop grand nombre d'investissements américains au Canada. Il me semble que le Canada a joué un rôle de deuxième rang, dans le domaine de la pêche. Pourquoi le gouvernement a-t-il adopté cette attitude? J'ai exprimé certaines de mes opinions et celles des organisations à ce sujet.

M. Lundrigan: Merci, monsieur le président.

M. Rose: Il est difficile de revenir au sujet que nous discutons à cause de l'intéressante digression. J'étais sur le point de faire des commentaires sur la signification d'un permis. Selon moi, c'est la permission donnée à un individu d'exploiter une ressource pour le bénéfice d'autrui, au lieu d'une chose qui peut être achetée et vendue. Est-ce que c'est votre point de vue monsieur Stevens?

M. Stevens: Oui.

M. Rose: De plus, en dépit de votre expérience et de votre intérêt pour le syndicat, vous semblez défendre les derniers vestiges de la libre entreprise que représentent les navires indépendants dans l'industrie de la pêche au saumon. Est-ce que vous vous préoccupez de ce point particulier à cause de ce qui s'est passé, par exemple, dans l'industrie de l'agriculture?

M. Stevens: Non, je ne crois pas. Nos membres sont au courant de ce qui s'est passé dans l'industrie de l'agriculture et l'industrie forestière et des dangers éventuels, mais les pêcheurs, au cours des années, ont fait des efforts pour travailler en collaboration, pour s'unir. Ils entrevoient de posséder des bateaux et des équipements, ce qui serait en dehors du domaine des grandes entreprises, qui ne se préoccupent pas parfois, de leur avenir.

M. Rose: Le problème n'est pas dans le fait qu'une chose existe, mais dans l'accès à cette chose, à cette ressource, etc... A mon avis,

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tion or anything else. It seems to me your concern is that for someone without a large capital investment, the fishing industry is no longer accessible to him other than the fact that he is working for a fish company.

Mr. Stevens: That is right. In answer to your first question about why the fishermen feel this way, they did go through a period here in B.C. when in order to get a salmon licence they had to go to the fish company. This was under a different form of limitation of licences that existed way back prior to the turn of the century. So they have had experience with it. They feel that while there may be limits there, the place they should go to is a government established board with some representation by the people in the industry on it to protect their rights, rather than having to buy their way in or go to a big corporation.

Mr. Rose: You think it is less likely to be prejudiced. It would be fair. How is the freeze and the limitation of an individual owning two boats with "A" licences, as recently announced by the minister, going to affect the balance of company ownership vis-à-vis private operator ownership in the industry?

Mr. Stevens: I am personally at a loss to answer that in terms of what it will mean to company control. We point out in our submission that there is no clarification of the Minister's announcement as to whether this applies only to those that are presently in the name of companies or whether it also extends to those that are under financial obligation, that is, under various forms of mortgage or conditional sales agreements or other contracts. If it does extend to all of them, then a very sizeable chunk of the fleet is going to be left in the hands of the companies, and we object to that.

Mr. Rose: In other words, you are really saying it does not mean a thing.

Mr. Stevens: It certainly has not made a major improvement, except that the best you can say for it is that supposedly it will not allow any further expansion. So to that extent you could say it might be beneficial. On the other hand, any individual can own two boats and there are many ways in which a big corporation with a sizeable fleet now could have individuals who would presumably be the owners of boats, but in reality would be under company control.

Mr. Rose: You mentioned that you have had a great number of people passing through

[Interpretation]

vous êtes préoccupé par le fait que si quelqu'un n'a pas beaucoup de capitaux d'investis, l'industrie de la pêche ne lui est plus accessible; il ne peut être qu'un simple employé d'une usine de traitement de poissons.

M. Stevens: C'est juste. Pour répondre à votre question sur l'attitude des pêcheurs, je vous dirai que ceux-ci, en Colombie-Britannique, ont passé par une période, pendant laquelle, pour obtenir un permis de pêche pour le saumon, ils devaient s'adresser aux conserveries de poissons. Ceci était une autre façon de limiter les permis. Ils en ont eu l'expérience. Il pensent que, alors qu'on limite les permis, ils pourraient s'adresser à un conseil formé par le gouvernement et ayant des représentants de l'industrie qui sauvegarderaient leurs droits, au lieu de s'adresser à une corporation.

M. Rose: Vous pensez qu'il n'y aurait pas lieu d'avoir des préjugés. Ce serait juste. Le ministre a annoncé qu'il empêcherait un individu de posséder 2 bateaux avec un permis de classe A. Comment cela affectera-t-il l'équilibre de la propriété d'une compagnie vis-à-vis la propriété d'un individu travaillant dans l'industrie?

M. Stevens: Je ne peux vous dire comment cela affectera le contrôle des compagnies. Nous disons dans notre mémoire que le ministre n'a pas donné de précisions dans sa déclaration à savoir si ceci s'applique aux bateaux enregistrés au nom de la compagnie ou aux bateaux qui sont sujets à certaines obligations financières, à certaines formes d'hypothèques ou à des contrats de vente sans condition. Si ceci s'applique à tous ces bateaux, une forte partie de la flotte restera entre les mains des compagnies et nous ne sommes pas d'accord.

M. Rose: Autrement dit, ceci ne veut rien dire.

M. Stevens: Ce n'est certainement pas une amélioration et le mieux qu'on puisse dire c'est que ceci ne permettra pas une nouvelle expansion. A ce point-ci, ce peut être bénéfique, mais d'un autre côté, tout individu peut avoir deux bateaux et il y a bien des façons dont les grandes sociétés possédant une flotte importante pourraient avoir à leur solde des particuliers qui seraient propriétaires de bateaux, mais en réalité sous le contrôle de la compagnie.

M. Rose: Vous avez dit, qu'un grand nombre de personnes ont fait partie de votre syn

[Texte]

your union over the years, and yet your total membership does not grow appreciably. I have heard the statement that 1,200 people apply to join your union each year, and you lose about 1,200 a year as well. I would like you to explain what the reason for this is.

Mr. Stevens: The basic reason has been the extreme seasonality of the industry, the low level of returns by comparison with what is normally thought of as a very rich industry. There were some statements made before this Committee indicating that fishermen's incomes were very high. I can assure you there are many fishermen who are at a very low level. So fishermen have come and fishermen have gone. There has been a very big turnover in the shore plants as well, where there is seasonal employment, perhaps in some cases only five or six weeks of employment in a year.

Mr. Rose: You suggested in your brief that an amendment might be made to the statutes which would limit the Minister's power to regulate the industry. Do you feel the Minister has too much power affecting individual fishermen in the industry at the moment?

Mr. Stevens: Yes. We do not believe that Section 7, which does give an exclusive power to grant fishing licences or not to grant them, was ever intended to change the whole operation so drastically. We still think that legislation should be brought forward which can be dealt with by a committee and in Parliament rather than the Minister simply proceeding. He can continue to do this. He can change the rules every month if he so desires.

The Chairman: Mr. Perrault.

Mr. Perrault: Mr. Stevens, would you like to see a greater consumption of fish in Canada? I am sure you would.

Mr. Stevens: Yes.

Mr. Perrault: Why is it that Canadians eat so little fish? We have reached the point where an eight-ounce tin of salmon costs 69 cents in most parts of Canada. That is about the price that Russian caviar stood at about 20 years ago. We have to think about the consumer, surely. How can the ordinary working man continue to consume salmon and other canned fish on an even greater scale if he has to pay prices of that kind? Why are the costs so high for salmon.

We say there are too many fishermen, so we reduce the number of fishermen. Too few fish, so we improve the fisheries, and we have had a program suggested by you to

[Interprétation]

dicat, et pourtant le nombre de vos adhérents n'augmente pas considérablement. J'ai entendu dire que 1,200 personnes demandent de faire partie de votre syndicat chaque année, et que vous en perdez à peu près 1,200 par année. Je voudrais expliquer la raison de ceci.

M. Stevens: Ceci est dû au fait que l'industrie est extrêmement saisonnière et au bas niveau des revenus en comparaison avec ce qui est considéré comme une industrie très riche. Certains ont déclaré au Comité que les revenus des pêcheurs étaient très élevés. Mais je peux vous assurer que de nombreux pêcheurs ont des revenus très faibles. Des pêcheurs sont venus et d'autres sont partis. Il y a eu également un roulement dans les usines sur la terre ferme où les emplois sont saisonniers: dans certains cas on ne travaille que cinq à six semaines par année.

M. Rose: Vous avez proposé une modification à la Loi, qui limiterait le pouvoir du ministre dans la réglementation de l'industrie. Pensez-vous que le ministre a trop de pouvoirs sur les pêcheurs dans l'industrie?

M. Stevens: Oui! Nous ne croyons pas que l'article 7 qui donne le pouvoir exclusif d'accorder ou de ne pas accorder de permis, a changé le caractère complet de l'industrie. Nous estimons qu'une loi devrait être étudiée par le Comité et au Parlement et non simplement par le ministre. Le ministre peut faire un nouveau règlement tous les mois, s'il le veut.

Le président: Monsieur Perrault.

M. Perrault: M. Stevens, est-ce que vous voudriez que le Canada consomme plus de poissons? J'en suis certain.

M. Stevens: Oui.

M. Perrault: Comment se fait-il que les Canadiens mangent si peu de poisson? Vous savez que nous en sommes à un point où une boîte de saumon de huit onces coûte .69, dans la plupart des régions du Canada. C'est à peu près le prix que coûtait le caviar russe, il y a vingt ans. Pensons aux consommateurs. Comment un simple travailleur peut-il continuer à manger du saumon ou n'importe quel autre poisson en boîte à ce prix? Pourquoi le saumon coûte-t-il si cher?

Nous disons qu'il y a trop de pêcheurs, alors nous diminuons le nombre, trop peu de poissons, alors nous améliorons les pêches et nous avons reçu un programme de vous, con-

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improve the fisheries. They say there are too many boats, so we reduce the number of boats. But is consumption not the key? What are we going to do about consumption?

Mr. Stevens: First of all, in regard to prices of canned salmon, you have taken the price of fancy canned sockeye in the half pound or 7½ ounce tin, and the reason it is at a level of that kind is certainly not at all attributable to fishermen.

Mr. Perrault: No, I am not blaming the fishermen. I am just asking a general question. When you can buy chicken for 32 cents a pound and you have to pay 69 cents for a little eight ounce tin of salmon, the dollar-conscious consumer is going to make a decision in favour of chicken, surely, hopefully B.C. chicken.

Mr. Stevens: I personally think there is too great a spread between what fishermen are paid for the raw product and what the consumer has to pay.

Mr. Perrault: How much do they get?

Mr. Stevens: Thirty-seven and a half cents minimum, and I would say probably last year a price of around 40 cents would be paid to a large number who were receiving bonuses.

Mr. Perrault: Where does this spread go now?

Mr. Stevens: Part of it is in the profit of the wholesaler, and part of it is in the profit structure of the retail chain outlets. There was a study made by a House committee or commission on the spread in food prices and they indicated some pretty healthy profits in that area, although the manufacturing end was not too thoroughly examined.

Mr. Perrault: Do you think any of the proposals that you have advocated in this brief will serve to improve the use of fish by helping to keep the price down and making industry more efficient?

Mr. Stevens: I think perhaps in terms of production costs, certainly. If the potential rather than the fictional potential could be utilized, it would be possible for a man to make a living, a reasonable comfortable living, without always having to emphasize the price structure. Further than that, there would have to be special steps taken to see that among the people who are processing there is competition, real competition, which pretty well goes out the window when there

[Interpretation]

cernant l'amélioration des pêches. Il y a trop de bateaux, alors nous diminuons le nombre de bateaux. Mais la consommation n'est-elle pas la clé de tout? Que ferons-nous à propos de la consommation?

M. Stevens: Premièrement, à propos des prix du saumon en boîte, vous avez mentionné le prix du Saumon Sokeye en boîte d'une demi-livre ou de 7 onces et 3/4 et, la raison pour laquelle le prix est si élevé n'est aucunement attribuable aux pêcheurs.

M. Perrault: Non, je ne blâme pas les pêcheurs. Je pose seulement la question. On peut acheter un poulet pour 32 cents la livre, mais il faut payer 69 cents pour une boîte de 8 onces de saumon; le consommateur qui est conscient de la valeur du dollar, achètera donc du poulet et sûrement, nous l'espérons, du poulet de la Colombie-Britannique.

M. Stevens: Il y a un trop grand écart entre le prix qu'on paie les pêcheurs pour leur produit brut et le prix que le consommateur doit payer.

M. Perrault: Combien reçoivent les pêcheurs?

M. Stevens: Ils reçoivent un minimum de trente-sept cents et demi; l'an dernier, un grand nombre a reçu quarante cents.

M. Perrault: Où va cette différence?

M. Stevens: Une partie coïncide avec le profit des grossistes et une autre avec le profit des détaillants. Il y a eu une commission de la Chambre, sur l'écart des prix des aliments et on a relevé d'assez bons profits dans ce domaine, même si on n'a pas fait un examen approfondi de ce qui concerne le fabricant.

M. Perrault: Croyez-vous que les propositions qui ont été faites dans votre mémoire serviront à améliorer la consommation du poisson en baissant le prix et en rendant l'industrie plus efficace?

M. Stevens: Peut-être que pour ce qui est des coûts de production, certainement. Si le potentiel plutôt que le potentiel fictif pouvait être utilisé, l'homme pourrait vivre de façon confortable sans avoir à faire ressortir la structure des prix. Mais de plus il faudrait prendre d'autres mesures pour qu'il y ait une terrible concurrence, concurrence qui disparaît complètement, lorsqu'il y a une ou deux grandes entreprises qui dominent l'industrie. On devrait s'en occuper.

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are a couple of big corporations operating and dominating the industry. That would have to be taken care of.

Mr. Perrault: Let me ask you a question about the number of fishermen in the industry. Under the union plan, what reduction in number would occur in the first year, the second year, and the third year? That is the first part of the question.

Secondly, how many fishermen should there be in the industry in British Columbia at the present time? What is the ideal figure? You say there are too many. How many should there be?

Mr. Stevens: I cannot answer your first question because it would vary from one year to the next. We estimated at one time that perhaps in the first year, as many as 20 per cent of the fishermen would drop out.

Mr. Perrault: What would that mean in terms of numbers?

Mr. Stevens: At that time it would have meant about 2,000 fishermen.

Mr. Perrault: Two thousand family incomes would go by the board as a result.

Mr. Stevens: Not necessarily 2,000 family incomes. This would be the group who were making less than 30 per cent of their income from fishing anyway, and we thought it would be hitting at more or less the fly-by-night operator.

Mr. Perrault: I want to ask you about that. You attack the Minister and you say that the Minister says the union does not know the score, that he says the medicine he prescribes will do wonders, and you say in bitter terms that the resources of the fishermen will decide who will stay in and who will stay out. Is it not a fact that under the union plan as advanced by you on page 9, you say that they must "show that in either of these years 30 per cent or more of their income for that year was derived from earnings as a commercial fisherman".

Is it not conceivable that a fisherman of limited means does not have the money to buy proper equipment and cannot earn the kind of income he would like in the fishing industry because he is an ordinary working man trying to get a start in the industry? You would lop him off, would you, under the plan?

Mr. Stevens: No. When we advanced this plan we felt we would be getting at those who, in our opinion, were already employed on other jobs ashore. We also said that a com-

[Interprétation]

M. Perrault: Laissez-moi vous poser une question sur le nombre des pêcheurs dans l'industrie. En vertu du programme du syndicat, quelle serait la diminution en nombre, pendant la première et la deuxième et troisième année?

Combien de pêcheurs devrait-il y avoir dans l'industrie de la Colombie-Britannique à l'heure actuelle? Quel est le chiffre idéal? Vous dites qu'il y en a trop. Combien devrait-il y en avoir?

M. Stevens: Je ne peux pas répondre à la première question, car cela varie d'une année à l'autre. Nous avons estimé, à un moment donné, que peut-être la première année, 20 p. cent des pêcheurs abandonneraient.

M. Perrault: Ça correspond à quel nombre?

M. Stevens: A ce moment-là, ça représentait environ 2,000 pêcheurs.

M. Perrault: Deux mille revenus familiaux?

M. Stevens: Pas nécessairement. C'est le groupe qui retire moins de 30 p. cent de son revenu de la pêche. Nous pensions ainsi toucher les pêcheurs amateurs.

M. Perrault: Vous attaquez le ministre et vous dites qu'il affirme que le syndicat n'est pas au courant de ce qui se passe et qu'il prescrit, qu'il affirme que les médicaments feront des merveilles. Mais vous prétendez que les ressources des pêcheurs décideront du nombre qui restera et du nombre qui partira. Mais n'est-ce pas vrai qu'en vertu du programme du syndicat, vous préconisez, à la page 9, qu'ils doivent prouver, pendant l'une de ces années, que 30 p. 100 de leur revenu découlent de la pêche commerciale? Il est inconcevable qu'un pêcheur ayant des moyens réduits, n'ait pas d'argent pour se procurer un équipement convenable et qu'il ne puisse pas avoir le revenu qu'il désire dans l'industrie de la pêche, parce qu'il est un simple travailleur qui essaie de débiter dans l'industrie.

M. Stevens: Lorsque nous avons exposé ce plan, nous pensions nous attaquer à ceux qui, à notre sens, avaient déjà un autre emploi à terre. Nous avons dit aussi qu'un comité d'é-

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mittee of review should have the right to look at any individual case of hardship, any special problems, and that committee should consist of commercial fishermen. You speak of me. Look at the fishermen who are sitting around tables like this for hours and hours trying to work out a plan that would build up the industry generally.

Mr. Perrault: Who would ultimately make the decision? Would it be a majority vote of the United Fishermen and the co-op and government representatives?

Mr. Stevens: I think there would have to be a balance so that no one single group could dominate.

Mr. Perrault: What would happen to the boats rendered surplus under the union plan? We will say there is a reduction of 20 per cent in the number of fishermen you would allow to be in the industry. What would happen to all those boats and that investment? Would that not spell tragedy for many of the working men in the fishing industry?

Mr. Stevens: It may, if no other efforts were made to look after the individuals who were hurt. Also we know that there is quite a sizeable fleet of boats that are owned by companies, some of which have been in the industry long enough that they have long since paid for themselves, or been paid for. Perhaps those should be the first boats to be removed from the fishery.

Mr. Perrault: My final question, Mr. Stevens. On page 4, paragraph 12, you say:

Canada has dropped from 6th to 9th place in world production of fish, and now produces only 2% of the total of 60,000,000 tons.

Obviously there are many factors contributing to this situation. First I would like to ask, are costs higher in Canada, and if so, why? Are wages higher in Canada, and if so, why? How does our state of unionization in Canada, in British Columbia, for example, compare with that which exists in Iceland and Norway and Sweden and some of the other nations? Are we less efficient?

Mr. Stevens: You have asked a number of questions.

Mr. Perrault: I think it is very important.

Mr. Stevens: Yes, the only thing is have to take time to answer them one at a time. I think they are all important questions.

But first of all, what is the cost structure in Canada? It varies considerably in various parts of the fishery, even in one fishery, for

[Interpretation]

tude devrait avoir le droit d'examiner tous les cas difficiles, les problèmes et que le Comité devait être formé de pêcheurs commerciaux. Regardez les pêcheurs qui font la table ronde depuis des heures, essayant d'établir un programme qui s'intéresserait à l'industrie en général.

M. Perrault: Qui prendrait la décision? Est-ce que ce serait un vote majoritaire des Allied Fishermen, des coopératives et du gouvernement?

M. Stevens: Il devrait y avoir un équilibre afin qu'aucun groupe ne domine les autres.

M. Perrault: Qu'est-ce qui arriverait aux bateaux excédentaires? Disons qu'il y a une diminution de 20 p. cent du nombre des pêcheurs, qu'est-ce qui arriverait avec les autres. Est-ce que ceci n'entraînerait pas un drame pour les nombreux travailleurs de l'industrie de la pêche?

M. Stevens: Peut-être, si on ne faisait pas d'autres efforts pour s'occuper de ces gens. Nous savons également qu'il existe encore une flotte assez nombreuse, propriété des compagnies dont certaines ont travaillé pendant assez longtemps pour avoir supprimé leurs amortissements. Ces bateaux devraient être les premiers supprimés.

M. Perrault: Ma dernière question. A la page 4, paragraphe 12, vous dites que:

Le Canada a passé du sixième au neuvième rang dans la production du poisson, et ne produit maintenant que 2 p. 100 du total de 60 millions de tonnes.

Manifestement, il y a de nombreux facteurs qui contribuent à cette situation. Première ment, est-ce que nos frais de production sont plus élevés, et pourquoi? Est-ce que nos salaires sont plus élevés? S'il en est ainsi pourquoi? Et le syndicalisme en Colombie-Britannique, est-ce qu'il est semblable à celui de l'Irlande, de la Norvège et de la Suède? Est-ce que le syndicalisme est moins efficace?

M. Stevens: Vous posez bien des questions.

M. Perrault: Ce sont toutes des questions très importantes.

M. Stevens: Mais les réponses prennent du temps.

Premièrement, quelle est la structure des prix au Canada? Elle varie beaucoup dans chaque secteur de la pêche, par exemple,

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example salmon fishing. The minimum price that is paid for chum salmon is $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound. Pink salmon is roughly about the same $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents. These are not high rates by comparison with the sockeye price to which you referred earlier. There are fishermen working in Canada producing fish now at levels of $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents here on the Pacific Coast in the trawl fishery. We do not think the rates that are paid to our members are high by comparison with other wage rates in British Columbia, and not as high as the wage rates that are paid in Alaska or south of the border in the State of Washington, and so on. I think they are higher than the wage rates the Japanese mother ship paid, for example. What their costs are, though, in terms of all the costs of operating that fleet, the fringe benefits and so on, we have never seen a report. The Department of Fisheries has not produced it and we have not had the wherewithal to go out and get it. I think we are a reasonably efficient industry except for some of the problems that we have referred to here; that is, the overcrowding, the concentration of limited fisheries and not going out to develop the offshore fishery.

I do not think the Icelanders, for example, or the Japanese or the Russians, or any of the other major fishing nations, would be as far advanced as they are if it had not been for their governments taking a real hand and saying, "Let us get in there, let us get our fleet subsidized and in some cases let us subsidize the plants and other facilities".

The Chairman: Thank you very much, Mr. Cyr.

M. Cyr: Monsieur Stevens, dans votre rapport, vous parlez de la situation désastreuse du hareng sur la côte du Pacifique. Et vous mentionnez qu'en 1957, vous avez mis en garde le ministère des Pêches et Forêts à l'effet qu'il était urgent de réglementer la pêche au hareng. A cette époque, le docteur Needler et son personnel technique et biologique vous informaient que la diminution de ce poisson le long de la côte du Pacifique était due à des causes naturelles. Ma question est la suivante: Votre Association a-t-elle fait faire des études au cours des dernières années qui prouvent que les biologistes et les techniciens étaient dans l'erreur en 1957?

Mr. Stevens: We have not asked for a separate study of the studies made by the biologists but we have certainly made it plain to Dr. Needler and the biologists in the Research Department, as well as to the Minister of Fisheries and others, that we believed they were wrong and that in future they should not attempt to engage in these wild flights of

[Interprétation]

pour le saumon, le prix minimum payé pour le saumon-chien est de $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents la livre. Le saumon rouge, environ $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Ce ne sont pas des prix élevés par comparaison au prix du sockeye dont on a parlé tout à l'heure. Il y a des pêcheurs qui travaillent au Canada et qui vendent du poisson à $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents sur la côte ouest. Ils pêchent au chalut. Les salaires de nos membres ne sont certainement pas élevés par rapport à certains autres salaires versés en Colombie-Britannique, et pas aussi élevés que les salaires en Alaska ou dans le Washington. Ils sont plus élevés que les salaires versés par la flotte japonaise. Est-ce qu'ils représentent les frais et des flottes, et le reste, nous n'avons pas de chiffres. Le ministère des Pêcheries ne les a pas non plus, et nous n'avons pas les moyens de les obtenir. Je crois que l'industrie est raisonnablement efficace, à part le trop grand nombre de pêcheurs et la concentration sur des pêcheries limitées, sans développer suffisamment la pêche de haute mer.

Par exemple, les Islandais, les Japonais ou les Russes ou n'importe quel autre grand pays qui fait la pêche ne serait pas aussi avancé si leur gouvernement n'avait pas pris les choses en main et subventionné la flotte, dans certains cas, ou les conserveries.

Le président: Merci beaucoup, monsieur Cyr.

Mr. Cyr: Mr. Stevens, in your report you speak about the herring disaster on the west coast, and you say that in 1957 you warned the Department of Fisheries and Forestry saying that it was important to establish fishing regulations on herring. At that time, Dr. Needler and his technical and biological staff informed that the herring decrease along the Pacific coast was due to natural causes. Therefore, here is my question. Has your Association asked for studies to be carried out over the past few years proving that biologists and technicians were wrong in 1957?

M. Stevens: Nous n'avons pas demandé une étude spéciale sur les études faites par les biologistes, mais nous avons dit au docteur Needler et aux biologistes du département de la recherche et du service des pêcheries que nous estimons qu'ils avaient tort et que nous leur demandons de ne pas se lancer dans des conclusions aussi mal fondées. A l'avenir, ils

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fancy and say, "Let us take off the restrictions and have a more or less unrestricted fishery". That in future they should pay more attention to what fishermen observe on the grounds in terms of their capabilities of catching a volume of fish in a certain area or in the coastal region.

M. Cyr: Donc le ministère des Pêches et Forêts n'a pas confirmé par la suite, soit au cours des années 1966 et 1967, si leur rapport était vraiment réaliste en 1957.

Mr. Stevens: I am sorry, was your question whether they had refused to admit that the truth was on our side, so to speak? No, I think they are finally coming to the point of admitting that they were wrong and that the fishermen and others who warned them were probably more correct, although because of professional pride, I suppose—false pride I think it is—they do not like to really come out and openly say, "Yes, we were wrong, the fishermen were right".

M. Cyr: Maintenant, à la page 42 du rapport, vous mentionnez que:

As and when our fishery revives, we would prefer to see the entire production used for human consumption; rather than for meal and oil.

Ne conviendrez-vous pas avec moi que la protéine que l'on retire du hareng rend de plus grands services au genre humain que si elle était distribuée sous sa forme naturelle? Et je crois que cette affirmation a été faite dans un rapport de l'OAA des Nations unies.

Mr. Stevens: I am sorry, I found myself listening to both French and English at the same time. Your question was whether I had seen the report in the FAO?

Mr. Cyr: Yes. In your report you said that it could be used for human consumption more than for meal and oil. Did you ever read the report from the FAO of the United Nations to the effect that the protein that we extract from the herring can give more service to mankind than if, we sell the herring in those forms?

Mr. Stevens: Yes, we have seen those reports. I believe you are speaking of fish protein concentrate. In our brief we were not really thinking of that so much, although it could be one method, we were thinking of the processing and use of herring in a varied number of forms that could be sold on the world market as well as the Canadian and other North American markets. For example, herring produced and processed in west Germany is

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devraient faire plus attention à ce que les pêcheurs observent sur place quant à la possibilité de prendre un certain nombre de poissons dans certaines régions de la côte ou ailleurs. Ils ne devraient pas recommander d'enlever les restrictions sans être avisés.

Mr. Cyr: Therefore, the Department of Fisheries and Forestry did not confirm thereafter, i.e. in 1966 and 1967, whether their report was actually realistic in 1957.

M. Stevens: Je n'ai pas compris la question. Est-ce qu'on a refusé d'admettre que vous aviez raison? Non, ils ont finalement admis qu'ils avaient tort et que les pêcheurs et les autres avaient raison quoiqu'ils n'aiment pas, à cause de la fierté professionnelle, reconnaître cela ouvertement.

Mr. Cyr: Now, on page 42 of the report, you mention that:

«Quand les pêcheries seront de nouveau exploitées, nous préférons que toute la production serve à la consommation humaine, plutôt qu'à la nourriture et à l'huile.»

Do you not agree with me that protein from herring is more useful to human beings than if it were distributed in its natural form? And I believe that this statement is to be found in the FAO report of the United Nations.

M. Stevens: Je regrette; j'écoutais la version anglaise et la version française en même temps. Vous avez demandé si j'avais lu le rapport de la FAO.

M. Cyr: Oui; vous avez dit dans votre rapport que ceci pourrait être utilisé pour la consommation humaine plutôt que pour l'huile ou la nourriture. Avez-vous déjà lu le rapport de la FAO des Nations Unies disant que la protéine extraite du hareng peut aider davantage les hommes que si le poisson est vendu sous ces formes.

M. Stevens: Oui, nous avons lu ces rapports. Vous parlez du concentré en protéines du poisson. Nous ne pensions pas à cela dans notre rapport, mais ce serait une méthode. Nous pensions à la transformation et l'utilisation du hareng sous de multiples formes qui pourrait être vendu au Canada, dans l'Amérique du Nord ou dans le monde. Par exemple, le hareng produit en Allemagne ou en Écosse se vend mieux au Canada que le

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being brought in and sold in Canada and it is outselling our native herring, as is herring from Scotland and other places. We feel that more effort should be made to try to produce a produce that will sell for table use which is closer to its natural form than the fish protein concentrate, for instance.

M. Cyr: Nous avons une expression en français qui dit que lorsqu'on ne peut pas vendre un produit sous sa forme naturelle, on en change le nom pour le faire manger. Donc, il faudrait presque changer le nom du hareng pour amener les gens à le manger afin de pouvoir le vendre.

Mr. Stevens: Perhaps I might just comment briefly. We attended a federal fisheries conference in Fredericton, New Brunswick, where there was a display of West German herring that would have covered all the tables in this room, and it was very beautifully done. Most of it was in cans and it was packed in sauces and so forth, and we would like to see more experimentation and a better use of it made here.

Mr. Cyr: I want to thank the witness for the interest he showed in the eastern part of Canada. Thank you.

Mr. Whelan: I just want to ask one or two questions. First of all, you pointed out that Canada has slipped in the production of fish. I understand that Peru is one of the countries that has passed Canada. Is that correct?

Mr. Stevens: That is correct.

Mr. Whelan: This is mainly because they catch anchovies and put them into fish meal. Is that right?

Mr. Stevens: That is true.

Mr. Whelan: The fish production in Peru is mainly not for human consumption?

Mr. Stevens: Yes, except that Peru is probably the only example of where there has been a phenomenal rise as a result of concentrating on anchovy. Other nations are steadily forging ahead with the production of other species of fish that lie right on our doorstep. I am thinking of Japan and the Soviet Union, for example.

Mr. Whelan: Is it not also true that in Peru there are probably more idle fishing ships than there are in any other nation?

Mr. Stevens: At times their fish plants and vessels have been idle because they produce so much of this anchovy meal and oil that they simply have not been able to sell it.

[Interprétation]

hareng local. A votre avis, on devrait faire plus d'effort pour mettre au point un produit qui se vendrait pour la consommation et se rapprocherait de sa forme d'origine plutôt que d'être un concentré.

Mr. Cyr: We have a French expression that says that when you cannot sell a product in its natural form you change its name so that people will eat it. Therefore, you would almost have to change the name of herring so that people would eat it, and in order to be able to sell it.

M. Stevens: Nous avons assisté à la conférence sur les pêcheries de Fredericton (Nouveau-Brunswick). Il y avait là, en exposition, du hareng d'Allemagne en très grande quantité, très bien disposé. Cela était en conserve, en sauce et quoi d'autre. Il faudra qu'on fasse des essais de ce genre ici.

M. Cyr: Je voulais simplement remercier le témoin de s'être intéressé à l'est du Canada.

M. Whelan: Je désire poser une ou deux questions. Premièrement, vous dites que le Canada a perdu son rang dans la production; le Pérou a dépassé le Canada, n'est-ce pas?

M. Stevens: C'est juste.

M. Whelan: Est-ce parce qu'ils pêchent l'anchois pour en faire de la nourriture?

M. Stevens: Oui.

M. Whelan: Cette production n'est pas pour la consommation humaine.

M. Stevens: Le Pérou est probablement le seul pays où une grosse augmentation a eu lieu grâce à la production de l'anchois. D'autres pays mettent sur le marché d'autres espèces de poissons qui existent sur nos côtes. Je pense, notamment, au Japon et à la Russie.

M. Whelan: Est-ce vrai que le Pérou a un plus grand nombre de bateaux immobilisés que n'importe quel autre pays?

M. Stevens: A un moment donné, ils avaient des bateaux et des conserveries tout à fait inactifs parce qu'ils ont produit trop d'anchois pour les vendre.

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Mr. Whelan: I was there in September and as a rough estimate I think there were about 100 ships that had been seized that were bankrupt and sitting idle in the harbour, and the fishing crews were just out of work because the fishing fleet had gone ultra-modern, let me put it that way, with bigger, newer and more modern fishing craft.

Mr. Stevens: I think it is a combination of reasons, though. The phenomenal rise in production at times has also had a tremendous effect on markets for the product.

Mr. Whelan: I remember reading a copy of a speech that the Minister made to your organization, I think it was at your annual meeting, when he pointed out that the so-called dogfish—I think he gave it a different name—is used in fish and chips in England; the Germans smoke the dogfish and sell it in strips in their beer gardens as a delicacy and the Japanese use it in sausages. One of the other members of the Committee more or less intimated that it was a product that could not be used for human consumption, but you say it can be used for human consumption and that it can be a delicacy?

Mr. Stevens: Yes. In fact, I have eaten it and it is quite good.

Mr. Whelan: I have one other question. Do you think salt water sports fishermen should be licenced?

Mr. Stevens: Yes. Our organization went on record and I am personally in favour of having a licence fee. It does not have to be a high fee, but one that would at least correspond to the fee we pay for a sports fishing licence in the interior, which I think is now \$3.

Mr. Whelan: It is \$3.

Mr. Stevens: We also went on record, Mr. Chairman, as being in favour of a much higher licence fee for the Americans who come up to fish our spring salmon in certain selected spots. We also feel there should be a trophy fee, as there is now on deer and moose, which would apply to sportsmen who come up for that.

Mr. Whelan: Are you in favour of derby fishing?

Mr. Stevens: Our position is that we are not against the small derby that is put on by small clubs with the idea of having a get-together, but we did go on record as being opposed to the large commercial derby. If you want my personal opinion, there should not have to be a derby before I can go up and

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M. Whelan: Je suis allé là-bas en septembre, et je crois qu'on avait saisi environ cent bateaux dont les propriétaires étaient en faillite. Les équipages étaient sans emploi parce que la flotte s'était beaucoup trop modernisée.

M. Stevens: Je crois qu'il s'agit d'un ensemble de facteurs. Il est cependant vrai que l'augmentation phénoménale de la production a eu des conséquences aussi pour les marchés.

M. Whelan: Je me souviens d'avoir lu le texte du discours fait par le ministre à votre association où il était question du chien de mer. Je crois qu'il lui a donné un autre nom. En Angleterre, on l'utilise pour faire des «fish and chips». En Allemagne, on le fait fumer et cela est une friandise dans les auberges. Au Japon, on en fait des saucisses. On a dit que ce produit ne pouvait pas servir à la consommation humaine, et vous dites que oui, et que c'est même un mets recherché.

M. Stevens: Oui, j'en ai mangé et cela est délicieux.

M. Whelan: Une autre question. Pensez-vous que les pêcheurs sportifs d'eau salée devraient avoir un permis pour pêcher?

M. Stevens: Certainement, à mon avis et d'après notre organisation. Le permis ne devrait pas être nécessairement très cher, mais enfin ils devraient payer au moins ce qu'on paie pour le même permis à l'intérieur, soit \$3.00.

M. Whelan: C'est \$3.00?

M. Stevens: Monsieur le président, nous avons aussi décidé de préconiser des permis beaucoup plus chers pour les Américains qui viennent pêcher le saumon de printemps. Nous estimons qu'on devrait leur imposer un droit comme on le fait pour la chasse au chevreuil et à l'orignal.

M. Whelan: Que pensez-vous des Salmon Derby?

M. Stevens: Je ne suis pas contre les petits concours, où un club local veut faire une petite réunion, mais nous avons dit que nous n'étions pas d'accord avec les grands concours commerciaux. Si vous voulez mon opinion personnelle, pourquoi faudrait-il un concours pour donner l'occasion aux sportifs de faire

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compete with Paul St. Pierre or some other duck hunter. I do not see why anybody who is a sportsman has to have some special incentive to go and enjoy the fresh air and sunshine, or even a stormy day, to catch a fish.

Mr. Whelan: Are you in favour of our native fishermen having the fishing rights which some of the other nations claim, such as the right of heritage or a sovereign right, and so on? Do you think the native fishermen should be under the same controls as the other fishermen?

Mr. Stevens: No. I think the Indians of British Columbia have a historic claim that has not as yet been dealt with properly and I would certainly be opposed to any attempt to extinguish the vestiges of the rights they once enjoyed. We are trying to put them on a basis where they are treated like anyone else, and in that particular sense there are a lot of other things, that are required first to really grant the Indian equality of opportunity in this country.

Mr. Whelan: I believe that one of your branch locals appeared before the Committee yesterday. They were a group of fishermen and I do not have the correct name in front of me.

Mr. Stevens: The Fraser River District Council.

Mr. Whelan: Yes. Is that a branch of your union?

Mr. Stevens: Yes. It is a council that links together a number of locals on the Fraser.

Mr. Whelan: I could not help but gather that they thought the native people should be under stricter control, that they should not be given any special privileges, that at times they thought the native people wasted fish, they set their nets and did not clean them of fish, and so on, and I gathered they thought they should not be given any of these privileges. Mind you, they did not exactly say that, but...

Mr. Stevens: I think what they were trying to get across, and perhaps in some measure failed, is that certain commercializations are going on in that particular area which involve individual companies perhaps on occasion, small companies perhaps, and the people who are involved in it are not really out to help the Indian people but perhaps, in many cases, to take advantage of them, and they were concerned that this would spread in an uncontrolled way. However, I think their brief so indicated they did not want to take away

[Interprétation]

concurrence? Je ne vois pas pourquoi les sportifs auraient besoin de cette sorte d'initiative pour aller jouir de la nature et du grand air.

M. Whelan: Pensez-vous qu'il serait bon que nos pêcheurs aient les mêmes droits que certains autres pays accordent aux leurs, le droit d'héritage, de souveraineté, et le reste? Pensez-vous que les pêcheurs indigènes devraient être sujets aux mêmes règles que les autres?

M. Stevens: Je crois que les pêcheurs indigènes de Colombie-Britannique ont des droits spéciaux, des droits historiques, et il ne faut certainement pas supprimer ce qui reste de ces droits. On ne peut tout simplement pas les mettre sur le même pied que les autres. En ce sens, il y a beaucoup de choses plus pressantes en ce qui concerne l'égalité des Indiens au Canada.

M. Whelan: Je crois que l'une de vos sections locales à comparu devant nous hier. Je n'ai pas le nom de cette section.

M. Stevens: Le Fraser River District Council.

M. Whelan: C'est une section de votre syndicat?

M. Stevens: Oui, cette section réunit plusieurs unités de la région du Fraser.

M. Whelan: Je n'ai pas pu m'empêcher de penser que ces gens croyaient que les Indiens devraient faire l'objet d'un contrôle plus strict, ne devraient pas avoir de privilèges, puisqu'un grand nombre d'entre eux gaspillaient le poisson. Ils posaient des filets, n'allaient pas enlever le poisson. Ils pensaient qu'un grand nombre d'Indiens ne devaient pas avoir de privilèges. Ils ne le disaient pas exactement, mais...

M. Stevens: Ce qu'ils cherchaient à faire comprendre, et ils n'ont pas réussi, c'est qu'il y a une certaine commercialisation qui se fait dans cette région, à laquelle participent des entreprises indépendantes, de petites compagnies peut-être; ces gens ne sont pas là pour aider les Indiens, mais souvent pour les exploiter, et on s'inquiète du fait que ceci pourrait se propager. Dans son mémoire, ce groupe disait aussi qu'il ne voulait pas du tout qu'on enlève aux Indiens le droit de pêcher pour se nourrir. De toute façon, notre

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from the Indian the right to the use of that fish as a food and I submit—and I am going to express a personal opinion here because our organization as a whole is not on record one way or the other on this matter—that perhaps there are differences that still need to be ironed out between the members of our union and the Indian fishermen. Because I am part Indian myself I cannot help but say that I can understand their view.

Why should they always be at the tail end of the gate in terms of harvesting a resource that was here before the white man came?

The Chairman: Mr. Whelan, your time has expired. Mr. Crouse is next.

Mr. Whelan: I just have one more question. This is something which has been covered quite thoroughly by many other members of the Committee and I do not quite know how to put it. You are definitely in favour of licensing the commercial fishermen but you are not entirely in favour of the present plan.

Mr. Stevens: As I indicated in the brief, our organization has been fighting for a form of limitation for close on to 25 years.

Mr. Crouse: Many of the questions I wanted to pose have already been raised before the Committee, so I will just ask a few brief questions. I will refer to the resumé and start with item No. 5. What is the basis for your statement that Japanese fishing interests pose a threat to all nations with salmon reserves, and has your union taken any action to protect your salmon resource?

Mr. Stevens: To answer the first part of your question, so long as any one nation can operate on the stocks of all the other nations in the Pacific, while the salmon are out in the middle of the ocean, it serves as a precedent, so if any other nation wanted to come along and increase it, change it or develop it for their own benefit it could end up that there would be enough pressure out there that it would completely destroy the resource in Canada, as it might destroy or hinder the resource in the United States or the Soviet Union.

Mr. Crouse: Is Japan alone doing this, Mr. Chairman, or are Japan and Russia also guilty of taking excessive stocks of salmon in mid-Pacific?

Mr. Stevens: The information we have received from our Department of Fisheries, as well as our own observations, indicates that the only nation that has a mid-ocean salmon fishery at present is Japan. The Americans have the particular advantage we

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organisation ne s'est pas prononcée pour ou contre en ce domaine, mais il y a peut-être un certain différend entre nos membres et les Indiens. Puisque j'ai moi-même du sang indien, je ne puis m'empêcher de partager leur griefs.

Pourquoi devraient-ils toujours être défavorisés quand il s'agit de ressources qui étaient sur place avant l'arrivée des Blancs?

Le président: Votre temps est fini.

M. Whelan: Encore une question. D'autres ici ont approfondi ce sujet, et je ne sais pas trop comment m'exprimer. Vous êtes en faveur de la vente de permis aux pêcheurs commerciaux, mais pas en faveur du programme actuel.

M. Stevens: Nous disons dans notre mémoire que nous avons préconisé une forme de réglementation depuis 25 ans.

M. Crouse: Plusieurs des questions que je voulais poser ont déjà été posées, donc, j'ai simplement quelques petites questions. Je vais me reporter au sommaire, n° 5. Sur quoi fondez-vous votre déclaration que la pêche par les Japonais est une menace pour tout pays ayant un stock de saumon? Est-ce que votre syndicat a pris des mesures pour protéger vos ressources en saumon?

M. Stevens: Si une nation du Pacifique peut pêcher au milieu de l'océan, à même les stocks d'autres pays, quand le saumon est au large, c'est un précédent. Donc, si d'autres viennent et veulent échanger les stocks d'une manière ou d'une autre, il y aurait peut-être tellement de pêche à cet endroit que cela pourrait affecter les ressources des États-Unis et de l'Union Soviétique.

M. Crouse: Est-ce que c'est seulement le Japon? Est-ce que les Russes aussi sont coupables?

M. Stevens: D'après nos renseignements, obtenus du ministère des Pêches, le seul pays qui pêche au large, c'est le Japon. Les Américains ont un avantage dont nous avons parlé, au large de la péninsule de l'Alaska, mais c'est peu de choses à comparer à ce que font

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mentioned up off the Alaska panhandle, but that is still small when compared, let us say, with the Japanese operation. There has been some indication here and there that the Russians may be doing some experimentation but I think it is pretty well agreed by all concerned, fishermen and fishery administrators, that their commercial fishery is done adjacent to their streams.

Mr. Crouse: Referring to item No. 8, have you expressed your concern to the federal government over the declining halibut resource and what response have you received?

Mr. Stevens: Our main representations have been made to the International Halibut Commission. They are very concerned about this and they recently expressed their concern in a memorandum that was published by the federal Department of Fisheries about the effect of trawling by the Japanese and the Russians in particular. We have expressed this same concern, that it was going to happen, in past briefs to the federal government. So far, while there seems to be acknowledgement of the danger and the concern expressed, in our opinion steps have not yet been taken to correct it.

Mr. Crouse: Mr. Chairman, when halibut are caught by groundfish operators operating out of British Columbia they must be thrown back into the sea. Are you and your union members in agreement with this practice?

Mr. Stevens: The majority agree, yes. There is a minority group, namely, the members of our union who are employed on trawl vessels, that is not in agreement. They would like to be able to harvest the fish they catch, but the majority believe this fishery could be destroyed by the greater development of trawling. If trawlers were permitted to retain halibut they would not only harm the halibut stock that is close to our shores where our trawlers now operate, but it would also destroy the argument we are presently having internationally with the Japanese and the Russians that they should curb or control their trawl fishery. It is not that they are doing it alone, but at least we can advance the argument that our trawlers are releasing the halibut, and the Americans can say the same.

Mr. Crouse: I have one final question, Mr. Chairman. I am very much concerned with the fishing industry on the East Coast, and under item 12 you have recommended the construction of:

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les Japonais. Apparemment, les Russes font certaines expériences, mais je crois que tous les pays s'entendent pour pêcher le poisson qui provient de leurs rivières.

M. Crouse: Je parle du numéro 8. Est-ce que vous faites des représentations auprès du gouvernement fédéral au sujet du flétan qui diminue? Quelle réponse avez-vous eue?

M. Stevens: Nous avons fait des représentations, surtout à la Commission internationale du flétan. Cette commission se préoccupe beaucoup de cette question. Il y a eu un mémoire publié par le ministère des Pêches, au sujet de la pêche au chalut par les Japonais et les Russes. Nous avons exprimé les mêmes inquiétudes. On semble reconnaître qu'il y a un danger, mais rien n'y a été fait jusqu'à maintenant pour remédier à la situation, à votre avis.

M. Crouse: Quand le flétan est pris par des pêcheurs de poisson de fond, il faut les rejeter à la mer. Est-ce que vous et les membres de votre syndicat êtes d'accord à ce sujet?

M. Stevens: La plupart, oui. Mais il y a un petit groupe, ceux qui travaillent sur des chalutiers, qui voudrait garder les poissons qu'ils prennent. La majorité est d'accord, qu'on pourrait détruire cette ressource en pêchant au chalut. Si les chalutiers pouvaient garder le flétan, non seulement cela entamerait les stocks de flétan, mais cela mettrait fin à l'argument qui existe au niveau international, avec les Japonais et les Russes, soit que ces pays devraient exercer un contrôle sur la pêche au chalut. Au moins, les Canadiens et Américains rejettent le flétan à l'eau.

M. Crouse: Au n° 12, il est question de l'industrie des pêches dans l'est. Vous avez proposé qu'on construise des bateaux nouveaux qui serviraient de base pour une flotte qui pourrait faire concurrence au Japon et

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a mothership fleet, modern factory trawlers and transport vessels to be built and operated by the government as the nucleus of a deep sea operation capable of competing with Japan and the U.S.S.R.

As you know, Japan and the U.S.S.R. fish for food while we fish for profit. Do you and the members of your union feel that existing export markets for fish justify this type of state-controlled and -owned fishing operation, and, if so, what evidence do you have to back it up?

Mr. Stevens: Frequently we read about the sale of fish and fish products between big nations such as Japan and the Soviet Union. We also read about the Icelandic people selling fish blocks and products into the soviet Union and parts of Eastern Europe and other nations. And we know that there has been a tremendous development in recent years in the variant uses of fish. Therefore, we think that to freeze ourselves, in, by saying there is not a market just because at the moment we are not selling in a particular market, is wrong. We should be looking at all of the potential markets.

Perhaps our brief does not stress it enough, but we have stressed to the government on many occasions that coincidental with the development of a freeze special efforts would have to be made to seek out every possible potential market.

To use another example, if Canadian wheat had been somewhere where it disappeared—was under the water somewhere and could not be seen—instead of piling up in the graineries we would probably still be saying we could not sell Canadian wheat. But when it piles up in the graineries and on the ground, and the political atmosphere becomes strong enough, then governments go out to sell it. If we had fish and brought them to the Parliament Buildings and put them on the steps somebody would get out and find a way to sell them.

An hon. Member: Fresh or frozen?

The Chairman: Relative to Mr. Crouse's second last question, about some of the halibut being thrown back in some fisheries, do they always survive, or are they injured in such a way that their survival is doubtful?

Mr. Stevens: There are injuries, and I have seen reports indicating that the mortality rate ranges anywhere between 16 per cent and as high as 43 or 44 per cent. I am sure of this, because with trawls, it depends on the length of the tow, the amount of other fish caught

[Interpretation]

aux Russes. Comme vous savez, ces pays pêchent pour l'alimentation, et nous pour le profit. Est-ce que vous croyez, de même que les membres de votre syndicat, que les marchés d'exportation actuels, pour le poisson, justifient ce genre de contrôle de l'État, et si oui, quelle preuve avez-vous pour appuyer cela?

M. Stevens: Souvent, on peut lire des articles au sujet de la vente du poisson et des produits du poisson entre de grands pays tels que le Japon et l'Union soviétique. On peut lire aussi des articles sur les Islandais vendant du poisson congelé en Union soviétique, dans certaines parties de l'Europe orientale et dans d'autres pays. Et nous savons que l'emploi du poisson s'est développé ces dernières années. Donc, si nous disons qu'il n'y a pas de marché tout simplement parce que, pour le moment, nous ne vendons pas dans un marché particulier, il me semble que c'est erroné. Nous devrions voir toutes les possibilités.

Nous n'avons peut-être pas assez insisté sur la question dans le mémoire, mais nous avons rappelé au gouvernement, à maintes reprises, qu'un gel devrait s'accompagner de tous les efforts voulus, pour trouver de nouveaux marchés.

Pour employer un autre exemple, si le blé canadien était trouvé, mettons, sous l'eau, à un endroit où on ne pourrait pas le voir, au lieu de le stocker dans des entrepôts, nous dirions peut-être toujours que nous ne pouvons pas vendre le blé canadien, mais lorsque le blé s'accumule dans les entrepôts et dans les champs, et que le climat politique s'en ressent, alors, les gouvernements s'empres-sent de le vendre. Si nous pouvions apporter le poisson sur la colline parlementaire et le laisser là, quelqu'un s'occuperait sûrement d'aller le vendre.

Une voix: Frais ou congelé?

Le président: Pour ce qui est de la dernière question de M. Crouse, au sujet des flétans que l'on rejette, dans certaines pêcheries, est-ce que les flétans restent vivants, ou sont-ils blessés de telle sorte que leur survie est incertaine?

M. Stevens: Ils sont blessés, et j'ai vu des rapports qui indiquent que le taux de mortalité du poisson se situe entre 16 et 43 ou 44 p. 100. Je suis certain de cela, car avec les chaluts, cela dépend de la longueur de la ligne, du nombre d'autres poissons pris et du soin

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and the care that is used by the fishermen in getting the fish back over the side as quickly as possible.

Mr. Crouse: But the throwing back of these fish is utter waste, Mr. Chairman. I have operated ships of my own for 20 years in Nova Scotia, and I know that once they have been towed for a half an hour or more and are brought up on deck the chances of survival are very limited when you throw them back into the sea.

Mr. Stevens: This is correct. I think probably halibut have a slightly better chance than some others, but what you say is still true. A lot of them do die.

The only other thing I would like to say is that, on the other side of the ledger, if you were to open it up to trawling you could still have that problem, particularly with immature halibut.

One of the terrific problems in the Bering Sea is that these big trawl fleets are sometimes fishing in areas where the very small, immature—halibut are mixed in with other ground fish. This causes tremendous destruction.

M. Beaudoin: Merci, monsieur le président. Monsieur Stevens disait tantôt qu'il préconisait moins de latitude pour le ministre des Pêches et Forêts, en ce qui a trait à l'administration de la Loi sur les pêcheries. Qui, selon lui, devrait rédiger ou voir à l'application de ces lois?

Mr. Stevens: Are you speaking of the regulations about boats and limitations, and so forth.

Mr. Beaudoin: Yes.

Mr. Stevens: Our main consideration is that Parliament, the supreme governing body, should have more to say about the type of program that is going to be used when the rights of individuals are affected. We felt that this Committee and Parliament really have been stripped of all opportunity to influence, let alone direct, what the Minister might do.

M. Beaudoin: Voulez-vous dire par là que vous désireriez avoir une commission formée de gens dont le métier est la pêche ou autre chose?

Mr. Stevens: We feel that we should have the right and the opportunity to express our opinions very thoroughly before a Parliamentary committee, and thus before Parliament, as to the type of legislation; and that within the legislation there should be this board of

[Interprétation]

que prennent les pêcheurs pour ramener le poisson aussi vite que possible.

M. Crouse: Mais c'est une perte totale, monsieur le président, quand on rejette le poisson. J'ai eu moi-même des bateaux pendant vingt ans, en Nouvelle-Écosse, et je sais que quand on a tiré le poisson pendant une demi-heure ou plus, ses chances de survie sont très minces quand on le rejette à la mer.

M. Stevens: En effet. Les flétans durent un petit peu plus longtemps, mais, comme vous dites, il y en a beaucoup qui meurent. Ce que je voudrais ajouter, c'est que si vous fassiez la pêche au chalutier, il y aurait toujours le même problème pour le flétan qui n'est pas suffisamment développé.

Le même problème se pose dans la mer de Béring quand les chalutiers pêchent dans des régions où le flétan, trop jeune, se mêle à d'autres poissons de fond. Cela cause beaucoup de destruction.

Mr. Beaudoin: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Stevens said a moment ago that he advocated less latitude for the Minister of Fisheries and Forestry with regard to administering the Fisheries Act. Who does he think should draft or see to the application of these acts?

M. Stevens: Quand vous parlez de règlements, c'est qu'il s'agit des règlements sur les bateaux et les restrictions?

M. Beaudoin: Oui.

M. Stevens: Nous estimons surtout que c'est le parlement qui devrait avoir d'avantage à dire quant au genre de programme à appliquer ici, car les droits des individus sont affectés. Nous avons trouvé que votre Comité et le parlement n'ont vraiment pas eu l'occasion ou la possibilité d'influencer ce que le ministre pourrait faire.

M. Beaudoin: Do you mean then that you would like to have a commission set up that would consist of people whose trade is fishing or something else?

M. Stevens: Nous estimons que nous devrions avoir le droit et l'occasion d'exprimer notre opinion très clairement devant un comité parlementaire, donc, devant le Parlement, sur le genre de législation qu'il faudrait; et puis, dans la loi même, il faudrait

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review which would not just look at individual cases but have an influence on the future policies that would have to be devised.

We do not think that any program of this kind can be entirely blueprinted in advance. It has to be changed and made to fit the problems that come up, and the fishermen themselves, as well as others in administrative and educational facilities, should have something to say, in addition to the legislators, on what is going to happen.

Mr. Beaudoin: Thank you.

The Chairman: I have exhausted the first round. First on the second round is Mr. Goode.

Mr. Goode: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I will be very brief. I know that two more briefs have to come before us, and I do not want them to wait too long.

The Committee is going to be charged with the obligation of dealing with the Fisheries Improvement loan again—we believe in the near future—and it has been suggested that the amount of the Fisheries Improvement loan be \$25,000. You mention in your brief that you do not feel that this is adequate, but you do not give us a figure. What would you say is an adequate figure?

Mr. Stevens: There is none. There should be no top limit on an individual loan unless the government first of all decides that fishermen should only be allowed to own a boat up to a certain category. For example, I know of modern combination salmon-herring-halibut vessels that have exceeded \$350,000 in terms of the cost related to building in B.C. Some of that has been provided by a 50 per cent subsidy. That happened in the past. Why place a limit?

Mr. Goode: Of the 5,000 owners and fishermen who are in your union, what would be the average value of their boats at the moment?

Mr. Stevens: I have never tried to calculate an average. Ownership, in our union, in terms of crew members, extends only perhaps to the occasional part-owner. Most of our members own smaller gill-netters and trawlers, which would vary within a range of, say, \$4,000 or \$5,000 up to \$20,000 or \$30,000.

[Interpretation]

qu'on prévoit un conseil de révision, d'étude, qui étudierait non seulement les cas particuliers, mais qui influencerait sur la politique à venir, à mettre au point.

Nous ne pensons pas qu'on puisse déterminer les programmes à l'avance. Il faut pouvoir faire des modifications pour adapter la politique aux problèmes qui se présentent, pour que les pêcheurs eux-mêmes, de même que d'autres dans les domaines de l'instruction et de l'administration, aient quelque chose à dire, en plus des législateurs, sur ce qui doit se passer.

M. Beaudoin: Merci.

Le président: Et bien, la première ronde des questions est terminée. Et maintenant, il y a M. Goode pour commencer le deuxième tour.

M. Goode: Merci, monsieur le président. Je ne vais pas m'étendre, parce que je sais qu'il y a encore deux mémoires qui doivent être présentés, et je ne veux pas les retarder.

Le Comité devra s'occuper des prêts aidant aux opérations de pêche, dans un proche avenir, croyons-nous et on a proposé que le montant de ces prêts soit porté à \$25,000. Dans votre mémoire, vous dites que vous n'estimez pas que ce soit suffisant, mais vous ne citez pas de chiffres. D'après vous, qu'est-ce qu'il faudrait comme montant?

M. Stevens: Il n'y en a aucun. Il ne vaudrait pas qu'il y ait de limite pour les prêts, à moins que le gouvernement ne décide d'abord que les pêcheurs ne devraient être propriétaires que d'une certaine catégorie de bateaux. Par exemple, je sais qu'il y a un bateau pour la prise de flétan, de hareng et de saumon et qu'il dépasse les \$350,000 quand il s'agit de le construire en Colombie-Britannique. Il y a eu une subvention de 50 p. 100 accordée dans ce cas. Cela est arrivé par le passé. Pourquoi établir une limite?

M. Goode: Sur les 5,000 propriétaires et pêcheurs qui font partie de votre syndicat, quelle est actuellement la valeur moyenne de leurs bateaux?

M. Stevens: Je n'ai jamais essayé de calculer une moyenne. Les membres qui sont propriétaires de bateaux, surtout des membres de l'équipage, ne sont peut-être parfois que des propriétaires conjoints. La plupart de nos membres sont propriétaires de petits bateaux de pêche au filet maillant et de chalutiers, dont le prix varie entre 4 ou \$5,000 et 20 ou \$30,000.

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Mr. Goode: Therefore, for the people you represent the \$25,000 will almost be adequate?

Mr. Stevens: In terms of the gill-netter or trawler the cost of competing, so to speak, has now risen, so that some of those trawlers will be wanting or to go in for a \$40,000 or \$50,000 vessel. But we are also thinking of those who have gone into the ownership of larger vessels. There is no reason that they should not be able to get a loan from the government in order to move into it and get away from the company restrictions.

Mr. Goode: The new loan interest rate is 1 per cent above the long-term borrowing of the government and the credit unions. Gulf and Fraser and Richmond, for instance, the big ones, are concerned that they are not going to be able to lend money under the plan at this interest rate because of the problems of what they pay their depositors.

The ideal situation would be for the federal government to lend them money at cheap interest rates, but knowing the practical problems involved we are not going to get that.

The other solution would be to free the interest rates, and this was put to us by the credit unions. The freeing of the interest rates would mean that the interest rates would be around 9 to 9½ per cent. Would you favour this move so that your people would have money available to them even though the interest rate would be a little higher?

Mr. Stevens: I do not like the idea, or the suggestion, you make that it is impossible to do something else. I think this is perhaps how the credit unions, to some extent, have got boxed in. Here they are, set up as organizations to try to reduce interest costs; to try to prevent people from having to pay these exorbitant rates, not just for loans to make a living, but to own a home or to meet everyday living costs, and so on; and they are being forced to chase this fantastic rise in interest rates. Unless instructed by the organization I am just not going to depart from our demand that it is up to the responsible people in government to bring those interest rates down; and in the case of the Fishermen's Loan Board that is where it should be pegged—down near 5 per cent, not up at 9½ per cent.

Mr. Goode: One possibility of long-term cheap money by the federal government could be by having deposits placed in credit unions, by the federal government instead of

[Interprétation]

M. Goode: Donc, en ce qui concerne les gens que vous représentez, ce montant de \$25,000 serait suffisant?

M. Stevens: En ce qui concerne les bateaux de pêche au filet maillant ou les chalutiers, le coût, quand il s'agit de concurrencer, pour ainsi dire, le coût augmente, de sorte que certains de ces chalutiers coûtent maintenant de 40 à \$50,000. Mais nous songeons aussi aux propriétaires de gros bateaux. Il n'y a pas de raison pour qu'ils ne puissent pas emprunter de l'argent au gouvernement pour éviter le contrôle des compagnies.

M. Goode: Le nouveau taux d'intérêt des prêts est supérieur de 1 p. 100 aux emprunts à long terme du gouvernement et des coopératives de crédit. La Gulf and Fraser and Richmond, par exemple, s'inquiète du fait qu'elle ne pourra pas prêter de l'argent à ce taux d'intérêt à cause de ce qu'elle paie aux dépositaires. L'idéal, ce serait que le gouvernement fédéral leur prête de l'argent à des taux d'intérêt très bas; mais comme nous connaissons le problème, ce ne sera pas possible. L'autre solution, c'est de détaxer les taux d'intérêt, ce que nous ont proposé les coopératives de crédit. Ce qui voudrait dire que les taux d'intérêt seraient d'environ 9 ou 9½ p. 100. Est-ce que vous seriez d'accord que vos gens puissent avoir de l'argent, même si le taux d'intérêt était un peu plus élevé?

M. Stevens: Je n'aime pas beaucoup vous entendre dire qu'il est impossible de faire autre chose. Je crois que c'est là où les coopératives de crédit, jusqu'à un certain point, ont été empêchées de faire quelque chose. Ce sont des organisations qui essaient de réduire les taux d'intérêt, d'éviter que les gens aient à payer des taux aussi élevés pour des emprunts, non seulement pour gagner leur vie, mais pour acheter leur maison, vivre, etc.; et ils sont obligés de suivre cette montée des taux d'intérêt. Et nous estimons que c'est aux gens responsables du gouvernement de faire baisser ces taux d'intérêt. Dans le cas de l'Office de prêt aux pêcheurs, il faudrait que le taux d'intérêt soit d'environ 5 p. 100, et non pas de 9½ p. 100.

M. Goode: Les prêts à long terme et à taux d'intérêt modiques seraient possibles si le gouvernement faisait des dépôts dans les coopératives de crédit et non dans les banques.

[Text]

all in banks. Some of us are working to that end, but I do not think it will happen for the next year or two.

Thank you, Mr. Stevens.

Mr. Hogarth: I want to discuss the recommendation you have made on the extension of territorial waters. This is a subject about which we have been extremely active for the last two months.

Are you aware of the Minister's recent pronouncement about the creation of Canadian fishing zones?

Mr. Stevens: Yes; in fact we comment on it in the brief.

Mr. Hogarth: Pardon my lack of reference to the particular point, but what is your general view about that as opposed to the drawing of baselines?

Mr. Stevens: We do not think the position is as strong as it was to go ahead and declare those waters to be the internal waters of Canada. For example, the main body of water that would be affected, according to the Minister's announcement, is Queen Charlotte Sound. In our opinion, if Queen Charlotte Sound is not enclosed by the normal headland-to-headland baseline that we are talking about this indicates that we are saying to the world that Queen Charlotte Sound remains part of the high seas. So immediately we are transforming it from internal waters, as it should be, to high seas.

Then there is the question of negotiation with other states in terms of fisheries rights, and it may affect other rights as well. That will become more complicated rather than less complicated, because Japan and the Soviet Union have both fished in there, in addition to the Americans. They will say, "This is not your internal waters. It is not even your territorial waters. On what basis are you claiming the right to extend your jurisdiction over an exclusive fishing zone?" Therefore, I do not think we are out of the woods on that score at all. We feel it would have been better for Canada to enclose those bodies.

Mr. Hogarth: Has your union received any legal opinions on the side effects of such a baseline?

Mr. Stevens: We have heard the opinion expressed by people within the Department, who are legal experts, on this so to speak and they have consulted other legal experts—that one of the things we might be up against is

[Interpretation]

Certains d'entre nous travaillent à cette fin, mais je ne crois pas que nous allons y arriver d'ici un an ou deux, Merci, monsieur Stevens.

M. Hogarth: Je voulais vous parler des recommandations que vous avez faites en ce qui concerne l'extension des eaux territoriales. C'est un sujet qui nous préoccupe beaucoup depuis deux mois.

Est-ce que vous êtes au courant de ce que le ministre a dit dernièrement en ce qui concerne l'établissement de zones de pêche par le Canada?

M. Stevens: Oui, il en est question dans notre mémoire.

M. Hogarth: Quelle est votre opinion à ce sujet, par opposition à l'établissement de limites?

M. Stevens: Nous ne pensons pas que ce serait une position aussi solide que si l'on disait que ces eaux sont des eaux internes du Canada. Par exemple, d'après le ministre, la principale pièce d'eau touchée ce serait surtout le détroit de la reine Charlotte. A notre avis, si le détroit de la reine Charlotte n'est pas enfermé par la limite normale tracée de cap en cap, cela indique que nous disons que cette zone reste ouverte à tout le monde. Immédiatement, ces eaux internes deviennent la haute mer.

Ensuite, il y a la question des négociations avec d'autres pays, en ce qui concerne les droits de pêche, et elles deviennent plus compliquées parce que le Japon et l'Union Soviétique ont pêché à cet endroit et les Américains aussi. Ils diront: «il ne s'agit pas de vos eaux internes. Ce n'est même pas vos eaux territoriales. Donc, pourquoi prétendez-vous avoir le droit d'étendre votre juridiction sur une zone exclusive de pêche?» Donc, nous estimons qu'il aurait mieux fallu que le Canada déclare que la limite comprendrait ces deux étendues d'eau.

M. Hogarth: Est-ce que votre syndicat a consulté des avocats sur les répercussions que pourrait entraîner l'établissement de cette limite?

M. Stevens: Nous avons eu l'opinion des avocats du ministère qui sont des experts; ils ont consulté d'autres avocats. L'origine des difficultés serait peut-être le règlement des 44 milles qu'on a établi quand la Norvège a

[Texte]

the 44-mile rule that was established as a result of Norway's extension of her waters.

Our answer to that is that Norway had to break new ground and that it is about time Canada said, "All right; if the line has to run 96 miles let us break the new ground". Let us make that declaration and let the others challenge it.

Mr. Hogarth: I would like your comment on the suggestion that has been put to some of us, that if we draw such a baseline everything landward of the baseline will come underwater mineral resources?

Mr. Stevens: We are not going to try to solve the hassle between Premier Bennett and Ottawa over mineral rights, but I think that is a case in point. Is it not better to have an argument within Canada about whether these are under provincial or federal jurisdiction than to be involved in an argument with other states who come along and say, "By your own declaration it is part of the high seas, and neither of you have any real rights over it. It is high seas".

Mr. Hogarth: Is my suggestion to you now the first time you have heard that position taken?

Mr. Stevens: It is the first time it has been put in quite that way. I have heard that that is perhaps a factor, but I never heard that it had anything to do with the actual extension of our waters. I always thought it was the Americans who did not like its effect on some of the rights of navigation of their military craft.

Mr. Hogarth: That may be another factor. But what about our rights to fish in the Bering Sea? If we exclude foreign fishermen from Queen Charlotte Sound what would your position be if the Americans and Russians decided they would do it to the Canadians in the Bering Sea?

Mr. Stevens: I think both the Americans and the Russians will draw headland-to-headland baselines as broadly as they can. In fact, in their charts there is now one that goes across Bristol Bay, and that runs a lot further than the one that would go from the top of Vancouver Island to Cape St. James. But even then, outside of that, there is still a lot of territory that can be fished by the Canadians or anyone else that would be high seas.

Mr. Hogarth: Is it not possible that this sort of act in international baselines can eventually act to the detriment of Canadian

[Interprétation]

étendu ses eaux territoriales. Notre réponse à cela, c'est que la Norvège a dû faire quelque chose de tout à fait nouveau à cet égard et qu'il est à peu près temps que le Canada dise: «Bien, si la limite doit s'étendre sur 96 milles, n'hésitons pas». Faisons cette déclaration et laissons les autres la contester.

M. Hogarth: On nous a dit que si nous établissons cette limite, tout ce qui est du côté terre relèverait de la province en ce qui concerne les droits miniers sous-marins, qu'en pensez-vous?

M. Stevens: Nous n'allons pas essayer de résoudre la dispute entre le premier ministre Bennett et Ottawa au sujet des droits miniers, mais je crois qu'il s'agit d'un cas à l'étude. Ne vaut-il pas mieux avoir une discussion au Canada pour voir s'il s'agit de domaines provinciaux ou fédéraux au lieu d'en discuter avec d'autres pays qui viennent nous dire: d'après votre déclaration, c'est une partie de la haute mer, et personne n'y a de véritables droits. Il s'agit de la haute mer.»

M. Hogarth: Est-ce que c'est la première fois qu'on aborde la question sous cet angle?

M. Stevens: C'est la première fois qu'on en a parlé de cette façon. J'avais entendu dire que c'est peut-être là un facteur, mais je n'ai jamais su que cela avait quelque chose à voir avec l'extension de nos eaux. J'ai toujours pensé que c'était les Américains qui n'aimaient pas que cela touche les droits de navigation de leurs bâtiments de guerre.

M. Hogarth: C'est peut-être un autre facteur. Et nos droits de pêche dans la mer de Béring? Si nous excluons les pêcheurs étrangers du détroit de la reine Charlotte, quelle serait alors votre position si les Américains et les Russes décidaient d'interdire la mer de Béring aux Canadiens?

M. Stevens: Je crois que les Américains et les Russes vont tracer une limite de cap en cap aussi large que possible. En fait, sur leurs cartes il y a déjà une limite qui traverse la Baie de Bristol et qui passe beaucoup plus loin que celle qui irait de l'extrémité de l'île Vancouver au cap St. James. Même alors, il reste un vaste territoire où les Canadiens peuvent pêcher, ou n'importe qui d'autres, en haute mer.

M. Hogarth: Est-ce que ce jeu qui se fait autour des limites internationales pourrait, éventuellement, être au détriment des

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fishermen, if we expand our fisheries into international waters?

Mr. Stevens: I do not really think that the long-term effect would be to deprive Canadians of the opportunity of developing an off-shore fishery for bottom fish, or tuna, or other species.

I think our interest is still best preserved by obtaining as broad an extension of our territorial waters as is possible and, as we have suggested, to go to the edge of our continental shelf with exclusive fishing rights. That would mean that in some cases we would be working out reciprocal agreements with, say, the Americans in that area from the edge of our territorial waters to the edge of the continental shelf.

Mr. Hogarth: Thank you.

Mr. St. Pierre. I am glad Mr. Hogarth dealt with the 12-mile limit. I, too, have been very interested in that subject and did not want the day to pass without some discussion of it. I will, however, be able to skip that Mr. Chairman.

I really have just a few points for clarification. What is the average age of fishermen, Mr. Stevens?

Mr. Stevens: I am afraid I do not know. It appears to me that in some aspects it has been increasing, but on the other hand I see other groups. I could not give you any figures. I do not think there are any available, to my knowledge.

Mr. St. Pierre: I now move to an entirely different subject. I do not want to open it up to discussion, because I know how limited our time is. It is again a matter of clarification, relative to wharfage fees. I have read your complete brief on this. I know what your position is. One thing seems to me to be missing and if it is I would like you to confirm it.

The present regulations on charges for DOT marinas in this area are quite a hodge-podge. There are great discrepancies. In some cases there are no charges and in others the fees are high. Is this correct?

Mr. Stevens: That is right. In some cases the Department of Transport, or authorities granted by the Department of Transport, are charging the full side wharfage of 40 cents a foot per month, running to \$16 or \$18 per month for vessels; in others it is free; and in other places there is a much more reasonable charge.

Mr. St. Pierre: I merely sought confirmation of that because I did not find it in your brief.

[Interpretation]

pêcheurs canadiens, si nous étendons nos pêcheries aux eaux internationales?

M. Stevens: Je ne crois pas qu'à la longue les Canadiens seraient privés de la possibilité de faire des pêcheries, au large des côtes, pour le poisson de fond, le thon, ou d'autres espèces.

Je crois que nos intérêts seraient encore mieux protégés si nous pouvions réussir à étendre le plus possible nos eaux territoriales et, comme je l'ai dit, d'avoir des droits de pêche exclusifs sur les bords de notre plateau continental. Ainsi, dans certains cas, nous aurions des ententes réciproques avec, disons, les Américains, dans cette région, de la limite de nos eaux territoriales à la limite du plateau continental.

M. Hogarth: Merci.

M. St-Pierre: Je suis très content que M. Hogarth ait étudié cette question de la limite des douze milles. Ce sujet m'intéresse beaucoup et je ne voudrais pas qu'on le laisse de côté. Mais j'ai un ou deux points à tirer au clair. Quel est l'âge moyen de pêcheurs, monsieur Stevens?

M. Stevens: Je n'en suis pas tout à fait sûr, vraiment. Il me semble que l'âge a augmenté, à certains égards, mais, d'autre part, je vois d'autres groupes. Je ne pourrais vous donner des chiffres à ce sujet. Je ne crois pas qu'il y en ait, à ma connaissance.

M. St-Pierre: Je passe à un autre sujet. Je ne veux pas ouvrir une discussion là-dessus, car je sais que le temps nous manque. Il s'agit encore de clarifier la question des droits d'amarrage. J'ai lu votre mémoire à ce sujet. Je connais votre position. Il y a quelque chose qui manque, à mon avis, et, si oui, j'aimerais que vous le confirmiez.

Les règlements actuels relatifs aux frais des marinas du ministère des Transports sont très variés. Il y a des endroits où ça coûte très cher, et d'autres, rien du tout, n'est-ce pas?

M. Stevens: En effet. Dans certains cas, le ministère des Transports, ou les autorités reconnues par le ministère, exige le plein tarif mensuel de 40 cents le pied, soit de \$16 à \$18 par mois par navire; dans d'autres endroits, c'est gratuit; et ailleurs, le tarif est beaucoup moins élevé.

M. St-Pierre: Je voulais simplement le faire confirmer, parce qu'il n'y est pas question dans votre mémoire.

[Texte]

I have one other point on which I would like to get clarification. In your original set of 10 proposals on how you would prefer fishermen licensed, I find, rather disturbing. No. 8. What you propose there is:

Regulations established for the purpose of licence limitation shall be designed to maintain the present percentage of Native fishermen amongst licence holders.

As I read that—and I cannot read it any other way—what you are suggesting is that a certain group of people, solely by reason of the fact that they are Indians, shall be restricted and held indefinitely to a certain percentage of the men in the fleet.

Mr. Stevens: First of all, perhaps I should clarify it. To make clearer what our meaning is we should have used the words “as a minimum”. In other words, that their numbers in relation to the percentage of the total should not be allowed to decline below the present ratio. We think this is necessary to try to protect.

Mr. St. Pierre: You were not suggesting that there should be...

Mr. Stevens: We were not suggesting a maximum.

Mr. St. Pierre: Thank you.

The Chairman: Thank you, Mr. St. Pierre. If there are no further questions, I will on behalf of the Committee, thank Mr. Stevens and his delegation. The fact that we have kept him here for so many hours proves that he has been answering our questions very capably. The brief showed great understanding of the problems of fisheries. I thank him on behalf of the Committee.

Mr. Stevens: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: I will now call the Richmond Anti-Pollution Association.

Mr. Hogarth: It was mentioned that we have another brief after this to hear.

The Chairman: There has been some indication that there is one more brief but I do not know if the gentleman is here now.

Mr. Hogarth: I have not been supplied with a copy.

The Chairman: Mr. Hogarth, I understand the gentleman will not be appearing. So this will be our last brief.

Mr. Hogarth: Fine, thank you.

[Interprétation]

Il y a un autre point que je voudrais faire clarifier. Dans vos dix propositions sur les permis accordés aux pêcheurs, il y a quelque chose qui m'ennuie, c'est le numéro 8, où vous proposez que:

Les règlements établis pour limiter les permis doivent maintenir le pourcentage actuel de pêcheurs indigènes, parmi les détenteurs de permis.

Si je comprends bien, vous proposez qu'un certain groupe, simplement parce qu'il s'agit d'Indiens, ne pourra jamais dépasser un certain pourcentage des membres de la flotte.

M. Stevens: Peut-être devrais-je d'abord clarifier la chose. Pour bien l'expliquer, nous aurions dû employer les mots: «comme minimum». Autrement dit, que leur nombre, par rapport au pourcentage du total, ne devrait pas diminuer au-dessous du chiffre actuel. Nous estimons que c'est nécessaire pour protéger...

M. St-Pierre: Vous ne proposez donc pas que...

M. Stevens: Nous ne proposons pas un maximum.

M. St-Pierre: Merci.

Le président: Merci, monsieur St-Pierre. Si c'est tout, je vais remercier M. Stevens et sa délégation, au nom du Comité. Le fait que nous l'avons gardé ici tant d'heures prouve qu'il a très bien répondu à nos questions. Le mémoire démontre qu'il comprend bien les problèmes de la pêche. Je le remercie au nom du Comité.

M. Stevens: Merci beaucoup, monsieur le président.

Le président: Je donne maintenant la parole à la Richmond Anti-Pollution Association.

M. Hogarth: On a indiqué que nous allons l'entendre.

Le président: On l'a annoncé en effet, mais je ne sais pas si ce monsieur est ici.

M. Hogarth: Je n'ai pas reçu de copie.

Le président: Je vois que la personne en question ne témoignera pas.

M. Hogarth: Ce sera donc notre dernier mémoire. Bien merci.

[Text]

The Chairman: At this time I would like to introduce to you Mrs. Lois Boyce, who will read a short brief to you.

Mrs. Lois Boyce (Secretary of the Richmond Anti Pollution Association): First I would like to apologize for our president's absence; he is in the midst of arbitration so I am pinch-hitting for him.

Also I should like to apologize to the French members of this committee for not having adequate accommodation for translation.

Gentlemen, Richmond Anti Pollution Association appreciates this opportunity of appearing before you and your willingness to make extraordinary arrangements to hear our views concerning pollution of the Lower Fraser River.

Richmond Anti Pollution Association (R.A.P.A.) is made up of concerned Ratepayers of the Municipality of Richmond, as well as affiliated organizations—Richmond Rod and Gun Club; B.C. Federation of Labour; Richmond Local Unions of the International Association of Machinists and Aero Space Workers; United Fishermen and Allied Workers (both offshore and onshore); the Pacific Salmon Society (representing commercial and sports fishermen, as well as marina and motel operators); West Richmond Ratepayers Association and South Arm Ratepayers Association.

R.A.P.A. was formed because of concern of further pollution of the Fraser when a permit was granted to the Municipality of Richmond to install a sewer system and pour up to 8 million gallons per day of virtually raw domestic sewage and industrial waste into the South Arm of the Fraser River, with the proposed outfall to be at Gilbert Road Beach, one-half mile up stream from the Salmon canneries at Steveston.

After presentation of our first brief to Richmond Municipal Council, we were accused of being "emotional". It is true, we were and are emotional, and make no apologies. We note that industrialists become very emotional about matters that affect their financial position—but by some strange reasoning this is considered to be an acceptable form of emotionalism.

R.A.P.A. is dedicated to the control and abatement of pollution in our area and we

[Interpretation]

Le président: J'aimerais donc vous présenter, madame Lois Boyce qui vous donnera lecture d'un bref mémoire.

Mme Lois Boyce (secrétaire de la Richmond Anti-Pollution Association): J'aimerais tout d'abord excuser le présence de notre président qui est en plein arbitrage et qui m'a demandé de le remplacer.

Je m'excuse, en outre, auprès des députés canadiens-français du Comité de ne pas avoir eu la possibilité de faire traduire notre mémoire.

Messieurs,

Au nom de la *Richmond Anti-Pollution Association*, nous nous félicitons de l'occasion qui nous est offerte de nous présenter devant vous et sommes sensibles à la bonne volonté dont vous avez fait preuve en prenant des dispositions extraordinaires pour entendre notre point de vue sur la pollution du cours inférieur du fleuve Fraser.

La *Richmond Anti-Pollution Association* (R.A.P.A.) se compose des contribuables intéressés de la municipalité de Richmond, ainsi que de groupes affiliés (la *Richmond Rod and Gun Club*; la *B.C. Federation of Labour*; les syndicats locaux de Richmond de l'Association internationale des machinistes et des travailleurs aérospatiaux; la *United Fishermen and Allied Workers* (personnel en mer aussi bien que personnel à terre); la *Pacific Salmon Society* (association de pêcheurs professionnels et amateurs et de gérants de ports de plaisance et de motels); la *West Richmond Ratepayers Association* et la *South Arm Ratepayers Association*).

La création de la R.A.P.A. provient de la crainte de voir le Fraser encore plus pollué, ressentie lors de l'octroi à la municipalité de Richmond d'un permis de construire un réseau d'égouts et de déverser jusqu'à huit millions de gallons par jour d'eaux usées domestiques et de déchets industriels pratiquement non traités dans le bras sud du Fraser, en un point en principe situé près de la plage de la route Gilbert, à un demi-mille en amont des conserveries de saumon de Steveston.

Lorsque nous eûmes présenté notre premier mémoire au conseil municipal de Richmond, on nous accusa d'être «émotifs». C'est vrai, nous l'avons été et le sommes encore, et nous ne nous en excusons pas. Nous remarquons seulement que les industriels deviennent très émotifs quand il s'agit de leur situation financière, mais, en vertu de quelque étrange raisonnement, on considère cette attitude comme une forme acceptable d'émotivité.

La R.A.P.A. se consacre à la limitation et à la réduction de la pollution dans notre région

[Texte]

have never wavered from our original stand—pollution of the Fraser must not continue.

Federal, Provincial and Municipal Governments must face up to their responsibilities and decree that industrial and domestic waste must cease despoiling our waters. British Columbia's water resources, and indeed Canada's water resources, has become our greatest asset—financially, industrially, recreationally and for the health and well-being of our people.

The areas of R.A.P.A.'s concern are as follows:

1. The recommendations of the Greater Vancouver Sewerage and Drainage District contained in the interim up-dating of the Rawn Report in January 1969, calls for the construction of three primary treatment plants on the South Arm of the Fraser River. These three plants, together with Iona Sewage Treatment Plant now in operation, will make the Lower Fraser a sewage dumping area for the entire Lower Mainland.

2. The present and potential health hazards of working and living in a Municipality completely surrounded by a polluted river.

3. The delay in declaration of water quality standards.

4. The sweeping powers enjoyed by the Greater Vancouver Sewerage & Drainage District—the only involvement of a member municipality seems to be in the paying of the bills.

5. If G.V.S. & D.D. recommendations are carried out, Richmond will be an Island Municipality, surrounded by rivers of effluent. The recommendations completely disregard Richmond's potential as a recreational area and tourist attraction.

6. If G.V.S. & D.D. recommendations are adhered to, our multi-million dollar fishing industry will be in greater jeopardy than present. The loss of our fishing industry and the health of the fishermen will be further endangered.

R.A.P.A. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. All sewage intended for the three primary plants on the South Arm of the Fraser—that is within a 10 to 12 mile distance on the South Arm, and these are to be very large plants—be diverted to a sewage treatment plant which could be constructed at the Roberts Bank Superport.

[Interprétation]

et ne s'est jamais écartée de sa position initiale: la pollution du Fraser doit cesser.

Les autorités fédérales, provinciales et municipales doivent prendre leurs responsabilités et arrêter qu'il ne faut plus laisser les déchets industriels et domestiques souiller nos eaux. Les ressources en eaux de la Colombie-Britannique et celles de tout le Canada sont devenues notre plus grand avoir, aussi bien sur le plan financier, industriel que récréatif, et ce, dans l'intérêt même de la santé et du bien-être de la population.

Les sujets de préoccupation de la R.A.P.A. sont les suivants:

1. Les recommandations du *Greater Vancouver Sewerage and Drainage District*, formulées dans la mise à jour provisoire du rapport Rawn en janvier 1969, portent sur la construction de trois usines de traitement primaire sur le bras sud du Fraser. Ces trois usines, ajoutées à l'usine de traitement des eaux d'égout d'Iona actuellement en fonctionnement, vont transformer le cours inférieur du Fraser en une zone d'épandage pour toute la basse région continentale.

2. Le fait de travailler et de vivre dans une commune entourée de toute part par un fleuve pollué constitue un danger permanent pour la santé.

3. Les lenteurs mises à énoncer des normes de qualité pour l'eau.

4. Les pouvoirs discrétionnaires dont jouit le *Greater Vancouver Sewerage and Drainage District*, la seule participation des administrés ne semblant consister que dans le paiement de la note.

5. Si les recommandations de la G.V.S. et D.D. sont appliquées, Richmond deviendra une commune insulaire, entourée par des effluents comme par des rivières. Ces recommandations méconnaissent complètement la possibilité pour Richmond de constituer une zone récréative et un centre d'attraction touristique.

6. Si ces mêmes recommandations l'emportent, notre industrie de la pêche, dont la valeur est de plusieurs millions de dollars, sera encore plus compromise qu'aujourd'hui. Les pertes qu'elle subira seront encore plus grandes et les risques pour la santé des pêcheurs encore supérieurs.

R.A.P.A.

1. Que tout le réseau d'égouts prévu pour les trois usines primaires du bras sud du Fraser soit détourné vers une usine de traitement des eaux usées que l'on pourrait construire au *Roberts Bank Superport*.

[Text]

2. The quality of treatment at Iona Sewage Treatment Plant must be upgraded to prevent further degradation of our beach and allow for development as a park of the more than 100 acres on the Island. The present area of degradation created by the Iona Island Plant must be cleaned up.

3. National water quality standards be set, in order that one area or one province not pollute another, and to prevent discrimination in the establishment of new industries.

4. The lower Fraser be considered under the International Joint Commission and that representations be made to the Minister of External Affairs to this end, in order that comprehensive research of the Lower Fraser be undertaken.

5. We also urge studies be made of the impact of the Roberts Bank Superport, and proposed extension of runways at the Vancouver International Airport and the effect these developments will have on pollution of the river, migration and well-being of fish and wild fowl, flood control, etc. If this area cannot be considered under the I.J.C., a comprehensive study of the many problems of the Lower Fraser be undertaken, as requested in our letter of October 1968, to Mr. J. Greene, Department of Mines, Energy and Water Resources.

6. Richmond be developed as a recreational area.

7. The fishing industry and health of the fishermen must be protected. Steps must be taken to clean up the Fraser, and it must not be used as a sewage dumping area. The Fraser with its beginnings in glaciers, must not become a flowing sewer.

CONCLUSION

Our Association is quite aware of the fact that the tidal portion of the Fraser River is the responsibility of everyone and all levels of Government. This responsibility would seem to indicate the urgency for establishment of a Department of Environmental Control, with powers to get the job done.

In the lower 20 to 25 miles of the Fraser River reverse tidal flow conditions trap sewage discharged into the River, up to 10 hours in each 24 hour period. With the continual flow of sewage and the back-up conditions of the tidal actions, it is not difficult to visualize

[Interpretation]

2. Il faut améliorer la qualité de fonctionnement de l'usine de traitement des eaux usées d'Iona pour empêcher qu'il soit davantage porté atteinte à notre plage et permettre l'aménagement en parc des quelque cent acres et plus de l'île. Les dégradations causées par le fonctionnement de cette usine doivent être corrigées.

3. Fixation de normes de qualité des eaux nationales, de façon à empêcher la pollution d'une région ou d'une province à une autre ainsi que la discrimination dans la création de nouvelles entreprises industrielles.

4. Que le cas du cours inférieur du Fraser soit examiné par la Commission mixte internationale et que des demandes soient faites au ministre des Affaires extérieures à cette fin, de façon à faire entreprendre des études approfondies sur cette question.

5. Nous recommandons fortement, en outre, la mise en œuvre d'études sur les conséquences de l'aménagement du *Roberts Bank Superport* et du projet d'agrandissement des pistes de l'aéroport international de Vancouver ainsi que sur l'effet de ces réalisations sur la pollution du fleuve, la migration et la vie des poissons et du gibier d'eau, la lutte contre les inondations, etc. Au cas où cette question ne puisse être prise en considération par la Commission mixte internationale, que l'on entreprenne une étude approfondie des nombreux problèmes ayant trait au cours inférieur du Fraser, conformément à la demande formulée dans notre lettre d'octobre 1968, adressée à M. J. Greene, ministre des Mines, de l'Énergie et des Ressources en eau.

6. Que Richmond soit aménagée en zone récréative.

7. Il faut protéger l'industrie de la pêche et la santé du pêcheur. Il faut prendre des mesures pour nettoyer le Fraser et éviter de l'utiliser comme zone d'épandage. Le Fraser, qui prend sa source dans les glaciers, ne doit pas devenir un fleuve-égout.

Conclusion

Notre association est parfaitement consciente du fait que chacun, à tous les niveaux du gouvernement, est responsable de la partie du Fraser soumise à marée. Il semble donc urgent de créer un Ministère de la protection du milieu, doté des pouvoirs nécessaires pour lui permettre d'accomplir sa tâche.

Dans les derniers vingt à vingt-cinq milles du cours du Fraser, la marée montante empêche l'écoulement des eaux usées déversées dans le fleuve, et ce jusqu'à dix heures par période de vingt-quatre heures. Compte tenu de l'écoulement continu des eaux usées et de

[Texte]

worsening condition of the already polluted river, in the very near future.

Without going into detail, we can best sum up our views on pollution of the Fraser River by advising we fully endorse the submission made to you, gentlemen, yesterday, April 21 by Mr. Buck Suzuki, and this Association wishes to be placed on record at this hearing to that effect.

The Chairman: Thank you, Mrs. Boyce. I realize that questioning of Mrs. Boyce may be limited as the earlier briefs, S.P.E.C. for one, The United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union, Mr. Homer Stevens and the Fraser River District covered some of this.

Mr. Howard, would you proceed.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Mr. Chairman, I think probably all the Committee wishes, as we said yesterday to Mr. Suzuki, to congratulate the association and Mrs. Boyce for touching on a very vital problem.

I would like clarification on a couple of matters. Does the Greater Vancouver Sewerage and Drainage District embrace all the municipalities in the lower mainland?

Mrs. Boyce: For the purpose up-dating the Rawn Report a number of non-member communities were included. They are not all members of the Greater Vancouver Sewerage and Drainage District but I might say that by the act that incorporates this district they can force them to become members.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): And the prospect then is that this may occur, knowing the way government operates.

Mrs. Boyce: When we went to the Parliamentary Library and got copies of the act of incorporation of this district and all the amendments through the years that have given it still more power I might say that our municipality, among others, made strong objection to the great powers of expropriating that were given to this district at the time of its incorporation. Nevertheless, it was incorporated—and it has been given still more powers.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Could I ask you what the Greater Vancouver Sewerage and Drainage District has done in response to the protestations about pollution of the area?

[Interprétation]

la situation créée par la marée montante, il n'est pas difficile de prévoir pour un avenir très proche que les conditions actuelles de la pollution de la rivière ne feront qu'empirer.

Sans entrer dans les détails, nous pouvons résumer au mieux notre point de vue sur la pollution du Fraser en portant à votre connaissance, Messieurs, que nous appuyons pleinement l'opinion exprimée dans le rapport qui vous a été présenté hier, 21 avril, par Monsieur Buck Suzuki, et notre association exprime le vœu de voir à cette fin le présent rapport consigné au procès-verbal.

Le président: Merci, madame Boyce je me rends compte que les questions qu'on pourra poser à M^{me} Boyce seront limitées de la même façon que pour les mémoires précédents dont celui de la S.P.E.C. M. Homer Stevens, de la section de Fraser River de la *United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union*, ont couvert certaines de ces questions.

Monsieur Howard, voulez-vous commencer?

M. Howard (Skeena): Monsieur le président, nous voulons tous vous féliciter comme nous avons félicité, hier, M. Suzuki. Nous tenons à féliciter votre association et M^{me} Boyce de s'attaquer à un problème aussi critique.

Je voudrais tout simplement demander quelques précisions sur un ou deux sujets. Est-ce que le *Greater Vancouver Sewerage and Drainage District* comprend toute les municipalités du bas Fraser?

Mme Boyce: Dans le but de mettre à jour le rapport Rawn, on a inclus un certain nombre de municipalités n'en faisant pas partie. Ce ne sont pas tous des membres du district, mais en vertu de la loi qui a établi officiellement ce district, ces municipalités peuvent être forcées d'en faire partie.

M. Howard (Skeena): Et connaissant la façon d'agir du gouvernement, il est fort probable que cela se produira.

Mme Boyce: Lorsque nous nous sommes adressés à la Bibliothèque du Parlement et nous avons obtenu des exemplaires de la loi sur l'incorporation de ce district et des modifications apportées au cours des années qui lui ont donné plus de pouvoir qu'il avait, notre municipalité, entre autres, s'est opposée au grand pouvoir d'expropriation accordé au district au moment de son incorporation. Néanmoins, il a été incorporé et a obtenu encore plus de pouvoirs.

M. Howard (Skeena): Qu'est-ce que ce district a fait pour répondre aux protestations à propos de la pollution de la région.

[Text]

Mrs. Boyce: I can speak with very recent information on this because Mr. Bunnell, the Commissioner, and Mr. McKay, the chief engineer, were at a sort of open and closed meeting of our Council last night. It was open to the public but not for participation. I want to say a word on the Gilbert Beach project. Steveston is in the Municipality of Richmond. Richmond is an island municipality made up of Lulu Island, Sea Island and Iona Island. It was planned to build a primary treatment plant, the outfall from which would be approximately half a mile upstream from the canneries at Steveston, which these gentlemen in the fisheries are representing.

Mr. Garfield Weston is very much involved in this at the moment and sometimes we wonder if we beat on his chest we would get through a bit more. But this outfall was installed in spite of our protest. There was an extension to this outfall, I believe at the Department of Fisheries insistence, and they increased it from 400 to 800 feet. But the fishermen have checked this outfall and it does not reach the main stream of the Fraser, which was the intent of the outfall. Furthermore, the outfall is close to the end and there are five protrusions that are forced up. As a matter of fact only two of them are operative at the moment. We learned last night that these are rather semi-stiff rubber and the top sort of flops over on them.

But this is at the 24 foot level in the river, it does not reach the main stream of the Fraser, and they are reasoning that we will not be bothered with effluent on the shores because, bear in mind, the treatment plant will not be operating until the end of 1972 and raw sewage is going to be poured out of that outfall in the meantime and they figured that there is no danger because the protrusion nearest to the shore is as far out as Steveston Island. I have been to the tidal school and I am informed that when the tide changes the first action is a curving one towards the shore. So this would seem to be not at all significant.

They were questioned by members of our Council very carefully last night on studies made and they were asked on what basis they thought we were not going to have a tremendous pollution problem here, even more than we have at Iona, where they assured us we would have none. They said, "Well, really that is up to the Fisheries Department, you know"—and this is the whole thing. Steveston Island is just off the canneries and there is a channel in there. Biologists made five three-

[Interpretation]

Mme Boyce: J'ai des renseignements tout récents à ce sujet parce que M. Bunnell, le commissaire, et M. McKay, l'ingénieur en chef, ont assisté à une sorte de réunion publique et privée de notre conseil hier. La réunion a été ouverte au public, mais pas en vue de sa participation. Je voudrais dire un mot au sujet du projet de Gilbert Beach. Steveston fait partie de la municipalité de Richmond. Richmond est une municipalité insulaire comprenant les îles Lulu, Sea et Iona. On projetait de construire une usine de traitement primaire dont l'égout de décharge serait à environ un demi-mille des conserveries à Steveston, que ces messieurs des Pêches représentent.

M. Garfield Weston est très intéressé par le projet à l'heure actuelle et nous nous demandons si nous arriverions à quelque chose en le harcelant. Mais cet égout de décharge a été installé en dépit de nos protestations. On a même prolongé cet égout. Je crois que, à l'insistance du ministère des Pêches, ils l'ont augmenté de 400 à 800 pieds. Mais les pêcheurs ont vérifié cet égout de décharge et il n'atteint pas le courant principal du Fraser comme on l'avait projeté. De plus, l'égout de décharge est presque terminé et il a cinq sorties qui sont surélevées. De fait, seulement deux sont en service à l'heure actuelle. Nous avons appris hier qu'elles sont en caoutchouc semi-rigide et que le couvercle se rabat sur elles.

Mais cela se fait au niveau de 24 pieds dans le fleuve de sorte que ce déversement n'atteint pas le courant principal du Fraser, et ils prétendent que nous ne serons pas ennuyés par des effluents d'eaux d'égout sur les rives parce que, ne l'oublions pas, l'usine de traitement n'entrera pas en service avant la fin de 1972 et le déversement des égouts non traités se fera dans l'intervalle et ils estiment qu'il n'y a pas de danger parce que la sortie la plus rapprochée de la rive est aussi éloignée que l'île Steveston. J'ai fréquenté l'école des marées et je sais que lorsque la marée change, le premier mouvement est un mouvement tournant vers la rive. Ainsi, cela semblerait n'être pas du tout significatif.

Ils furent interrogés hier très soigneusement par les membres de notre conseil, hier soir, sur les études qui ont été faites et on leur a demandé sur quoi ils fondaient leur pensée que nous n'aurions pas ici ce terrible problème de la pollution, même plus que nous l'avons à Iona, où l'on nous avait assurés que nous n'en aurions pas. On nous a dit que toute la question relevait du ministère des Pêches et c'est là toute l'affaire. L'île Steveston est juste au large des conserveries et il

[Texte]

part comprehensive tests in the Steveston channel and all were positive. It is rather an unfunny joke that if the Simon Fraser University wants to do laboratory work on pollution they come to the Fraser River at Richmond, and they do right now—and this was before the installation of these plants.

We are trying to get secondary treatment and this is where we are having our problems. Our wishes do not seem to be heard. Our people had two candidates for council on a pollution stand and they headed the poll last year. So this is between governments and the Greater Vancouver Sewerage & Drainage District. The people cannot seem to be heard at all.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Mrs. Boyce, you mentioned a letter that you had written to Mr. Greene when he was Minister of Mines, Energy and Water Resources. Could I ask you what response you got? Perhaps to make it easier in terms of time, could the correspondence be made available to the Committee.

Mrs. Boyce: I cannot imagine how we missed you, Mr. Howard. I think we sent out 24 copies of that letter so we would be very happy to send one to you.

Some hon. Member: Do you have a copy with you now, Mrs. Boyce?

Mrs. Boyce: I am sorry, I do not. We asked that a comprehensive research study be made of the Lower Fraser. Might I say that we have drawn on the academic facilities of the British Columbia Research Council on fisheries, Dr. Walter Hopkins, Nanaimo, and both universities. All are in agreement that this is one thing that it is extremely important to be done. You in the East heard today that there is a very large oil slick out of the Detroit River that they expect will be several miles long. Now this Superport is going to be a real menace to the Fraser. I thought you would be interested in that, Mr. Whelan. This was a bad accident; they are very sorry it happened and I think we all are. We are all very fearful of what can happen here.

The Chairman: Your time is just about over, Mr. Howard, but I think you have one more.

[Interprétation]

existe un canal. Des biologistes ont fait cinq essais d'ensemble en trois parties dans le canal Steveston et ils furent tous positifs. C'est plutôt une farce de mauvais goût de dire que l'Université Fraser, si elle veut faire des études de laboratoire sur la pollution, vient au fleuve Fraser à Richmond pour faire des prélèvements. C'est l'état de choses qui règne à présent et cela se faisait avant l'installation de ces usines.

Nous essayons d'obtenir un traitement secondaire et c'est là que nous rencontrons des problèmes. Nos demandes restent sans réponse. Nos gens ont deux candidats, un conseil sur la pollution et ils ont mené le poll l'an dernier. C'est donc entre les gouvernements et le *Greater Vancouver Sewerage and Drainage District*. Il semble qu'on n'écoute pas du tout les gens.

M. Howard (Skeena): Madame Boyce, vous avez mentionné une lettre que vous avez envoyée à M. Green, lorsqu'il était ministre de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources. Quelle est la réponse que vous avez reçue ou disons, pour éviter tout délai, pouvez-vous mettre cette correspondance à la disposition du Comité?

Mme Boyce: Je ne peux imaginer comment nous vous avons oublié, monsieur Howard. Nous avons envoyé 24 copies de cette lettre et nous serons heureux de vous en faire parvenir une.

Une voix: Avez-vous une copie avec vous ici, madame Boyce?

Mme Boyce: Non. Je regrette. Nous avons demandé qu'une étude de recherche soit faite du bas Fraser. Je puis dire que nous avons profité des installations académiques du Conseil de recherche de la Colombie-Britannique sur les pêches, du Dr. Walter Hopkins, de Nanaimo, et des deux universités. Tout le monde convient que c'est une question extrêmement importante à faire. Vous, de l'Est, avez entendu dire, aujourd'hui, qu'au large de la rivière de Detroit se trouve une énorme tache d'huile longue de plusieurs milles. Ce grand port à eau profonde constituera une menace terrible pour le Fraser. J'ai pensé que cela vous intéresserait, monsieur Whelan. C'était un grave accident; ils regrettent beaucoup ce qui est arrivé, et je crois que nous le regrettons tous. Nous avons tous peur de ce qui pourrait arriver ici.

Le président: Votre temps est presque écoulé, monsieur Howard, mais je pense que vous avez une autre question.

[Text]

Mr. Howard (Skeena): I wonder if I could just ask a very brief question then.

You mentioned in point no. 4 about bringing this under the International Joint Commission. Has your organization made any representations to this effect, because I note you say that representations be made, or are you anticipating that the Committee might do that.

Mrs. Boyce: We have inquired of our local member, Dr. Anthony Scott, who is a member of the International Joint Commission. He is at the University of British Columbia. He advises me that we must route this through our Member of Parliament, through the Department of Mines, Energy and Water Resources to the Department of External Affairs.

Some hon. Members: You will get lost doing that.

Mrs. Boyce: Apparently.

Mr. Perrault: A supplementary, Mr. Chairman?

The Chairman: Mr. Perrault?

Mr. Perrault: The Fraser River certainly does not cross an international boundary. Is there not a problem there? If it were the Columbia River it would be infinitely easier for the I.J.C. to act on this matter. It is a deplorable situation but you cannot merely say that it is a federal responsibility and the I.J.C. has to look after it. Under the legal framework available to the I.J.C. it does not appear to me that the odds favor its consideration.

Mrs. Boyce: Mr. Perrault, we feel that there are several international connotations to the tidal portion of the Fraser. I am not speaking of the whole Fraser River, I am talking of the tidal portion of the Fraser up to Fort Langley where this reverse tide is in effect. The United States is opposed to Point Roberts becoming a part of Canada because this would cut them out of about \$2 million per year involvement in the salmon industry, for one thing, and we feel this is international. We feel that when the tide flows both ways through a superport it can contaminate both shores, and I believe this is against international law and could well be international.

Mr. Perrault: The provincial government granted this permit to the municipality?

The Chairman: Perhaps I could put you down on the list.

[Interpretation]

M. Howard (Skeena): Seulement une brève question. Vous mentionnez dans le quatrième point de votre lettre de saisir la Commission mixte internationale de cette question. Est-ce que votre organisation a fait des représentations dans ce sens, parce que je note que vous dites que des observations ont été formulées ou est-ce que vous vous attendez à ce que le Comité fasse quelque chose?

Mme Boyce: Nous avons demandé à un membre local, M. Anthony Scott, qui est membre de la Commission mixte internationale, ce qu'il fallait faire. Il est à l'Université de la Colombie-Britannique. Il nous a conseillé de passer par notre député, par le ministère de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources et par le ministère des Affaires extérieures.

Une voix: Vous allez vous perdre en faisant cela.

Mme Boyce: Il me semble.

M. Perrault: Une question supplémentaire, monsieur le président.

Le président: Monsieur Perrault?

M. Perrault: Le Fraser ne traverse pas de frontière internationale. N'y a-t-il pas un problème ici?

Si c'était le Columbia, il serait plus facile pour la C.M.I. d'agir. C'est une situation déplorable, mais on ne peut simplement dire que c'est une question relevant du gouvernement fédéral et que la C.M.I. doit s'en occuper. Dans le cadre juridique dont dispose la chance d'être étudiée.

Mme Boyce: Monsieur Perrault, nous estimons qu'il y a plusieurs aspects internationaux du Fraser. Je ne parle pas de tout le Fraser, je parle de la partie du Fraser qui subit l'effet des marées jusqu'au Fort Langley où cette marée contraire se produit. Les États-Unis ne veulent pas à ce que Point Roberts fasse partie du Canada, parce que ceci leur enlèverait annuellement environ 2 millions de dollars dans l'industrie du saumon, entre autres, et nous croyons que c'est international. Nous estimons que lorsque la marée va dans les deux sens dans un port en eau profonde, cela peut contaminer les deux rives, et je crois que cela va à l'encontre de la loi internationale et peut être fort bien une question internationale.

M. Perrault: Le gouvernement provincial a accordé ce permis à la municipalité?

Le président: Peut-être puis-je vous mettre au bas de la liste.

[Texte]

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Mr. Chairman, I did not quite get the answer to my question. Have you made any representations in this regard?

Mrs. Boyce: No, we have not. We have battered the ear of our Member of Parliament here now and we are living in hopes. This is what we understand.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): Who is your Member of Parliament? I ask the question so we can make representations to him.

Mrs. Boyce: The Chairman.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): So we can make representations to the member from Richmond.

Mrs. Boyce: Also, Mr. Whelan comes from my home area. This is all amongst friends.

The Chairman: Mr. Hogarth?

Mr. Hogarth: Mrs. Boyce, I get a common strain through all these petitions and briefs about pollution...

Mrs. Boyce: It is your guilty conscience, Mr. Hogarth, and the place that you come from.

Mr. Hogarth: That is unfair. I could go into that but I am limited in time, you are not.

Mrs. Boyce: I will see you later.

Mr. Hogarth: Mrs. Boyce, just as a matter of interest the thing that worries me is that everybody is extremely concerned about the problem, and I think you must understand we are too, but there does not seem to be any concerted effort to produce some practical answers.

I take it that in item 1 of your Recommendations you are suggesting that there be a sewage treatment plant at the Roberts Bank superport?

Mrs. Boyce: Yes. I should like, if I could, Mr. Chairman, to table some copies of a brief that we presented earlier this month to the provincial government in which this is gone into in a bit more detail.

Mr. Hogarth: What was the estimated cost?

Mrs. Boyce: There is no estimated cost.

Mr. Hogarth: But is it not 20 miles as the crow flies from the City of New Westminster

[Interprétation]

M. Hogarth (Skeena): Monsieur le président, je n'ai pas très bien saisi la réponse à ma question. Avez-vous présenté des observations à ce sujet?

Mme Boyce: Non, nous n'en avons pas faites. Nous avons harcelé notre député ici présent et nous vivons d'espérance. C'est ce que nous croyons comprendre.

M. Howard (Skeena): Qui est votre représentant au parlement fédéral? Je pose la question pour que nous puissions lui présenter des observations.

Mme Boyce: C'est le président.

M. Howard (Skeena): Nous pouvons donc présenter des observations au député de Richmond.

Mme Boyce: M. Whelan vient également de ma région. Nous sommes tous entre amis.

Le président: Monsieur Hogarth?

M. Hogarth: Je subis une tension régulière, à cause de toutes ces pétitions et ces mémoires que je reçois concernant la pollution.

Mme Boyce: Ce n'est pas étonnant monsieur Hogarth. C'est dû à votre conscience coupable et à la région d'où vous venez.

M. Hogarth: Ce n'est pas juste. Je pourrais approfondir, mais je n'ai que peu de temps et vous n'êtes pas limitée.

Mme Boyce: Je vous verrai plus tard.

M. Hogarth: Madame Boyce, simplement à titre d'intérêt, ce qui me préoccupe est que ce problème inquiète tout le monde, et nous aussi, je pense que vous devez le comprendre, mais on ne semble pas s'unir pour arriver à une solution pratique.

Je crois comprendre que, dans l'article I de vos recommandations, vous proposez la construction d'une usine de traitement des égouts au port en eau profonde à Roberts Bank?

Mme Boyce: Oui. Si je le puis, monsieur le président, je voudrais déposer quelques exemplaires du mémoire que nous avons présenté au début du mois au gouvernement provincial, où nous donnons plus de détails à ce sujet.

M. Hogarth: Quel est le coût estimatif?

Mme Boyce: Nous n'en avons pas prévu les frais.

M. Hogarth: Mais est-ce qu'il n'y a pas au moins vingt milles, à vol d'oiseau, de la Cité

[Text]

to the Roberts Bank Superport, give or take a mile or two?

Mrs. Boyce: Mr. Hogarth, I should like to tell you that it is at least 20 miles as the crow flies from where they are bringing the sewage from the north slope of Burnaby that now goes into the Burrard Inlet to the Iona Sewage Treatment Plant on the shores of Richmond.

Mr. Hogarth: I appreciate that but what would the estimated cost of a sewer line be to carry the required capacity from the City of New Westminster to the Superport in Point Roberts?

Mrs. Boyce: The recommendation is that it be not just New Westminster but Langley, Richmond, Delta. You see, the Greater Vancouver Sewerage and Drainage Board had recommended that all the sewage from South Delta and the Ladner be pumped up to Richmond and also poured in the South Arm of the Fraser.

Mr. Hogarth: Sewering all those areas on this basis would run into the hundreds of millions of dollars, would it not?

Mrs. Boyce: I do not think so, sir, because I think the original plan of the Greater Vancouver Sewerage and Drainage District was for eight separate plants, and now they are concentrating all of them into one plant on Annacis Island in order to save money. This concentration and having a large plant is the basis of their reasoning—they have this in their brief—until the cost of trucking overlaps it. However, there is the rerouting of a train there and we feel that the trunk could go down the railway corridor. There is a causeway all right, and this would put effluent into this salt water as opposed to the fresh water of the Fraser.

B.C. Research is very interested in this. We had a long conversation with Dr. MacKenzie, who is a member of the Pollution Control Board, after our hearing and he felt this was an excellent suggestion.

Mr. Hogarth: Was not the reason for putting it into Iona Island the fact that Iona Island was established to take it out of English Bay?

[Interpretation]

de New Westminster au port en eau profonde de Roberts Bank, à un ou deux milles près.

Mme Boyce: Monsieur Hogarth, j'aimerais vous dire qu'il y a au moins 20 milles, à vol d'oiseau, de l'endroit où on amène les égouts de la pente nord de Burnaby, qui se dirigent dans le Burrard Inlet jusqu'à l'usine de traitement des égouts d'Iona, sur les rives de Richmond.

M. Hogarth: Je me rends compte de cela, mais quel serait le prix estimatif d'une canalisation d'égouts pour répondre à la capacité requise de la cité de New Westminster jusqu'au port en eau profonde Point Roberts?

Mme Boyce: La recommandation est que ce ne soit pas seulement New Westminster, mais Langley, Richmond, Delta. Voyez-vous, le Conseil de direction du *Greater Vancouver Sewerage and Drainage* a recommandé que tous les égouts de South Delta et de Ladner soient pompés dans le port du Fraser.

On a recommandé que tous les égouts du South Delta et de Ladner soient pompés jusqu'à Richmond et déversés dans l'embranchement sud du Fraser.

M. Hogarth: Mais d'épurer tous les égouts et les eaux d'égouts par ce moyen coûterait des centaines de millions de dollars, n'est-ce pas?

Mme Boyce: Je ne le crois pas monsieur, parce que le plan original du système d'égouts du District du Grand Vancouver prévoyait la construction de huit usines de traitement des eaux d'égouts, et à présent, ils les concentrent toutes en une seule grande usine sur l'île Annacis, par mesure d'économie. Leur raisonnement, qui se trouve indiqué dans le mémoire qu'ils ont présenté est celui de concentrer ces usines en une seule grande usine jusqu'à ce que le coût du camionnage atteigne un niveau où ce système ne soit plus rentable. Toutefois il y a là le déroutement d'un train et nous croyons que le tronçon pourrait suivre le corridor du chemin de fer. Il existe effectivement une canalisation grâce à laquelle les eaux iraient se jeter dans cette eau salée au lieu de se déverser dans le Fraser. La B.C. Research s'intéresse beaucoup à ce projet. Nous en avons parlé longuement avec M. MacKenzie qui est membre du *Pollution Control Board*, après la réunion et a trouvé l'idée excellente.

M. Hogarth: La raison pour laquelle on a construit cette usine à Iona Island n'est-ce pas le fait que Iona Island a été établie pour transférer l'usine d'English Bay?

[Texte]

Mrs. Boyce: The reason they put it into Iona Island, I suggest to you sir, is that it was cheaper to pollute Richmond's beach than to spend Vancouver's money.

Mr. Hogarth: Let us not get into that aspect of it. The reason why Iona Sewage Treatment Plant was built, Mrs. Boyce, was to take this sewage from the outfall in English Bay. Burrard Inlet was to take this sewage from there and theoretically—and I will admit it, it appears now to be merely theoretical—to process it at Iona. Is that not what...

Mrs. Boyce: I believe there was a tidal flow. They erected a jetty at Iona to protect Vancouver's beaches from Iona and also from pollution from the Middle Arm.

Mr. Hogarth: And now Richmond people want it sent down to Roberts Bank.

Mrs. Boyce: We are not talking about the Iona plant, sir. We are asking that the quality of treatment be improved there and this slime and degradation eliminated. You should be interested in this if you are interested in tourists. This is a slimy, stinking beach that they have caused there. In the transcript it said that, no, there was no danger of this happening; these white sands have washed clean for untold generations and undoubtedly they will continue to do so.

It would be worth a trip when you are going to the airport to take a little side trip and see what has happened to the white sand. They merely pour it out; they did not even put an outfall because it was cheaper and this is in the transcript.

Mr. Hogarth: What does the Greater Vancouver Sewage and Drainage District say about your proposal to go down to Roberts Bank?

Mrs. Boyce: They have not commented on it. They were not present at the Pollution Control Board meeting which we had expected they would be. This was in Victoria, you understand, at the Deputy Minister level.

The Chairman: Are you finished, Mr. Hogarth? Mr. McQuaid.

Mr. McQuaid: I just have one question for the witness.

Mrs. Boyce: you suggest the establishment of a department of environmental control. Do you envisage this as a provincial or federal department of government?

[Interprétation]

Mme Boyce: La raison, c'est qu'il était meilleur marché de polluer la plage de Richmond que de dépenser les fonds de Vancouver.

M. Hogarth: Ne touchons pas cet aspect de la question. Madame Boyce, la raison pour laquelle l'usine de traitement d'Iona a été construite, était d'éviter que la décharge se fasse à English Bay. De là, Burrard Inlet était supposé se charger des décharges et théoriquement les traiter à Iona. N'est-ce pas ce que...

Mme Boyce: Je crois qu'ils ont construit une jetée pour protéger les plages de Vancouver contre les eaux provenant d'Iona par suite de la marée, et contre les eaux polluées du Middle Arm.

M. Hogarth: Et à présent les gens de Richmond veulent que l'usine soit transférée à Roberts Bank.

Mme Boyce: Il ne s'agit pas de l'usine d'Iona, monsieur. Nous demandons que la qualité du traitement soit améliorée et que soient éliminées ces substances gluantes et cette situation dégoûtante. Si vous vous intéressez à attirer les touristes, vous devriez vous occuper de cette question. Ils ont rendu cette plage gluante et l'ont empestée. Dans le document ils ont dit que cela ne se produirait pas, et que ces sables blancs ont été balayés et lavés par les vagues pendant des générations et ils continueront sans doute ainsi.

En vous rendant à l'aéroport, allez donc voir ce qui est advenu au sable blanc. Ils ne font que déverser les eaux d'égouts; ils n'ont même pas installé un déversoir, c'est meilleur marché ainsi, et c'est ce que le document dit.

M. Hogarth: Que dit le *Greater Vancouver Sewer and Drainage District* à propos de votre suggestion de transférer l'usine à Roberts Bank?

Mme Boyce: Ils ne l'ont pas commentée. Nous nous attendions à les voir assister à la réunion du *Pollution Control Board* mais ils n'y étaient pas. Cela se passait à Victoria au niveau du sous-ministre.

Le président: Avez-vous fini monsieur Hogarth? Monsieur McQuaid.

M. McQuaid: J'aimerais poser une question au témoin. Madame Boyce, vous suggérez la création d'un ministère pour le contrôle des conditions du milieu. Est-ce que vous envisagez ce ministère à l'échelle provinciale ou fédérale?

[Text]

Mrs. Boyce: Our Association is envisaging something so that when we want to write about a pollution problem we are not forced to send out 24 copies of a letter to get it to everyone we think is involved. Everyone is concerned, as Mr. Hogarth says, about pollution. We feel that the whole country is concerned about it. We have people calling us in their utter frustration who say this is so wrong and we just have to do more than join an organization. We must do something about it. I feel this is not an isolated condition.

Today on one of these hot lines, that perhaps you do not have in the East but we do, they were concerned with people on skid row, how they were drinking to excess and immediately one turned and said, "I do not blame them, look at the pollution. Nobody is doing anything about it and our whole civilization is on the brink of crisis and no ones does anything about it."

Mr. McQuaid: I did not get an answer to my question yet.

Mrs. Boyce: No. Maybe I would be a good politician. We have made this recommendation provincially, now we hope we are making it federally.

Mr. McQuaid: That is all, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Thank you, Mr. McQuaid. I have Mr. Whelan and then Mr. Perrault; that is all we have. Mr. Whelan.

Mr. Whelan: I just wanted to quote the last part of your brief where you sum up and say:

...we fully endorse the submission made to you, gentlemen, yesterday, April 21st by Mr. Buck Suzuki...

I may be saying his name wrong, but yesterday I thought that he was presenting your brief that I had seen before.

Mrs. Boyce: Did you?

Mr. Whelan: It had a lot of similarities.

Mrs. Boyce: We are all beating the same drum, you know, but we are very pleased that Buck is a member of our Association. He has been a tremendous help to the members of our delegation on different things.

Mr. Whelan: I am a little concerned about one thing. I have asked some of the other people that have appeared before the Committee, because we have heard several briefs along the same line, and we have all come

[Interpretation]

Mme Boyce: Notre association veut agir de telle sorte qu'elle ne soit pas obligée d'envoyer une multitude de copies de lettres à toutes les personnes que nous croyons avoir affaire aux problèmes de la pollution. Comme M. Hogarth l'a dit, c'est l'affaire de tout le monde. Nous sommes d'avis que tout le pays doit s'y intéresser. Il y a des gens qui, en désespoir de cause, nous appellent et nous disent qu'il ne suffit pas de se joindre à un organisme. Nous nous devons d'y remédier. J'estime que ce n'est pas une situation isolée.

Aujourd'hui, au cours d'une de ces émissions «tribune téléphonique», les gens discutaient de la débauche et des buveurs et voilà que soudain quelqu'un se tourne et dit: «Je les comprends bien, voyez donc le problème de la pollution. Personne ne s'en occupe, toute notre civilisation est au bord de la crise et personne ne pose un geste».

M. McQuaid: Mais cela ne répond pas à ma question.

Mme Boyce: Nous avons formulé cette recommandation au gouvernement provincial, nous espérons maintenant qu'elle sera entendue par le fédéral.

M. McQuaid: C'est tout, monsieur le président.

Le président: Merci monsieur McQuaid. La parole est à M. Whelan puis à M. Perrault; monsieur Whelan.

M. Whelan: Je voulais simplement citer la dernière partie de votre mémoire où vous disiez:

Messieurs, nous approuvons entièrement l'idée qui vous a été formulée hier le 21 avril par monsieur Buck Suzuki...

Je prononce mal son nom mais j'avais l'impression qu'il présentait votre mémoire que j'avais vu déjà hier.

Mme Boyce: Vraiment?

M. Whelan: Il y avait beaucoup de choses en commun.

Mme Boyce: Vous savez, nous avons tous la même opinion, mais nous sommes heureux d'avoir Buck comme membre de notre association. Il nous a été très utile à bien des égards.

M. Whelan: Il y a une chose qui m'inquiète un peu. J'ai questionné d'autres témoins que nous avons eus au Comité car nous avons eu plusieurs mémoires qui traitaient de la même question, et nous avons tous déduit qu'il y a

[Texte]

to the same conclusion, I think, that there is an awful lot of sewage out here.

Mrs. Boyce: Lake Erie is not exactly free of it either.

Mr. Whelan: Coming from an area where there is a lot of sewage, all I can say is that it seems to me that there would be more unified action on this. I agree everybody should be concerned about pollution. In Lake Erie we are about 20 years late, but we are a much older area than British Columbia as far as development is concerned. It seems that in our federal programs to aid municipalities since late 1963 and early 1964 there was not much action here. Was nobody concerned at all then about pollution five years ago?

Mrs. Boyce: The Rand Report came out and said that you could pour sewage into the river for 40 years. "The solution to pollution is dilution". That is the motto of some of our groups.

Mr. Whelan: Coming from the area near Lake Erie you could have told them different, because I think we have had that problem for quite some number of years, but all of our municipalities will have sewage control in there to a certain degree. But the one that you mention shocks me because my source of water for our home is the Detroit River and their intake there will be in jeopardy if there is oil in the Detroit River.

Mrs. Boyce: It will not be long until it is in Lake Erie. I think, Mr. Whelan, we must admit that the city of Detroit was looking more at the municipal tax dollar from the Ford Motor Company, and Wyandotte was taking money out of Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, rather than thinking about what was going into the water.

Mr. Whelan: Is this oil coming from Detroit or Windsor?

Mrs. Boyce: From the Chrysler Corporation.

Mr. Whelan: Chrysler Corporation, but Windsor or Detroit.

Mrs. Boyce: Detroit, I understand.

Mr. Whelan: They have treatment for all their sewage that goes into the Detroit River within that area and we know that it has killed many species of our fish. The sports fishing in that area has practically...

[Interprétation]

ici de grosses quantités d'eaux d'égouts.

Mme Boyce: Le lac Erié est tout aussi pollué.

M. Whelan: Venant d'une région où il y a énormément d'égouts, tout ce que je puis dire, c'est qu'il me semble qu'il devrait y avoir une action plus concertée à ce sujet. Je sais que la pollution doit être l'affaire de tout le monde. Nous sommes en retard de 20 ans dans la région du lac Erié mais c'est une région beaucoup plus vieille que la Colombie-Britannique pour ce qui est du développement. Ceci me donne l'impression que nos programmes d'aide fédérale aux municipalités depuis fin 1963 et début 1964 n'ont pas fait grand-chose à ce sujet. Comment se fait-il que la pollution ne vous préoccupait pas outre mesure voici cinq années?

Mme Boyce: Le rapport Rand disait qu'on pouvait déverser les égouts dans les eaux pendant 40 ans encore. Quelques-uns de nos groupes avaient pour devise: «La solution à la pollution, c'est la dilution».

M. Whelan: Venant d'une région proche du lac Erié vous auriez pu leur dire autre chose, mais je pense que nous avons eu ce problème depuis bien des années et toutes nos municipalités auront une épuration des eaux à faire dans une certaine mesure. Le cas que vous avez mentionné me choque parce que nous tirons notre provision d'eau de la rivière Détroit et s'ils trouvent du pétrole dans cette rivière, c'est leur approvisionnement qui sera en danger.

Mme Boyce: Il ne faudra pas longtemps avant que tout ne soit déversé dans le lac Erié. Nous devons admettre, monsieur Whelan, que cette ville s'intéressait à percevoir des taxes municipales de la Société Ford, et que Wyandotte s'occupait plus à tirer des profits de la Wyandotte Chemical Corporation que de voir ce qui se déverse dans la rivière.

M. Whelan: Cet huile provient-elle de Détroit ou de Windsor?

Mme Boyce: De la Société Chrysler.

M. Whelan: Oui Chrysler, mais de Windsor ou de Détroit?

Mme Boyce: De Détroit, je pense.

M. Whelan: Ils traitent toutes les eaux qui se déversent dans la rivière Détroit dans cette région-là, et nous savons que cela a détruit plusieurs espèces de poisson. La pêche sportive dans cette région a pratiquement...

[Text]

Mrs. Boyce: Apparently this is quite a sizeable one. The oil slick would be several miles long according to the newscast I heard.

Mr. Whelan: I think if so many different associations could unify on this, certainly they could bring some action. I am sure the Committee here will want to do everything it can so far as the Fisheries and Forestry Committee is concerned, and the powers that we have federally will certainly consider this brief.

The Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Whelan. If you are finished I will go to the last questioner, Mr. Perrault.

Mr. Perrault: Mr. Chairman, very briefly I think this is a good brief and I thought the brief brought here by Mr. Suzuki yesterday was excellent as well.

You say in the third paragraph:

...a permit was granted to the Municipality of Richmond to install a sewer system and pour up to 8 million gallons per day of virtually raw domestic sewage and industrial waste into the South Arm of the Fraser River...

Was this a provincial permit?

Mrs. Boyce: A provincial permit.

Mr. Perrault: That is what I thought. It is an incredible decision to allow that kind of raw sewage to be dumped in any water system anywhere in Canada, to my mind. It brings me to this question. Do you think the time has arrived in Canada when we should bar the dumping of raw sewage into any waterway where there are any numbers of people situated along that waterway?

Mrs. Boyce: I am sorry, sir, I did not qualify it to that point. I would say raw sewage should never be dumped into a waterway. I think we must say that the Fraser must not be polluted and then work to that end.

Mr. Perrault: You would extend this concept to other waterways in British Columbia and the rest of the country as well, though?

Mrs. Boyce: Definitely.

Mr. Perrault: In addition to Richmond?

Mrs. Boyce: That is right.

Mr. Perrault: I do not blame you for being thoroughly incensed about this situation. I agree with what you have had to say.

[Interpretation]

Mme Boyce: Cette situation est vraiment sérieuse. Selon les informations qui me sont parvenues la trainée s'étendrait sur plusieurs milles.

M. Whelan: Je pense que si toutes ces différentes associations pouvaient s'unir, elles pourraient certainement forcer les autorités à agir. Je suis certain que notre Comité voudra faire tout en son pouvoir en ce qui concerne les pêches et forêts, et les pouvoirs que nous détenons sur le plan fédéral examineront certainement ce mémoire.

Le président: Merci monsieur Whelan. Si vous avez fini je passe la parole à M. Perrault.

M. Perrault: Monsieur le président, ce mémoire est très intéressant et je tiens à dire que celui que M. Suzuki a préparé est également très intéressant. Maintenant, dans le troisième paragraphe, vous dites:

...de l'octroi à la municipalité de Richmond d'un permis de construire un réseau d'égouts et de déverser jusqu'à huit millions de gallons, par jour, d'eaux ménagères et de déchets industriels pratiquement non traités dans le bras sud du Fraser...

S'agit-il d'un permis provincial?

Mme Boyce: Oui, c'est un permis provincial.

M. Perrault: C'est ce que je pensais. A mon avis, cette décision de permettre le déchargement d'ordures et d'eaux d'égouts non traitées, dans n'importe quelle voie d'eau au Canada est incroyable. Ceci me porte à vous poser cette question. Croyez-vous que le moment soit venu de prohiber le déchargement de ces eaux non traitées dans toute voie d'eau qui traverse un secteur urbain?

Mme Boyce: Je regrette, monsieur, ce n'était pas dans mes intentions d'aller si loin. Je dirais plutôt que les détritiques ne devraient jamais être déversés dans une voie d'eau. Nous devons nous dire qu'il faut éviter la pollution du Fraser, et puis agir dans ce sens.

M. Perrault: Donc, vous étendriez cette idée à d'autres cours d'eau en Colombie-Britannique et dans d'autres régions.

Mme Boyce: Certainement.

M. Perrault: En plus de Richmond?

Mme Boyce: C'est exact.

M. Perrault: Je comprends que vous soyez absolument furieuse de cette situation. Je suis tout à fait d'accord avec ce que vous avez dit.

[Texte]

Mrs. Boyce: Mr. Perrault, you will realize, knowing our location, that we are going to be completely surrounded by effluents. This is nothing small, this is an urban area and I have maps here. I know it is late and I do not wish to take an undue amount of your time, but we have been told by Cabinet ministers in the provincial government that all this area around the Roberts Bank Superport will house an urban population within 10 years.

Mr. Perrault: Do you think anything can be done to convert this sewage into Milorganite or some other material which will help the crops?

Mrs. Boyce: I should like to leave some copies of this brief. I do not have enough of the one that we did submit for everyone. Our suggestion was that a large treatment plant be put at the Roberts Bank Superport where the effluent would go into salt water or could be used beneficially on the pastures and lands in that area; that the dried waste be sold to Kaiser Coal Corporation for use in the reclamation and loaded on the empty coal cars going back to the mines. The disposal of waste is a problem when you have a very large plant, and this is a very large plant.

Mr. Perrault: So your thinking has gone to the area at what could be done, then.

Mrs. Boyce: Yes, we did a little bit.

Mr. Perrault: That is all I have to ask, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Perrault. I understand Mr. Howard wishes to ask another question.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): If there is no one else, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman: No.

Mr. Howard (Skeena): My question relates to the aspect that was being explored by Mr. Hogarth and I want to follow it up. I want to put this to you as a proposition to see if you agree with it. I think what you are getting at is that our concern should be with the "ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" concept rather than the immediate cost. If we do not do something about pollution now, costly it might be, it will be impossible or much more costly to deal with later on. Do you agree with that?

[Interprétation]

Mme Boyce: M. Perrault, vous vous rendez compte certainement, sachant où nous nous trouvons que nous allons être complètement entourés par des eaux polluées. Cette situation n'est pas banale, il s'agit d'un secteur urbain et j'ai des cartes ici. Je sais qu'il est tard et je ne veux pas prendre trop de votre temps mais les ministres du gouvernement provincial nous ont dit que toute la région aux environs du superport de Roberts Bank sera transformée en centre urbain d'ici 10 ans.

M. Perrault: Croyez-vous qu'il y a moyen de transformer ces détritiques en engrais pour améliorer les récoltes?

Mme Boyce: J'aimerais laisser quelques exemplaires de ce mémoire. Je n'en ai pas suffisamment pour chacun. Nous avons proposé qu'une station de traitement devrait être installée à Roberts Bank où les eaux d'égouts seraient déchargées dans l'eau de mer ou pourraient servir d'engrais pour les pâturages et les terres de la région; nous avons proposé aussi que les détritiques desséchés soient vendus à la Kaiser Coal Corporation pour qu'ils soient utilisés aux travaux de réaménagement des terrains; ces détritiques peuvent être chargés dans les wagons qui retournent aux mines. Comme vous le savez, il est très difficile de se débarrasser des déchets d'une grande usine.

M. Perrault: Donc, vous avez songé à ce qui pourrait être fait?

Mme Boyce: Oui, nous y avons pensé quelque peu.

M. Perrault: C'est tout ce que j'avais à demander, monsieur le président.

Le président: Merci monsieur Perrault. Je crois que M. Howard avait une question à demander.

M. Howard (Skeena): S'il n'y a personne d'autre monsieur le président.

Le président: Non.

M. Howard (Skeena): Oui, c'est une question au sujet de ce que M. Hogarth a dit. Je voudrais simplement faire suite à ce qu'il a dit, et vous présenter ma question sous forme de proposition pour voir ce que vous en pensez. Vous voulez dire que nous devrions avoir comme devise: «Mieux vaut prévenir que guérir», plutôt que de nous soucier du coût immédiat. Si nous n'essayons pas d'enrayer la pollution tout de suite, quelqu'en soit le coût, il sera peut-être impossible ou bien trop cher pour s'en occuper plus tard. Partagez-vous ce point de vue?

[Text]

Mrs. Boyce: Yes; we were warned to make our brief brief, so we made it brief, but our whole basis is that surely with what we have seen in Lake Erie we realize this is going to be an extremely expensive thing. We get material from the Ontario Water Resources Commission; they help us. Surely with that experience in Ontario we would not fall into the same trap.

In the States we have evidence on this western coast south of the line of how extremely expensive reclamation work is. Ten times the cost has been a conservative estimate. We believe that this just simply must not happen. The Fraser River is the drainage for our entire province and we feel that when you talk about the cost of sewage treatment you must think about the number of cases of hepatitis—something like 90-some cases in North Vancouver is the figure that was published recently.

This involves lengthy hospitalization and treatment and that must be charged to it. You must think of the wastage of our recreational area. We have a tremendous potential for tourism in Richmond, easily accessible to the urban population of the entire lower mainland. Are we going to use this shoreline as a sewage dumping area or are we going to use it for the development of hotels? This plan has been under way for some time.

Off the Richmond shoreline are the Sturgeon Banks which extend for two and a half miles where it has been planned to put hotels—it is right opposite the airport—and marinas, but instead of that we are going to have sewage over the whole thing.

The Chairman: Thank you, Mrs. Boyce. May I have a motion to table this report.

Mr. Hogarth: I so move.

Motion agreed to.

The Chairman: You have a second one, Mrs. Boyce?

Mrs. Boyce: Yes, we have a newsletter that was put out. We thought it would cost so much to mail to our members that we did not mail it, so I have some extra copies of it.

Mr. Hogarth: How did it cost you money to mail it to your member?

Mrs. Boyce: How does it cost us money?

Mr. Hogarth: Yes.

[Interpretation]

Mme Boyce: Oui; on nous a averti d'abrégé notre mémoire, par conséquent nous l'avons abrégé, mais nous estimons qu'après tout ce que nous avons vu au lac Érié, nous réalisons que cette entreprise sera extrêmement coûteuse. Nous recevons de la documentation de la Commission des ressources hydrographiques de l'Ontario; avec tout ce qui se passe en Ontario, nous ne tomberons certainement pas dans le même piège.

Aux États-Unis, nous savons que les travaux de réaménagement du sol, sur la côte ouest au sud de nos frontières, peuvent être extrêmement coûteux. C'est dix fois le coût, au bas mot. C'est pourquoi nous estimons que cela ne doit pas nous arriver. Le Fraser sert d'écoulement pour toute la province et quand nous parlons du coût du traitement, il faut songer au nombre de cas d'hépatite, quelque chose comme 90 cas dans Vancouver-Nord.

Ces cas entraînent des frais d'hospitalisation et de soins médicaux. Il faut songer au gaspillage des secteurs récréatifs. Nous avons un énorme potentiel de tourisme dans Richmond qui est facilement accessible à la population urbaine des régions plus au sud. Allons-nous utiliser ces plages comme déversoirs d'égouts ou allons-nous y construire des hôtels? Ce projet est à l'étude depuis quelque temps.

Le long de la côte au delà de Richmond se trouve Sturgeon Banks, une terre qui s'étend sur deux milles et demi et où l'on avait projeté de construire des hôtels, des marinas, (ce secteur se trouve en face de l'aéroport), mais au lieu de cela, on y déchargera les détritiques et les eaux d'égouts.

Le président: Merci madame Boyce. Voulez-vous proposer que l'on dépose ce rapport?

M. Hogarth: Je le propose.

La motion est adoptée.

Le président: Avez-vous un autre document, madame Boyce?

Mme Boyce: Oui, nous avons un communiqué. Nous ne les avons pas fait parvenir à nos membres, car la distribution aurait coûté cher. Par conséquent nous disposons de quelques exemplaires supplémentaires.

M. Hogarth: Comment cela vous aurait-il coûté de les expédier à vos membres?

Mme Boyce: Comment cela nous coûte-t-il?

M. Hogarth: Oui.

[Texte]

Mrs. Boyce: Just to put it in the mail—I mean, to members of our Association.

Mr. Hogarth: I beg your pardon.

The Chairman: May I then have a motion to table this report?

Mr. Perrault: I so move.

Motion agreed to.

The Chairman: To bring this to a close, then, on behalf of the Committee I would like to thank Mrs. Boyce. She has certainly been the most attractive witness we have had and very, very competent. I would like to thank you on behalf of the Committee. The meeting is adjourned until 9.30 tomorrow morning.

[Interprétation]

Mme Boyce: En les remettant à la poste pour les expédier aux membres de notre association.

M. Hogarth: Je vous demande pardon.

Le président: Voulez-vous proposer qu'on dépose ce rapport aussi?

M. Perrault: Je le propose.

La motion est adoptée.

Le président: Pour terminer, au nom du Comité, je tiens à remercier madame Boyce. C'est certainement le témoin le plus attrayant que nous avons eu, et extrêmement compétent. Permettez de vous remercier au nom du Comité.

La séance est ajournée jusqu'à 9.30 demain matin.

APPENDIX J

COUNCIL OF THE FOREST
INDUSTRIES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
1477 WEST PENDER ST.,
VANCOUVER 5, B.C. • TEL. 684-0211

REF. FILE

BRIEF TO THE
STANDING COMMITTEE ON
FISHERIES AND FORESTRY
SUBMITTED ON BEHALF OF THE
MEMBER COMPANIES OF
THE COUNCIL OF THE FOREST
INDUSTRIES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

April 22, 1969

This Brief is submitted by the Council of the Forest Industries of B.C. on behalf of its member companies.

The divisions of the Council include: B.C. Loggers Division; B.C. Lumber Manufacturers Division; Plywood Manufacturers Division; Red Cedar Shingle and Shake Division Pulp and Paper Division; Cariboo Lumber Manufacturers Association is an affiliated member of the Council.

Our members are engaged in logging and in the manufacture of lumber, plywood, shingles and shakes predominantly in the coastal area and in the manufacture of pulp and paper through the whole of B.C. These companies account for 75 per cent of the value of forest products produced in B.C., totalling an estimated \$1.37 billion in 1968.

A. Introduction

We understand terms of reference for the Standing Committee on Fisheries and Forestry were established in late February 1969 and we congratulate the members for holding public meetings at an early date.

Our principal motivation in developing this brief has been the desire to ensure that Canada obtains maximum value for dollars spent by the federal government on forestry and on fisheries.

Earlier this month a shortage of lumber in the United States market became the subject of hearings in both houses of the U.S. Congress.

APPENDICE «J»

Conseil des industries forestières
de la Colombie-Britannique

MÉMOIRE PRÉSENTÉ AU
COMITÉ PERMANENT DES PÊCHES
ET FORÊTS AU NOM DES SOCIÉTÉS
MEMBRES DU CONSEIL DES
INDUSTRIES FORESTIÈRES DE LA
COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE

Le 22 avril 1969

Le présent mémoire est présenté par le Conseil des industries forestières de la Colombie-Britannique au nom des sociétés qui en font partie.

Le Conseil comprend plusieurs divisions, dont: La Division des exploitants forestiers (C.-B.); la Division des fabricants de bois d'œuvre (C.-B.); La Division des fabricants de contre-plaqué; La Division des bardeaux et des bardeaux de fente de thuya géant; la Division des pâtes et papiers.

Membre associé: L'Association des fabricants de bois d'œuvre de Caribou.

Nos membres se livrent à l'exploitation forestière et à la fabrication du bois d'œuvre, des contre-plaqué, des bardeaux et des bardeaux de fente notamment dans la région côtière, ainsi qu'à la préparation des pâtes et papiers par toute la province. Ces sociétés ont à leur actif les trois quarts de la valeur de la production forestière globale en Colombie-Britannique, laquelle est estimée à 1.37 milliard de dollars pour 1968.

Introduction

Nous savons que le comité permanent des pêches et forêts a reçu ses attributions vers la fin de février 1969; aussi le félicitons-nous de tenir des séances publiques à une date si hâtive.

Si nous avons rédigé le présent mémoire, c'est surtout parce que nous voulons faire en sorte que le Canada obtienne le maximum de rendement des sommes investies par le gouvernement fédéral dans les secteurs de l'exploitation forestière et des pêches.

Plus tôt ce mois-ci, la pénurie de bois d'œuvre sur les marchés américains a fait l'objet de discussions aux deux chambres du Congrès des États-Unis.

In this connection Senator John J. Sparkman proposed ten "actions" designed to improve the supply of wood products to the U.S. construction industry.

Action No. 9 said in part:

"We should examine the import of lumber from Canada which, in 1968, amounted to 5.8 billion board feet. Considering the great potential untapped supply from our neighbor to the North, there is no reason why this could not be substantially increased".

The Sparkman proposals serve to emphasize a growing demand on the total forest resource of North America.

They demonstrate to both our provincial and federal governments the need of forestry research programmes which will ensure maximum timber growth per acre on all forest lands in Canada

We therefore look to the federal government for support of an aggressive forestry research programme and for leadership which will induce the provinces to carry out the most advanced reforestation programmes.

B. Federal Regional Forest Laboratory Victoria

The forest industry and the intensity of forest management in British Columbia has expanded rapidly, particularly in the last two decades.

About 86 million acres, or about 65 per cent of the productive forest lands in this province, are now under sustained yield management. Within these managed units the allowable cut is determined by the amount of growing stock and the growth added to the new forest.

Forest practices which increase this growth are immediately reflected by increased allowable cuts, and thereby add to the raw material supply available to the industry.

Such forest practices are being rapidly intensified in British Columbia, particularly in the coastal region. As a result many forest management and technical problems are appearing which need early attention.

This need has been met in part in recent years by two important currently developing trends. Firstly, the Regional Forest Laboratory in Victoria has been expanded to provide for silvicultural research in addition to the additional responsibilities in research, survey and advisory services related to forest insect and disease problems. Secondly, and more

A ce propos, le sénateur John J. Sparkman a proposé dix mesures visant à accroître la disponibilité des produits du bois au profit de l'industrie américaine de la construction.

Nous citerons un passage de la 9^e mesure:

«Nous devrions tenir compte des quantités de bois d'œuvre importé du Canada, soit 5,800,000,000 p.m.p. en 1968. Vu les immenses ressources inexploitées dont disposent nos voisins au nord, rien ne nous empêche d'accroître sensiblement le chiffre de nos importations à cet égard.»

Les propositions de M. Sparkman mettent en lumière la demande croissante pour l'ensemble des ressources forestières de l'Amérique du Nord.

Elles manifestent aussi au gouvernement fédéral et à la province la nécessité d'entreprendre des recherches sylvicoles afin d'optimiser la croissance du bois à l'acre dans toutes les régions boisées du Canada.

C'est pourquoi nous escomptons que le gouvernement fédéral appuiera un programme dynamique de recherches sylvicoles et prêchera par l'exemple afin de convaincre les provinces à exécuter des travaux de reboisement des plus modernes.

B. Le laboratoire forestier régional du gouvernement fédéral à Victoria

L'industrie forestière, de même que la gestion sylvicole, ont pris énormément d'expansion en Colombie-Britannique, surtout au cours des deux dernières décennies.

A l'heure actuelle, quelque 86 millions d'acres, ou 65 p. 100 des sols forestiers productifs de la province, font l'objet d'une gestion rentable soutenue. Dans le territoire géré, la coupe admissible est établie selon le chiffre des peuplements en croissance et le nombre de nouveaux arbres.

Les pratiques forestières qui favorisent la croissance se traduisent immédiatement par une majoration des coupes admissibles, ce qui accroît la quantité de matière première dont dispose l'industrie.

Pareilles pratiques s'intensifient rapidement en Colombie-Britannique, notamment dans la région côtière. Il en découle des problèmes de gestion sylvicole et des difficultés d'ordre technique qui nécessitent une attention immédiate.

Le problème a perdu un peu de son acuité, ces dernières années, grâce à deux importantes mesures. Premièrement, le Laboratoire forestier régional, à Victoria, s'est doté d'installations pour la recherche sylvicole, laquelle vient compléter les autres services (recherches, inventaires et consultation) qu'il fournit pour protéger la forêt contre les insectes et

recently, there has been an attempt to shift the emphasis from so called basic research to applied research, and thereby to apply more of the department's resources directly towards solving the forest managers' immediate problems.

Further, a Regional Advisory Committee, comprised of representatives of the British Columbia Forest Service, University of British Columbia, and coast and interior industry, has assisted the Regional Laboratory in identifying problems which warrant research, and in assignment of priorities. While relatively new in British Columbia, the Advisory Committee has proved to be workable, and in addition to the main purpose of providing valuable liaison between the Regional Laboratory and forest managers, has also provided some informal co-ordination of the work of others engaged in research in related fields.

In addition, a Pest Control Committee, organized under the Council of the Forest Industries, has served successfully to co-ordinate the interests of industry, the Regional Laboratory and other provincial and federal government departments in entomological research and control projects for the past twelve years. The forest industry has been concerned with the development of insecticides which are safe for fish and other forms of wildlife in order to ensure that acceptable means are available to control insects which pose serious threats to forest values. In this respect it is worth noting that the Regional Fisheries Branch has actively co-operated in testing new insecticides and in supervision of control projects in order to assure the protection of both fishery and forestry values.

On both committees co-operation has been excellent and important programmes have been established to attack a very wide range of problems: for example, container planting, genetically improved seed, controlled slash burning, fertilizers, growth measurements, protection against root rots and a number of insects which pose a serious threat to British Columbia's forest, such as the balsam woolly aphid and bark beetles. Many projects are established on a co-operative basis with industry and the Provincial Forest Service.

In the past the role of the Department of Fisheries and Forestry has been heavily oriented toward basic research. This has encouraged scientists to concentrate their interest in relatively narrow fields which has

les maladies. Deuxièmement, chose plus récente encore, il semble qu'on laisse un peu de côté la recherche dite fondamentale au profit de la recherche appliquée, de sorte que maintenant le Ministère s'efforce davantage de résoudre les problèmes immédiats des administrateurs forestiers.

De plus, le comité consultatif régional, qui comprend des spécialistes du Service forestier de la Colombie-Britannique et de l'Université de la Colombie-Britannique, ainsi que des représentants des industries de la côte et de l'intérieur, collabore avec le Laboratoire régional à l'identification des domaines où la recherche s'impose et à l'établissement d'un ordre de priorité. Quoique d'origine récente dans la province, ce comité a déjà fait ses preuves: outre sa fonction principale, qui est d'assurer des contacts utiles entre le Laboratoire régional et les administrateurs forestiers, il assure officiellement la coordination de la recherche dans des disciplines connexes.

En outre, le comité de répression des insectes nuisibles, formé sous l'égide du Conseil des industries forestières, s'occupe avec succès depuis douze ans à coordonner l'effort de l'industrie, du Laboratoire régional et des autres services provinciaux et fédéraux en matière de répression des insectes et de recherches entomologiques. L'industrie forestière s'est intéressée à la mise au point d'insecticides qui ne mettent pas en danger la vie du poisson et de la faune, car elle tient à disposer de moyens acceptables pour lutter contre les insectes qui font peser une grave menace sur les ressources forestières. A ce propos, à noter que la Direction régionale des pêches a collaboré effectivement à la mise à l'essai de nouveaux insecticides et à la surveillance des mesures de répression, afin de protéger le poisson et la forêt.

Un excellent esprit de collaboration règne au sein de ces deux comités; on a mis en œuvre d'importants programmes pour résoudre un vaste éventail de problèmes, dont le plantage en cadres spéciaux, l'amélioration génétique des semences, le brûlage régularisé des abatis, les engrais chimiques, la mesure des stades de croissance, les mesures préventives contre la carie des racines ou contre un certain nombre d'insectes, tels les scolytes et le puceron lanigère du sapin baumier, qui constituent un grave danger pour les forêts de la Colombie-Britannique. Une foule de travaux sont entrepris conjointement avec l'industrie et le Service forestier de la province.

Dans le passé, le rôle du ministère des Pêches et Forêts était fortement axé sur la recherche fondamentale, ce qui encourageait les scientifiques à se concentrer sur des domaines relativement étroits et à se spécialiser

led to a very high degree of individual specialization. Often, in emergency situations, this has seriously limited the flexibility of staff re-assignments and has tended to perpetuate projects that were no longer providing practical results. The shift in emphasis towards a proper balance between basic and applied research, and emphasis on correlation of the two, increases the opportunity to employ the "task force" approach in which teams of scientists are assigned to solve the larger immediate problems. This "task force approach" is commonly employed in other agencies engaged primarily in applied research. It provides the advantages of better continuity and co-ordination of effort and tends to make more efficient use of limited numbers of scientists.

It is apparent that greater flexibility is needed in allocation of departmental resources to meet emergency situations. The Department should have more authority to arrange research contracts with universities, other research agencies, and individuals, in order to obtain the services of specialists or facilities required only on a short term basis.

Expenditures on forest research by the Federal Department of Fisheries and Forestry, then the Department of Forestry and Rural Development, in the 1967-68 fiscal year were \$20.9 millions, of which approximately \$3.2 millions, or 15 percent, was spent in British Columbia to operate the Regional Laboratory in Victoria and the Forest Products Laboratory in Vancouver. The latter is responsible for Forest Products research in Western Canada and hence a portion of the cost is applicable to Alberta and the Yukon. A small additional amount could be added to allow for a share of the costs of administration and operation of several research institutes located in Ontario.

In net total, this expenditure still amounts to approximately 15 percent of the total Departmental expenditures in Canada; whereas British Columbia forests contain 22 percent of the productive forest land, 50 percent of the merchantable timber volume, and in 1965 provided 44 percent of the total cut in Canada.* It is important to realize that the average acre in British Columbia can produce more than double the yield of the average acre East of the Rockies.

There has been a good foundation laid for the forest research programme in British

à l'extrême. Dans les cas d'urgence, il est arrivé souvent qu'une telle façon d'agir diminue l'élasticité des mutations de personnel et contribue à perpétuer des travaux ne fournissant plus de données pratiques. Grâce à un meilleur équilibre entre la recherche fondamentale et la recherche appliquée, ainsi qu'à la mise en corrélation de ces deux formes d'activité, il est maintenant plus facile de recourir à des «groupes d'étude», c'est-à-dire des équipes de scientifiques qui se mesurent à des problèmes immédiats de grande portée. Pareille démarche s'emploie couramment dans d'autres organismes qui mettent l'accent sur la recherche appliquée. Elle offre comme avantage une meilleure solution de continuité, une coordination de l'effort et l'utilisation efficace du personnel scientifique, soit-il limité.

Il appert que plus d'élasticité s'impose pour l'affectation des ressources du Ministère en cas d'urgence. Ce dernier devrait jouir de pouvoirs élargis afin de passer des contrats de recherche avec les universités, d'autres organismes particuliers, pour être en mesure de disposer, à brève échéance, d'un personnel spécialisé ou des installations voulues.

Au cours de l'exercice financier de 1967-1968, les dépenses faites en matière de recherches sylvicoles par le ministère des Pêches et Forêts (le ministère des Forêts et du Développement rural à l'époque), se sont élevées à 20.9 millions de dollars, dont quelque 3.2 millions (15 p. 100) pour la Colombie-Britannique, soit pour l'administration du Laboratoire régional à Victoria et du Laboratoire des produits forestiers à Vancouver. Étant donné que ce dernier s'occupe de la recherche sur les produits forestiers dans l'ouest du Canada, une certaine proportion de cette dépense s'applique donc à l'Alberta et au Yukon. On pourrait y inclure une partie des frais d'administration et d'exploitation des divers instituts de recherche situés en Ontario, mais ce n'est qu'un faible pourcentage de la dépense globale.

Somme toute, le pourcentage net des dépenses du Ministère en Colombie-Britannique, par rapport à l'ensemble du pays, n'est que de 15 p. 100, alors même que cette province renferme 22 p. 100 des sols forestiers productifs du Canada, assure 50 p. 100 du volume canadien de bois marchand et a fourni, en 1965, 44 p. 100 de la coupe globale dans le pays. Il importe de se rendre compte que l'acre moyenne en Colombie-Britannique rapporte deux fois plus, et même davantage, que l'acre moyenne à l'est des montagnes Rocheuses.

On a jeté sur des bases solides le programme de recherches sylvicoles en Colom-

* 1.5 billion cubic feet in 1965; 1.7 billion cubic feet in 1968.

Columbia. While recognizing the need for Government to control expenditures it should be stressed that existing programmes are just barely meeting immediate priorities. These must not be curtailed by reductions in staff or in funds for travel or equipment which would reduce the efficiency of the present staff. We understand that travel and equipment funds, have in fact, been reduced for the 1969-70 fiscal year and will result in the curtailment of a number of important projects.

While it is clear that forest research expenditures in British Columbia are not in proportion to the contribution and potential of the forest resource no large increase in expenditure is advocated at this time. Rather it is believed, on the basis of cost-benefit analysis, that a large proportion of any future expansion in government funds devoted to forest research must of necessity be justifiably allocated to the British Columbia region to result in a more realistic distribution.

Recommendations

With respect to the operation of the Federal Regional Forest Laboratory in Victoria the Council of Forest Industries recommends:

1. that the Regional Advisory Committee continue in its present form.
2. that the current shift from basic research to applied research be continued, and recommends as a general policy that the majority of the basic research undertaken be limited to that essential to support and complement applied research.
3. that the "task force" principal be adopted so as to promote more efficient use of manpower and funds.
4. that means be considered to permit greater flexibility in the allocation of funds for the contracting out of research where advantageous.
5. that a cost-benefit approach be used in proportioning any future expansion of Federal Government funds devoted to forest research so as to develop a more equitable distribution of these funds.

C. Forest Products Laboratories

Communication between industry and the two laboratory organizations has been greatly improved over the past two years. Industry involvement at the two levels, the National

bie-Britannique. Tout en admettant que la dépense gouvernementale doit faire l'objet d'un certain contrôle, il convient de signaler que les programmes actuels réussissent à peine à répondre aux besoins immédiats. Il ne faudrait pas les comprimer en réduisant le personnel ou les fonds nécessaires au déplacements ou à l'achat du matériel, car il y aurait risque de gêner l'activité des effectifs actuels. Nous croyons comprendre, néanmoins, que moins de fonds ont été réservés aux déplacements et au matériel pour 1969-1970; en conséquence, il faudra mettre au rancart un certain nombre de projets importants.

S'il est clair que la quote-part de la Colombie-Britannique pour la recherche sylvicole n'est pas en fonction de ses apports et de ses perspectives dans le secteur des forêts, nous ne préconisons pas, toutefois, qu'elle soit immédiatement majorée. Nous fondant sur l'analyse des coûts et des bénéfices, nous estimons cependant que toute augmentation future des fonds publics destinés à la recherche sylvicole devrait être, de nécessité, largement transmise à la Colombie-Britannique, afin d'en arriver à une répartition réaliste de tels crédits.

Préconisation

Pour ce qui est de l'exploitation du Laboratoire forestier régional du gouvernement fédéral à Victoria, le Conseil des industries forestières préconise donc:

1. que le comité consultatif régional conserve ses structures actuelles;
2. que l'effort scientifique continue d'être axé davantage sur la recherche appliquée et que, à titre de politique générale, la recherche fondamentale se limite largement à l'objectif essentiel d'étayer et de compléter la recherche appliquée;
3. que le concept du «groupe d'étude» soit adopté en vue d'un meilleur usage des ressources financières et humaines en disponibilité;
4. que l'on permette une répartition plus élastique des fonds, afin de faciliter, au besoin, l'adjudication des travaux de recherche;
5. qu'il soit tenu compte des coûts et des bénéfices dans toute majoration éventuelle des fonds publics réservés à la recherche sylvicole pour que ceux-ci soient équitablement répartis.

C. Les laboratoires des produits forestiers

Ces deux dernières années, les communications entre l'industrie et les deux laboratoires se sont améliorées sensiblement. Depuis que le comité consultatif national et le comité du

Advisory Committee and the Research Programme Committee, now provides our members the opportunity to participate in both the policy making and the programme management.

One line of communication still requires attention. It is well known that research laboratories produce knowledge and technology, but this technology is of no value to Canada unless it is used by industry. In other words, research cannot be turned into commerce, exports, profits and taxes, until it is exploited and commercialized by the forest industry.

One other point in this connection is that liaison must be with the right people in industry. In companies which have research laboratories, the research people should be regarded as the liaison media between the Forest Products Laboratories and their companies. In the case of companies with no technical personnel, contact should be with the marketing people. If this liaison can be improved, results of the research will be of more value to Canada.

It is recommended that methods be developed by the Forest Products Laboratories to inform industry of outstanding research results which may have potential commercial benefit. This can be done by seminars and visits to various parts of Canada.

We recommend that the Forest Products Research Administration develop a cost-benefit analysis for each research project. This kind of analysis should be made on every suggested new project so that a correct decision can be made regarding acceptance or rejection and also priority rating.

We recommend the same procedure for those projects now underway in the laboratories. A critical examination may well show that many should be dropped.

We observe the need for a more exacting system of priorities within the Forest Products Laboratories. It is important that projects be listed by priorities based on certain criteria such as economics of the project and value to the forest industry.

Lack of a system here creates a tendency in the Forest Products Laboratories to increase

programme de recherches comptent des représentants de l'industrie, nos membres ont pu concourir à l'élaboration des politiques et à l'administration des programmes.

Néanmoins, il reste encore une lacune à combler dans le domaine des communications. Les laboratoires de recherche reculent les limites du savoir et de la technologie, c'est incontestable, mais ces données n'ont aucune valeur pour le Canada, si elles ne sont pas transmises à l'industrie. En d'autres termes, la recherche ne peut se transformer en activité commerciale, exportations, bénéfices et impôts, à moins d'être mise en valeur et commercialisée par l'industrie forestière.

A cet égard, notons aussi que les contacts avec l'industrie doivent s'établir au niveau des autorités compétentes. Au sein des sociétés qui disposent d'installations de recherche, les scientifiques industriels doivent eux-mêmes s'entendre comme agents de liaison avec le personnel des laboratoires des produits forestiers. Dans le cas des sociétés ne comptant pas d'effectif scientifique, les contacts devraient se faire avec les spécialistes des techniques marchandes. S'il se révèle possible d'améliorer la situation, les données de la recherche acquerront alors beaucoup plus de valeur pour le Canada.

Nous estimons que les laboratoires des produits forestiers devraient trouver le moyen de mettre l'industrie au courant des données scientifiques qui pourraient se traduire par des avantages commerciaux importants. On pourrait diffuser de tels renseignements lors de colloques conjoints ou de tournées dans diverses régions du pays.

Les administrateurs de la recherche sur les produits forestiers devraient, à notre avis, faire l'analyse des coûts et des bénéfices escomptés pour chaque projet de recherche. Un tel examen devrait précéder toute proposition de ce genre, ce qui permettrait de prendre une décision judicieuse quant à l'opportunité de tel ou tel programme, ainsi que d'établir un ordre de priorité.

Il nous semble qu'il faudrait agir de même pour ce qui est des travaux en cours. Vues sous cet angle critique, un bon nombre d'entreprises pourraient fort bien se révéler superflues.

A nos yeux, une sélection serrée des programmes essentiels s'impose au sein des laboratoires des produits forestiers. Il importe que leurs travaux suivent un ordre de priorité qui se fonde sur certains critères, tels que l'aspect économique d'un programme et son importance pour l'industrie forestière.

En l'absence de telles pratiques, les laboratoires en cause ont tendance à vouloir accroître

staff when new research projects are suggested. We urge delay or termination of the less important projects and realignment of staff as first considerations when new projects are approved.

D. Duplication of effort

In the past we have been concerned that some Forest Product Laboratory projects have duplicated work done elsewhere. Some of this problem has been corrected by improved communication between our laboratories and the U.S. Forest Products Laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin.

There are still three areas, however, which we suggest require correction.

First, there is some duplication by the Forest Products Laboratory and the Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada on work concerning pulp and paper. This should be thoroughly investigated and projects sorted out to eliminate the duplication and reduce cost.

The second area concerns the newly formed Harvesting Development Task Force of the Canada Department of Fisheries and Forestry and the Woodland Section of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.

The stated objectives of this new federally sponsored task force are:

- Data collection related to the engineering characteristics of trees.
- Evaluation studies of existing machines and systems.
- Development of new tree harvesting concepts and logging systems.
- Transportation studies.
- Technical and liaison services.
- Silvicultural and ecological implications of mechanized harvesting.

Government cost of supporting this new group will be high and it is not at all clear what benefits will come to industry as a result of its programmes and efforts. It is suggested that qualified industry experts from the various forest areas of Canada be involved in an examination of the structure, budget, objectives and performance of this new group for the purpose of assessing the real need for it.

tre leur personnel scientifique, chaque fois qu'il est question d'entreprendre un nouveau programme de recherche. Lorsqu'un projet est approuvé, il faudrait tout d'abord, à notre sens, envisager de reporter ou d'interrompre les travaux les moins importants et de réaffecter le personnel visé à d'autres tâches.

D. Chevauchement des travaux

Nous avons remarqué dans le passé que les laboratoires des produits forestiers faisaient parfois double emploi avec ce qui s'accomplissait ailleurs. Le problème s'est résolu en partie grâce à l'amélioration des contacts entre les scientifiques canadiens et la direction du Laboratoire des produits forestiers à Madison, au Wisconsin.

Nous estimons qu'il faudrait encore rectifier la situation à trois autres points de vue.

Premièrement, le Laboratoire des produits forestiers et l'Institut de recherches sur les pâtes et papiers du Canada exécutent parfois des travaux analogues. Il importe d'examiner la situation de près et de faire une sélection des travaux, afin d'éliminer le double emploi et de réduire les frais.

Le même problème se pose à l'égard de l'organisme nouvellement formé au ministère des Pêches et Forêts, soit le groupe d'étude sur le développement de l'exploitation, par rapport à la Section forestière de l'Association des pâtes et papiers du Canada.

Le groupe d'étude en question s'est donné pour objectifs:

- de recueillir des données au sujet des caractéristiques techniques des arbres;
- d'évaluer l'outillage et les procédés actuels;
- d'innover et de mettre au point des pratiques et procédés pour la coupe des arbres et l'exploitation forestière;
- d'effectuer des études concernant les transports;
- d'assurer des services techniques et de liaison;
- d'étudier les incidences de la mécanisation des travaux sur les plans écologique et sylvicole.

Le gouvernement fédéral devra fournir un appui financier important à cet organisme or, il n'est pas sûr que les programmes et l'effort envisagés procureront quelque avantage à l'industrie. Des représentants compétents de l'industrie, choisis dans diverses régions forestières du Canada, devraient concourir à l'examen des structures, du budget, des objectifs et des réalisations du nouveau groupe d'étude, afin d'établir si un tel organisme s'impose.

And thirdly, there exists in the Department of Fisheries and Forestry a group called "Forest Economics Research Institute". This group will have a staff of 45, including approximately 15 professional people by the end of 1970.

Existence of this group raises the questions:

- Is it duplicating work of other groups in the Federal Government such as the Economics Group of the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Economic Council of Canada?
- Is it duplicating work of similar groups in the Forestry Departments at the provincial level?

E. Universities

There is untapped ability in the universities of Canada which can be utilized to better advantage if we improve the liaison between the Fisheries and Forest Laboratories and universities. This could be done by the Forest Products Laboratories handing over to various universities in Canada a fair proportion of their basic research work. In giving these projects to the universities, care must be taken *not* to increase the Forestry or Fisheries budgets. Instead, the mission-oriented government laboratories should tend to emphasize applied research work which can benefit industry in a relatively short period of time.

F. Competitors of the Forest Products Industry

We observe that plastics, metals and concrete are replacing wood in many of the new building systems. The Division of Building Research of the National Research Council has only one out of 50 projects concerned with wood.

We believe the future of wood as a building material does not rest entirely in the production and sale of basic products such as lumber, shingles, plywood and particleboard. Use of these materials in special building systems involving a combination of materials will become more important and more necessary.

We would be very interested in the opinions of the Department of Fisheries and Forestry on how our industry might initiate studies within the National Research Council to determine how more of our wood products can be used in new building systems.

En troisième lieu, le ministère des Pêches et Forêts compte également un institut de recherche en économie forestière, lequel est appelé, d'ici 1970, à comprendre 45 employés, dont quelque 15 spécialistes.

L'existence de cet institut soulève plusieurs questions:

- Est-ce qu'il reprendra à son compte l'activité d'autres organismes fédéraux, tels le Groupe de l'économie (ministère du Commerce) et le Conseil économique du Canada?
- Est-ce qu'il fera double emploi avec des organismes analogues au sein des ministères provinciaux intéressés aux forêts?

E. Les Universités

Les universités canadiennes sont le siège de compétences oubliées dont il serait possible de tirer grand profit en améliorant la liaison entre les universitaires et le personnel scientifique du ministère des Pêches et Forêts. À ce propos, les laboratoires des produits forestiers pourraient octroyer à différentes universités au Canada une certaine partie de leurs travaux de recherche fondamentale, mais en prenant bien soin de ne *pas* augmenter le budget de dépenses de l'une ou l'autre des deux directions générales (Pêches-Forêts). D'autre part, les laboratoires à mission déterminée devraient chercher à mettre l'accent sur la recherche appliquée dont l'industrie pourrait bénéficier dans un avenir proche.

F. L'industrie des produits forestiers et la concurrence

Nous constatons que les matières plastiques, les métaux et le béton se substituent fréquemment au bois dans les nouvelles constructions. Ainsi, un seul des cinquante projets envisagés par la Division de la recherche sur la construction, au Conseil national de recherches, comporte l'usage du bois.

L'avenir du bois en tant que matériau de construction, à notre sens, ne repose pas entièrement sur la fabrication et la vente de produits tels que le bois d'œuvre, les bardeaux, les contreplaqués et les lamelles. L'emploi de ces produits dans les constructions particulières où il entre divers matériaux ne cessera de prendre de l'importance et de s'imposer.

Nous aimerions bien entendre les vues du ministère des Pêches et Forêts quant à nous permettre d'effectuer des études au sein du Conseil national de recherches, afin d'établir dans quelle mesure les produits du bois pourraient s'employer davantage dans les nouvelles constructions.

G. Building Design Criteria

This point is related to the previous one. It refers to the development of efficient and economic uses for wood in housing and similar light-framed construction. The use of wood is frequently reduced by inadequate or unrealistic design criteria in building codes or similar regulations. This is preventing the widespread adoption of mechanical stress grading as a grading device for building materials. Therefore, it is recommended that the Forest Products Laboratories should consider closer liaison with bodies such as The Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, as well as the Division of Building Research of the National Research Council, in order to identify some of these inadequate and unrealistic designs and through research develop better criteria to be used in our building codes. In fact, a uniform building code across Canada would benefit our industry and the construction industry.

Recommendations:

With respect to the operation of the Regional Forest Products Laboratories, the Council of the Forest Industries recommends:

1. That a method be developed to inform the industry of outstanding research results which may have potential commercial benefits.
2. That a cost-benefit analysis be developed for each new research project.
3. That existing projects be examined on the same basis as recommendation no. 2.
4. That a system of priorities be developed.
5. That the duplication of work which is carried on by the following groups be examined:
 - (a) Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada.
 - (b) Harvesting Development Task Force.
 - (c) Forest Economics Research Institute.
6. That liaison with universities be improved.
7. That Forest Products Laboratories consider closer liaison with other bodies such as Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, and the National Research Council to develop better criteria to be used in building codes.

G. Les critères régissant la construction

Cette question se rattache à la précédente, car elle porte sur les nouveaux usages économiques et pratiques du bois dans la construction des maisons et d'autres structures à charpente légère. Les prescriptions inappropriées ou irréalistes que l'on trouve dans les codes du bâtiment ou dans des règlements analogues limitent souvent l'utilisation du bois. En conséquence, il se révèle impossible de généraliser le recours à l'effort mécanique pour déterminer la qualité des matériaux de construction. C'est pourquoi nous estimons que les laboratoires des produits forestiers devraient établir des contacts étroits avec des organismes comme la Société centrale d'hypothèques et de logement, par exemple, ou encore la Division de la recherche sur la construction, au Conseil national de recherches, afin d'améliorer les codes du bâtiment actuels par le retranchement de certaines prescriptions inacceptables et la mise au point de nouveaux critères à l'aide des données de la recherche. En fait, l'uniformisation des codes du bâtiment par tout le Canada profiterait aux deux industries, la nôtre et celle de la construction.

Préconisations

Quant à l'administration des laboratoires régionaux des produits forestiers, le Conseil des industries forestières préconise:

1. La mise au point de méthodes visant à transmettre à l'industrie les données scientifiques qui pourraient se traduire par des avantages commerciaux importants;
2. l'analyse des coûts et des bénéfices relatifs à chaque projet de recherche;
3. l'examen des travaux en cours selon le même principe qu'au numéro 2;
4. l'établissement d'un ordre de priorité;
5. pour éviter le chevauchement des travaux, l'étude de l'activité des groupes suivants:
 - a) l'Institut de recherches sur les pâtes et papiers du Canada;
 - b) le groupe d'étude sur le développement de l'exploitation;
 - c) l'Institut de recherche en économie forestière;
6. l'amélioration des contacts avec les universités
7. une liaison étroite entre les laboratoires des produits forestiers et d'autres organismes, tels la Société centrale d'hypothèques et de logement et le Conseil national de recherches, pour perfectionner les critères qui entrent dans les codes du bâtiment.

APPENDIX K

SUBMISSION BY THE
SOCIETY FOR POLLUTION AND
ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL
(S. P. E. C.)
TO
PUBLIC HEARING
ON
FISHERIES
SUBJECT: WATER POLLUTION

Mr. Chairman, Messrs. Commissioners, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is with pleasure that we welcome you and your Commission to the West Coast. We find this a happy occasion and we trust that it will be repeated more frequently in the future so that a new feeling of understanding, participation and responsibility may evolve for the benefit of all Canadians.

The executive and members of the Society for Pollution and Environmental Control (S.P.E.C.) wish to apologize to our French speaking fellow Canadians for not presenting to them a French translation of the brief. We are, however, a young organization with a growing membership, but possessing only limited funds, and since we lack members within our ranks who would be capable of translation, may we take this opportunity to point out to you that a translation service provided by the federal government would be of benefit to many groups who are confronted with a similar problem.

The work for this organization is done on a voluntary basis. With a rapidly growing membership the Society for Pollution and Environmental Control includes engineers, ecologists, medical doctors, lawyers, psychologists—people of various callings who have dedicated themselves to alerting the public and the various levels of government in Canada to the dangers of pollution and to the need for control of our environment.

Our Society is presently engaged in a campaign to clean up the water front of the greater Vancouver area. The pollution in the water of the Port Moody section of Burrard Inlet is so severe that many forms of sea life such as shrimps and crabs are not able to survive because the oxygen level in some areas is minimal due to effluents pouring into the Inlet.

Mr. Chairman, knowledge of this public hearing did not come to our attention early

APPENDICE «K»

MÉMOIRE DE LA SOCIÉTÉ POUR
LA SUPPRESSION DE LA POLLUTION
ET
L'ASSAINISSEMENT DU MILIEU
PRÉSENTÉ LORS DE LA
SÉANCE PUBLIQUE
SUR LES
PÊCHES
OBJET: LA POLLUTION DE L'EAU

Monsieur le président, membres du comité, mesdames et messieurs

Il nous est agréable de vous souhaiter la bienvenue, à vous et à votre comité, à l'occasion de votre tournée dans l'Ouest. Nous nous réjouissons d'une telle initiative, espérant qu'elle se reproduira fréquemment à l'avenir, afin qu'il se crée un climat d'entendement, de participation et de responsabilité au profit de tous les Canadiens.

Le conseil et les membres de la Société pour la suppression de la pollution et l'assainissement du milieu s'excusent auprès des francophones du Canada de ne pouvoir remettre une version française du présent mémoire. La Société est d'origine récente, quoique son effectif s'accroisse sans cesse, mais elle dispose de peu de fonds et ne compte, parmi ses membres, aucun traducteur digne du nom. A ce propos, permettez-nous de vous signaler que le bureau fédéral de traduction pourrait rendre de grands services aux organismes comme le nôtre qui éprouvent des difficultés semblables.

La Société se compose entièrement de membres bénévoles, dont le nombre augmente rapidement. Elle réunit des gens de diverses disciplines: ingénieurs, écologistes, médecins, avocats et psychologues qui se sont donnés pour tâche de mettre en évidence, aux yeux du grand public et des pouvoirs administratifs, les dangers de la pollution et la nécessité d'assainir notre milieu.

Soulignons que la Société vient de lancer une campagne publicitaire pour l'assainissement du littoral dans la région de Vancouver. Les eaux de l'inlet Burrard, à l'emplacement de Port Moody, sont tellement polluées que bien des organismes marins, tels les crevettes et les crabes, ne peuvent y survivre en raison de la teneur minimale en oxygène de ces eaux contaminées par les déchets déversés dans l'inlet.

Nous avons appris votre venue trop tard, monsieur le président, pour être en mesure

enough to allow us sufficient time to do adequate research. Our professional people, attached to the universities, are engaged in the preparation and giving of final examinations to the students. We therefore ask the Commissioners' indulgence and seek their help in finding answers to the problems associated with a burgeoning society which in its unilateral, avaricious, ruthless and destructive approach to our ecology is wreaking disaster.

S.P.E.C. at this point in the brief would like to congratulate The Royal Bank of Canada for its monthly letter of February 1969, captioned "Man and the Balance of Nature". If this monthly letter has not been read into the record of this Commission, S.P.E.C. requests your permission to proceed with some of the outstanding and pertinent points. No serious group of resource administrators could possibly implement policies without first considering the implications of their policies as stressed in the article "Man in the Balance of Nature" (see Appendix i. underlined sections a-i).

"What is the paramount thing? To come to nature with clean hands unsoiled by spoilage, destruction and waste. This involves a great deal of governmental wisdom, a lot of scientific research, and a lot of engineering ingenuity. Behind all these must be the pressure of public demand."

With reference to the above quotation let our Society assure you that on no other subject can you achieve such unanimity of opinion with the public as when discussing the immediate needs to prevent future pollution and environmental destruction of our land, water and air. Our nation can no longer accept the precept of unilateral development or exploitation of a resource regardless of whether that exploitation is being perpetrated by private industry or by the public sector.

With regard to the authority exercised by the federal government to control pollution we submit the following questions:

1. What is the formal authority and jurisdiction of your Department?
2. Has the Federal Government through departments such as yours the power to promulgate laws to protect one province from unilateral development of a resource by another Province?
3. Are there consultations and correlation of information between the Departments of Fisheries and Forestry and the science disciplines? For example, if logging is to be per-

de faire des recherches poussées, d'autant plus qu'à cette époque des examens de fin d'année, beaucoup de nos membres, étant universitaires, sont retenus par leurs occupations. Nous prions donc le comité de faire preuve d'indulgence à notre égard et de nous aider à résoudre les problèmes inhérents à une société bourgeonnante qui, par son attitude irresponsable, avide, irréfléchie et destructive, est en voie d'annihiler notre milieu.

A ce propos, nous tenons à féliciter la Banque Royale du Canada, dont le bulletin mensuel de février 1969 porte sur «L'homme et l'équilibre de la nature». Si cet article n'a jamais figuré aux comptes rendus du Comité, la Société aimerait, avec votre permission, en consigner les passages les plus importants et les plus pertinents. Le point que fait ressortir l'article susmentionné, c'est que toute administration sérieuse ne saurait appliquer certaines lignes de conduite sans d'abord envisager les conséquences de telles mesures pour nos ressources (voir Appendice i, passages a-i soulignés).

«Ce qui prime tout, c'est de se présenter devant Dame Nature les mains propres, non souillées par le gaspillage, la destruction ou l'incurie. Mais la sagesse des gouvernements, si grande soit-elle, alliée à la recherche scientifique et à l'ingéniosité technique, ne suffit pas; il lui faut, en outre, la pression exercée par l'opinion publique.»

A cet égard, permettez-nous de vous assurer que jamais ne réussit-on autant à faire l'unanimité parmi un groupe de personnes que lors de discussions portant sur le besoin immédiat d'éliminer les causes de la pollution du sol, de l'eau et de l'air, ainsi que d'éviter la destruction de notre milieu. Le Canada ne peut plus tolérer qu'une ressource fasse l'objet d'une mise en valeur ou d'une exploitation unilatérale, que la responsabilité en soit attribuable à l'industrie privée ou au secteur public.

Quant aux pouvoirs exercés par le gouvernement fédéral en matière de la pollution, nous vous posons les questions suivantes:

1. Quelles sont les fonctions et la compétence officielles de votre Ministère?
2. Le gouvernement fédéral peut-il par l'entremise d'un ministère tel que le vôtre, adopter des mesures législatives visant à protéger une province contre l'exploitation unilatérale d'une ressource par une autre province?
3. Y a-t-il des échanges de vues et des consultations entre le ministère des Pêches et Forêts et les disciplines scientifiques? Par exemple, si la Direction des forêts autorise

mitted by the Forestry Department in a specific area, are the fisheries and water resource people consulted? Are plans drawn to protect the streams and rivers and lakes from indiscriminate use of bulldozers ploughing up creek and river bottoms for gravel for road beds, the bulldozing of sidehills into streams, the debris of forests pushed into water sources, the pollution of lakes and rivers by log booms and floating debris? Is a hydrological study done to insure adequate forest cover to maintain the watersheds' ability to retain moisture and prevent soil erosion? What action is taken to protect fish and wildlife in areas against the pressures of people and industry? Relating to the above questions, is anything being done by the Federal Government to prevent complete destruction of the ecology by the unilateral development of industry?

4. Are there any licensed logging operations in our National Parks in Canada? If so, is the logging being done by high lead, selective or what method is applied?

5. Why is Section 33—"Injury to Fishing Grounds and Pollution of Waters" of the Fisheries Act parts 3 and 4 not more stringently enforced in British Columbia? Why are the regulations under Section 34 (A and B) not enforced?

The members of our Society feel that there is ample power incorporated into the Act. Why then, when direct violation of the Act takes place, such as the log drives on the Stelako River, is legislation not enforced? This is a classic case. Much of the population of British Columbia was up in arms over this issue. They were incensed at the selfish and irresponsible approach by an industry and the stupidity of the Provincial Government's Minister of Lands and Forests for permitting the log drive which would cause serious damage to the highly productive spawning bed of the Stelako River. The permitting of these log drives on the Stelako River is tantamount to a criminal act against our natural resources, and the parties responsible for this act should be subject to the full weight of the law. The average citizen of B.C. never ceases to be amazed at how tough the Department of Fisheries is when dealing with native Indians who net a few salmon to feed themselves and their families or a licensed fisherman who catches fish during a period of closure. These people are taken to court and fines are levied. Yet when dealing with the Provincial Government or industry, the

l'exploitation forestière dans une région donnée, consulte-t-elle au préalable les autorités en matière des pêches et des ressources hydrauliques? Envisage-t-on de protéger nos lacs et cours d'eau contre le dragage irréfléchi des lits pour l'obtention du gravier nécessaire à l'aménagement des routes, contre le déchargement de la terre ou des déchets forestiers dans les étendues d'eau, contre la pollution attribuable aux estacades et aux débris flottants? Est-ce qu'il se fait des études hydrologiques pour conserver la capacité de rétention d'eau du bassin hydrographique et pour empêcher l'érosion des sols, grâce à la suffisance du tapis végétal? Quelles mesures prend-t-on pour protéger le poisson et la faune contre l'avidité des gens et de l'industrie? Dans le même ordre d'idées, que fait le gouvernement fédéral pour empêcher la destruction totale du milieu par suite de l'expansion unilatérale de l'industrie?

4. Est-ce qu'on délivre des permis d'exploitation forestière dans les parcs nationaux du Canada? Dans le cas de l'affirmative, permet-on les coupes d'éclaircie par le haut, les coupes de jardinage ou tout autre mode de coupe?

5. Pourquoi les dispositions des paragraphes 3 et 4, article 33 (Détérioration des pêcheries et pollution des eaux) de la Loi sur les pêcheries ne sont-elles pas appliquées sévèrement en Colombie-Britannique? Pourquoi ne met-on pas en vigueur les règlements prévus au titre de l'article 34 (alinéas a) et b))?

Les membres de la Société estiment que la Loi a suffisamment de mordant. Alors, pourquoi ne pas l'invoquer, lorsqu'on enfreint directement ses dispositions, comme dans le cas du flottage des billes sur la rivière Stelako? L'affaire est classique; elle a soulevé l'indignation d'une bonne partie de la province, émue par l'attitude égoïste et irresponsable de l'industrie en cause, mais aussi par la stupidité du ministre provincial des Terres et Forêts, qui n'a pas tenu compte des graves dégâts que les billes causeraient aux frayères très productives de la Stelako. Une telle inconscience équivaut à une atteinte criminelle à nos richesses naturelles; les responsables de cet état de choses devraient être cités en justice. Les gens de la Colombie-Britannique ne cessent de s'étonner de l'intransigeance qu'affiche le ministère des Pêches envers l'Indien qui capture quelques saumons pour nourrir les siens ou le détenteur d'un permis qui pêche au cours de la période de fermeture. Pour ceux qui sont pris en défaut, c'est la comparaison devant les tribunaux et une amende. Pourtant, lorsque c'est le gouvernement provincial ou l'industrie qui est en cause, le même ministère ferme les yeux sur

Department of Fisheries is very willing to ignore their contravention of the Act.

Mr. Chairman, S.P.E.C. would like to place before you our position on fisheries:

1. Fisheries in Canada are a public resource. Propagation regulations and research are paid for by all the people of Canada and the right of all Canadians to participate in this resource should be inviolate.

2. There are pertinent areas requiring departmental study, particularly the waste of fish incidental to drag fishing by B.C. fishermen. Instead of throwing undesirable species of fish and net caught halibut back into the sea, we ask for research and marketing studies to be made so that all species, including dog fish, will be fully utilized. Such waste cannot be justified while two-thirds of the world go to bed hungry.

3. We request continuous checks on the effluents of coastal and interior pulp mills, mines, sawmills, plywood plants, booming grounds, industrial plants, hydro reservoirs, and the sewage disposal systems of all population centres.

With regard to 3 above, we insist on immediate checks and the findings published by the Department of Fisheries to allay public suspicion that indiscriminate pollution of our waterways is being condoned by both the federal and provincial governments. The following areas in particular are in urgent need of checking:

1. Prince George—Northwood Pulp Mill
2. Ashcroft—proposed pulp mill
3. Cape Race to Cape Mudge—logging operation and pulpmill
4. Jarvis Inlet and Vanguard Bay—pulp mill and booming grounds for Crown Zellerbach and others
5. Bella Coola—logging operations
6. Granville Channel—logging operations
7. Kitimat Cleo Bay—booming grounds
8. Namu—B.C. Packers Cannery
9. Cumberland Canal—Hooker Chemicals

10. Okanagan Lakes—agricultural pesticides
Mr. Chairman, the Department of Fisheries may have these matters well in hand; if so, we would appreciate hearing the details of their actions.

May we also draw your attention to other pollutants:

1. Thermal Pollution

S.P.E.C. commends the Fisheries Association of B.C. for the article on Thermal Pollu-

des infractions importantes.

Monsieur le président, la Société aimerait vous faire part de son attitude envers les pêches:

1. Au Canada, les pêches tombent dans le domaine public. Tous les Canadiens concourent financièrement à la recherche et aux mesures de conservation; aussi doivent-ils le droit inviolable de jouir de ces ressources.

2. Le Ministère devrait faire enquête sur certaines questions, notamment sur le gaspillage du poisson par les pêcheurs au chalut de la Colombie-Britannique. Pour mettre fin à la pratique de rejeter à la mer les poissons indésirables, dont le flétan, il faudrait faire des recherches et des études du marché en vue de l'utilisation de toutes les espèces, y compris le chien de mer. Alors que les deux tiers de l'univers souffrent de la faim, un tel gaspillage nous semble intolérable.

3. Il faudrait continuellement analyser les eaux résiduaires émanant de diverses sources sur la côte et dans l'arrière-pays: usines à pâtes, mines, scieries, fabriques de contre-plaques, estacades, établissements industriels, bassins de retenue et conduite d'évacuation des égouts dans tous les centres habités. A ce propos, nous insistons pour que le Ministère pratique immédiatement de tels essais et en publie les résultats, afin de convaincre le grand public que le gouvernement fédéral et la province n'encouragent pas vraiment la pollution irréfléchie de nos cours d'eau. Voici une liste d'endroits où pareils essais revêtent un caractère urgent:

1. Prince-George: usine à pâtes Northwood
2. Ashcroft: projet d'usines à pâtes
3. Cap Race-Cap Mudge: exploitation forestière et usine à pâtes
4. Inlet Jarvis et baie Vanguard: usine à pâtes et estacades de la Crown Zellerbach et d'autres sociétés
5. Bella Coola: exploitation forestière
6. Détroit Granville: exploitation forestière
7. Kitimat (baie Cléo): estacades
8. Namu: conserverie de la B.C. Packers
9. Canal Cumberland: produits chimiques Hooker
10. Lacs Okanagan: pesticides agricoles

Il se peut, monsieur le président, que le ministère des Pêches ait déjà agi en l'occurrence; dans ce cas, nous aimerions connaître le détail des mesures qu'il a prises.

Permettez-nous, en outre, de vous signaler les faits suivants:

1. Pollution d'origine thermique

La Société tient à féliciter l'Association des pêches de la Colombie-Britannique de l'article

tion in "Fish and Facts" of March 1969. The article re the B.C. Hydro Thermal plant, situated on Burrard Inlet, confirms our suspicion that thermal pollution has possible adverse effects on salmon runs and fry into and out of Indian Arm and of the water ecology of the area. Because of the harmful effects of thermal pollution on the fish, S.P.E.C. requests the Department of Fisheries to institute laws in Canada making it mandatory to install closed circuit circulating systems with evaporative cooling towers in all thermal generating plants.

2. Burrard Inlet Pollution

We further request the Department of Fisheries to launch a study of pollution in Burrard Inlet either in co-operation with S.P.E.C. or on its own. This area suffers from a multitude of pollution factors such as waste from chemical plants, bulk loading spillage of sulphur, coal and wood chips, oil refineries spillage and effluents, as well as industrial pollution from booming grounds, lumber mills, ship loading, shipping, ship building and numerous port industries and facilities, sewage outfalls; all of which contribute to a greater or lesser degree to the inlet's pollution.

With reference to the aforementioned I have before me two letters from the Department of Fisheries dated December 17, 1968 and November 5, 1968

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

December 17, 1968.

Dear Sir:

RE: *Closure to Clam Fishing—Areas 1 to 8 inclusive and Area 15.*

Attached hereto will be found mimeographed copy of a Ministerial Order dated December 5, 1968, signed by the Honourable Jack Davis, Minister of Fisheries, closing Areas 1 to 8 inclusive and Area 15 to all clam fishing other than for razor clams for toxicity reasons until further notice.

It will be noted the Ministerial Order updates and supersedes the Public Notice dated October 28, 1965, which previously closed the above areas to all clam fishing other than for razor clams.

Your very truly,
"W. R. Hourston"
Director, Pacific Region."

sur la pollution d'origine thermique qu'elle a fait paraître dans la revue *Fish and Facts* en mars 1969. Cet article au sujet de la centrale thermique sur l'inlet Burrard (exploitée par la B.C. Hydro) confirme nos soupçons quant aux conséquences défavorables de ces installations pour la montée et les migrations du saumon, ainsi que pour l'écologie des eaux du bras Indian. Vu l'effet nuisible des polluants thermiques sur le poisson, la Société prie le Ministère d'instituer des mesures législatives en vertu desquelles les centrales thermiques au Canada auraient à prévoir des conduites de circulation à circuit fermé, munies d'un système de refroidissement par évaporation.

2. Pollution de l'inlet Burrard

Nous demandons aussi au ministère des Pêches, seul ou de concert avec la Société, d'étudier la pollution de l'inlet Burrard. Ses eaux sont contaminées par une multitude de facteurs: déchets des usines chimiques, pertes de soufre lors du chargement en vrac, copeaux, poussières de charbon, pertes et déchets des raffineries de pétrole, polluants industriels (estacades, fabriques de bois d'œuvre, chargement de navires, trafic maritime, chantiers navals et nombre d'autres industries et installations portuaires), déversoirs d'égouts. Tous contribuent dans une mesure variable à la pollution de l'inlet.

A ce propos, j'ai sous les yeux deux lettres du ministère des Pêches en date, l'une du 17 décembre 1968, l'autre du 5 novembre 1968.

MINISTÈRE DES PÊCHES

Le 17 décembre 1968

Monsieur,

Objet: *Fermeture de la pêche aux clams—Zones 1 à 8 inclusivement et zone 15.*

Vous trouverez ci-joint une photocopie d'une ordonnance ministérielle en date du 5 décembre 1968, signée par le ministre des Pêches, l'honorable Jack Davis, selon laquelle la pêche aux clams (sauf le couteau) est interdite, jusqu'à nouvel ordre, pour des motifs de toxicité, dans les zones 1 à 8 inclusivement et dans la zone 15.

A noter que cette ordonnance annule et remplace l'avis public en date du 28 octobre 1965, lequel interdisait la pêche aux clams (sauf le couteau) dans les zones susmentionnées.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de mes meilleurs sentiments.

Le directeur de la région du Pacifique,
W. R. Hourston

Re the Toxicity Closure, S.P.E.C. finds it difficult to understand the continuing of this closure, apparently in effect since October 28, 1965. Has the Department conducted any studies on the causes of this toxic condition? Is it not paralytic shellfish poison or what is commonly known as "Red Tide" as the staff letter of the Department dated November 5, 1968 states.

"RE: Temporary Suspension of Shellfish Sampling Program for Paralytic Shellfish Poison for the period November 1, 1968 to March 31, 1969

Fishery Officers are advised that effective immediately the Shellfish Sampling Program for Paralytic Shellfish Poison is being discontinued for the period November 1, 1968 to March 31, 1969.

This action is being taken with the approval of the Pacific Coast Shellfish Committee, since there is ample evidence to indicate that Paralytic Shellfish Poison is not likely to develop during the above months and therefore sampling is now serving no useful purpose.

Clam sampling of all official sampling locations for shellfish toxicity is to recommence April 1, 1969, and continue until further notice.

"W. R. Hourston"

Director, Pacific Region.

Mr. Chairman, if this is not a natural phenomenon, who or what is causing the toxicity? If it is a sewage or industrial problem due to the discharge of effluent into the waters, who are the culprits and why have they not been prosecuted? If the Department has the necessary information but cannot act, let the public have the information so they can take action.

3. Fraser River Pollution

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, this Society now intends to place before you what we consider to be British Columbia's most serious water pollution problem—the Fraser River system. While I am sure you are familiar with the importance of the River to British Columbia and Canada let me itemize some of the facts in brief form:

- (a) About one-third of B.C. is drained by the Fraser River system.
- (b) Over two-thirds of our total population lives within the area drained by the Fraser River system.

En l'occurrence, la Société comprend mal pourquoi l'on a prolongé cette interdiction en vigueur, apparemment, depuis le 28 octobre 1965. Le Ministère a-t-il fait des études au sujet des causes de la toxicité des clams? S'agirait-il de la paralysie toxique des mollusques et crustacés (communément appelée «Red Tide» en anglais), dont il est fait mention dans une communication interne du Ministère portant la date du 5 novembre 1968?

Objet: Arrêt provisoire du programme d'échantillonnage des mollusques et crustacés aux fins de la détection de la paralysie toxique, du 1^{er} novembre 1968 au 31 mars 1969

Les agents des pêches sont priés de noter immédiatement que le programme d'échantillonnage des mollusques et crustacés aux fins de la détection de la paralysie toxique est interrompu du 1^{er} novembre 1968 au 31 mars 1969.

Cette mesure a reçu l'approbation du Comité des mollusques et crustacés de la côte du Pacifique, car il est bien évident que l'affection susmentionnée a peu de chances de se propager au cours des mois susdits, de sorte que l'échantillonnage ne sert alors aucune fin utile.

L'échantillonnage des clams à des fins toxiques reprendra le 1^{er} avril 1969 aux endroits désignés officiellement et se poursuivra jusqu'à nouvel ordre.

Le directeur de la région du Pacifique,

W. R. Hourston

Monsieur le président, s'il ne s'agit pas d'un phénomène naturel, quelles sont les causes de la toxicité? Le déversement d'égouts ou de déchets industriels dans les eaux de l'inlet? En ce cas, qui en sont responsables? Pourquoi ne les a-t-on pas traduits en justice? Si le Ministère tient ces renseignements, mais ne peut agir, qu'il les dévoile afin que le grand public puisse prendre les mesures voulues.

3. Pollution du fleuve Fraser

Monsieur le président, messieurs, la Société tient maintenant à vous signaler ce qu'elle considère le plus grave problème en Colombie-Britannique, soit la pollution du bassin du Fraser. Vous êtes conscients, j'en suis sûr, de l'importance qu'a ce cours d'eau pour la province et le pays tout entier; néanmoins, permettez-moi de vous rappeler brièvement certains faits:

- a) Le bassin du Fraser arrose environ le tiers de la province.
- b) Plus des deux tiers des habitants de la province vivent dans le territoire arrosé par ce bassin.

(c) It is the greatest salmon fishing and spawning river in North America.

Despite the importance of this River to British Columbians, there has been savage abuse of it by industries, condoned by both provincial and federal governments. (The blasting of rock into the river by the engineers of the Canadian Great Northern Railway while building a bridge across the Fraser in 1913 cost B.C. and Canada an estimated \$1,000,000,-000 loss in salmon production between the years 1913 and 1960.) Three large pulp mills have been established at Prince George and one at Kamloops. Others are proposed for Quesnel and also Ashcroft. The effluent of all these mills does and will discharge into the Fraser River system. Logging is progressively denuding much of the Fraser River drainage basin, resulting in increased siltation due to heavy erosion. At the Seventeenth B.C. Natural Resource Conference in 1967 on "Water a Fundamental Resource", it was stated that a sediment survey by the Water Resources Branch at Mission revealed that up to 500,000 tons of silt a day was being carried by the River. Lumber, plywood, chip production and booming grounds that are heavily concentrated on the Fraser are a continuous source of debris and pollution. Mining in areas such as the Highland Valley where low-grade copper and molybdenum ore will be milled in quantities of over 100,000 tons per day will require a minimum of 200,000 tons of water per day.

S.P.E.C. cannot emphasize too strongly that secondary treatment of sewage should be the minimal required on the Fraser River system to assure a dissolved oxygen concentration of five milligrams per litre throughout the urbanized and industrialized mainstream of the river. It is now recognized that secondary treatment may not be the proper answer to sewage disposal and that a more sophisticated treatment will be necessary. (At this time, however, secondary treatment is the method generally recommended.) An oxygen block in the Delta area could seriously delay a salmon run. We know that ten percent of the pollution necessary to kill a salmon is all that is needed to prevent it from spawning.

At this point we would like to quote from the August 18, 1967 issue of "The Fisherman":

c) C'est le cours d'eau par excellence, en Amérique du Nord, pour la pêche et la reproduction du saumon.

Malgré l'importance du Fraser pour la Colombie-Britannique, les industries locales se sont livrées à des abus révoltants, sous l'œil indifférent du gouvernement fédéral et de la province. Ainsi, on estime à un milliard de dollars les pertes de saumon, de 1913 à 1920, attribuables au déchargement, dans ce cours d'eau, de la roche dynamitée par les ingénieurs de la Canadian Great Northern Railway, lors de l'aménagement d'un pont sur le Fraser en 1913. Trois grandes usines à pâtes se sont établies à Prince-George, une autre à Kamloops. Il est question d'en aménager d'autres à Quesnel et à Ashcroft. Les déchets de ces usines vont ou iront se perdre dans le bassin du Fraser. Par ailleurs, à cause de l'exploitation forestière intense dans cette région, l'érosion des sols entraîne l'envasement progressif du fleuve. Lors de la 17^e Conférence sur les richesses naturelles de la Colombie-Britannique, qui s'est penchée en 1967 sur l'eau, ressource fondamentale, on a dit que le Fraser pouvait charrier jusqu'à 500,000 tonnes de vase par jour d'après une étude faite à Mission par la Direction des ressources hydrauliques. Les fabriques de bois d'œuvre, de contre-plaqués ou de copeaux, ainsi que les estacades, fort nombreuses sur le fleuve, sont des sources continues de débris et de polluants. Dans des régions telles que la vallée Highland, où l'on extraira chaque jour plus de 100,000 tonnes de minerai de molybdène et de cuivre de basse qualité, l'exploitation minière exigera, au bas mot, quelque 200,000 tonnes d'eau par jour.

La Société ne saurait trop insister pour que s'effectue le traitement secondaire des égouts, au moins, dans la région du bassin afin d'assurer une teneur en oxygène dissous de cinq milligrammes au litre dans les eaux baignant les centres urbanisés et industrialisés. On sait maintenant que le traitement secondaire offre certaines lacunes et que des méthodes plus rigoureuses s'imposent. Néanmoins, cette mesure se recommande toujours dans la plupart des cas. Une pénurie d'oxygène dans la région du Delta pourrait fortement gêner la montaison du saumon. Il est établi que le dixième de la pollution fatale au saumon suffit à l'empêcher de frayer.

Nous aimerions maintenant citer un article paru le 18 août 1967 dans la revue *The Fisherman*:

BACTERIAL COUNT HIGH—FRASER PRESENTS HEALTH HAZARD

The strong health hazard posed by pollution of the Fraser River was again emphasized last week by J. W. Maynard, senior public health official with the Boundary Health Unit, who reports that tests at nine sampling stations operated by the Unit indicate that no part of the lower Fraser is safe any longer for swimming or aquatic sports. Tests show that the bacterial count at all locations ranges from 4,000 coliforms at Barnston Island to an average of one million coliforms per 100 litres of water at Annacis Island. The coliform is a standard measure used to determine the extent of water pollution.

The Unit's jurisdiction covers the areas of Cloverdale, Ladner, North Surrey, Surrey, and White Rock. Its testing stations send in continuous reports presenting one of the few realistic pictures of what pollution is doing to rivers and, consequently, to public health standards.

The Unit's bacteria level tests were conducted at:—

Barnston Island (coliform count of 4,000)
 Port Mann (15,000)
 South side of Pattullo Bridge (20-30,000)
 Acorn Lumber (8,000)
 Annacis Island (one million)
 Glenrose Cannery (12,000)
 Dow Chemicals (12,000)
 Pacific Coast Packers (20,000)
 Westham Island (8,000)

Health authorities say that a standard for safe swimming should never exceed 1,000 coliforms and preferably should be considerably lower.

Maynard told "THE FISHERMAN" that water quality standard suggested by the U.S.-Canadian Pacific Northwest Pollution Control Council sets a pollution level of not more than 2,000 coliforms as generally 'safe' for purposes other than swimming.

Mr. Chairman, considering the importance of the river to British Columbia, our Society recommends the Minister of Fisheries and your Commission request that the federal government initiate a comprehensive study of the ecology of the Fraser River system.

That this study be made in co-operation with all Provincial and Federal Resource Management Departments and disciplines.

LA POLLUTION DU FRASER ATTEINT UN POINT DANGEREUX

La pollution du Fraser pose de graves risques pour la santé. C'est ce qu'a réaffirmé, la semaine dernière, un fonctionnaire supérieur du Bureau de l'hygiène, M. J. W. Maynard, qui a fait état des essais pratiqués par les neuf sections d'échantillonnage du Bureau. Selon lui, aucune partie du cours inférieur du Fraser n'est désormais propice à la natation ou aux sports nautiques.

Au terme des dénombrements bactériens, on a relevé 4,000 coliformes à l'île Barnston et 1,000,000 de coliformes par 100 litres d'eau, en moyenne, à l'île Annacis. Le coliforme s'emploie couramment comme étalon pour quantifier la pollution de l'eau.

Le Bureau englobe les régions de Cloverdale, Ladner, North Surrey, Surrey et White Rock. Les rapports que lui transmettent périodiquement ses sections d'échantillonnage donnent une idée exacte, chose rare aujourd'hui, des effets de la pollution, eu égard aux normes d'hygiène du secteur public.

Les essais se sont déroulés aux endroits suivants:

Île Barnston (4,000 coliformes)
 Port Mann (15,000)
 Côté sud du pont Pattullo (20,000-30,000)
 Acorn Lumber (8,000)
 Île Annacis (1,000,000)
 Conserverie Glenrose (12,000)
 Dow Chemicals (12,000)
 Pacific Coast Packers (20,000)
 Île Westham (8,000)

Selon les autorités médicales, les eaux réservées à la natation ne doivent jamais renfermer plus de 1,000 coliformes et, de préférence, doivent en contenir beaucoup moins.

M. Maynard a fait remarquer que pour toute autre activité sur l'eau, à part la natation, le Conseil canado-américain de la lutte contre la pollution dans le nord-ouest du Pacifique propose pour norme de sécurité le chiffre maximal de 2,000 coliformes.

Monsieur le président, vu l'importance du Fraser pour la Colombie-Britannique, la Société recommande au ministère des Pêches et à ce comité de prier le gouvernement fédéral d'entreprendre une étude complète de l'écologie du bassin de ce cours d'eau.

Que cette étude se fasse en collaboration avec les disciplines et les services de gestion des ressources au sein des administrations fédérale et provinciale.

That the objective be to obtain the optimum use of the river for the benefit of the people of British Columbia and Canada within the ecological potential of this mighty river.

That the study and report be comprehensive, similar to the one prepared by the U.S. Federal Water Control Administration—Willamette River Basin and the Puget Sound.

That a study be engaged by the various federal departments in conjunction with the provincial government to enable the Government of Canada to set standards for water and air pollution and to enact adequate pollution control legislation that will be effective and enforced.

This Society agrees with the statement made by Mr. Jack Davis "that he was pleased the forestry company (MacMillan Bloedel) came up to the Department of Fisheries standards for its Alberni mill". He said that any mill on any body of water will have to meet these standards on two main counts—biological oxygen demand and toxicity.

Respectfully submitted by
Society for Pollution and
Environmental Control.

Qu'elle se donne pour objectif d'optimiser l'emploi du Fraser, suivant les possibilités écologiques de ce puissant cours d'eau, au profit des habitants de la Colombie-Britannique et du pays tout entier.

Que cette étude et le rapport en découlant se comparent favorablement avec les travaux réalisés aux États-Unis par la Régie fédérale des eaux à l'égard du bassin de la rivière Willamette et de la baie Puget.

Que les divers ministères fédéraux fassent des études, de concert avec la province, afin de permettre au gouvernement du Canada d'établir des normes concernant la pollution de l'air et de l'eau et d'adopter des mesures législatives de suppression qui seront applicables et mises en vigueur.

La Société partage l'avis de M. Jack Davis, lorsque celui-ci s'est déclaré heureux que la société d'exploitation forestière (MacMillan Bloedel) se soit conformée aux exigences du ministère des Pêches pour l'aménagement de son usine d'Alberni. Le ministre a ajouté que tout établissement situé en bordure d'une étendue d'eau devra désormais répondre à ces exigences, principalement sous deux aspects: la demande biologique d'oxygène et la toxicité.

Veuillez agréer, Messieurs, l'assurance de notre haute considération.

La Société pour la suppression de la pollution et l'assainissement du milieu

APPENDIX K1

SUBMISSION BY THE
SOCIETY FOR POLLUTION AND
ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL
(S. P. E. C.)

TO
PUBLIC HEARING
ON
FORESTRY

SUBJECT: FEDERAL RESPONSIBILITY

Mr. Chairman, Messrs. Commissioners,
Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is our understanding that this Committee on Forestry is responsible only for federally controlled forests such as:

1. National Parks
2. E and N Railway land on Vancouver Island
3. Territorial forests

Because the time element is an important factor in determining the quantity and quality of a brief we were unable to research into the matter of forestry in a depth study. We are, however, only too grateful to be able to endorse the valuable information contained in Pat Carney's article in the April 16, 1969 issue of "The Vancouver Sun".

See Appendix A

Our Society considers that the Yukon forests are being neglected and exploited by the Federal Government. We wish to underline certain points made by Miss Carney:

1. No provision for reforestation.
2. No adequate fire control.
3. No adequate forestry staff in relation to the area of 51,968,000 acres.
4. Permission to export logs.

The Society for Pollution and Environmental Control is unalterably opposed to the export of logs from lands under control of the Federal Government. This concern is not only felt by members of our Society but also by the majority of people in British Columbia. We attribute this type of stupid, short-sighted policy to Provincial governments but we do expect a much more mature policy re the handling of our forest resources by our Federal Government.

Canadians must be ashamed of this robber-baron attitude of the Federal Govern-

APPENDICE K1

DÉPOSÉ PAR LA SOCIÉTÉ POUR LA LUTTE
À LA POLLUTION ET POUR LA PRÉ-
SERVATION DU MILIEU
(S.P.E.C.)

À L'AUDIENCE PUBLIQUE SUR LES
FORÊTS

SUJET: LA RESPONSABILITÉ FÉDÉRALE

M. le Président, messieurs les commissaires,
mesdames et messieurs,

Que nous sachions, ce Comité des forêts n'est responsable que des forêts administrées par le gouvernement fédéral à savoir:

- 1) les parcs nationaux
- 2) les terrains ferroviaires E et N de l'île de Vancouver
- 3) les forêts territoriales.

Vu que le temps est un facteur important dont dépend le contenu et la qualité d'un mémoire, nous n'avons pas pu faire une étude en profondeur de la question des forêts. Nous sommes toutefois trop heureux de pouvoir adhérer aux précieux renseignements contenus dans l'article de Pat Carney publié dans le numéro du 16 avril 1969 du *Sun* de Vancouver.

Voir annexe A

Notre Société estime que le gouvernement fédéral exploite sans ménagement les forêts du Yukon. Nous voulons relever certains aspects énoncés par M^{lle} Carney:

- 1) aucun projet de reboisement
- 2) protection insuffisante contre les incendies
- 3) insuffisance de personnel forestier dans une région de 51,968,000 acres
- 4) on permet l'exportation du bois.

Notre Société s'oppose catégoriquement à l'exportation du bois provenant des terres relevant du gouvernement fédéral. Cette attitude n'est pas propre aux membres de notre Société mais elle est partagée par la majorité des résidents de la Colombie-Britannique. C'est aux gouvernements provinciaux que nous attribuons cette politique stupide et à courte vue, mais nous nous attendons de la part du gouvernement fédéral à une politique plus intelligente de gestion des ressources forestières.

C'est une honte pour les Canadiens que le gouvernement fédéral se comporte comme un

ment in its administration of a territory under its trusteeship.

In closing, Mr. Chairman, S.P.E.C. has this to say to the Commission: "Defer not to tomorrow to be wise for tomorrow's sun may never rise".

Thank you Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Commission for your attention.

Respectfully submitted by
Society for Pollution and Environmental Control.

APPENDIX L

PACIFIC COAST FISHERMEN'S
MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY
BRIEF TO
THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE ON
FISHERIES AND FORESTRY
April 1969

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1. Pacific Coast Fishermen's Mutual Marine Insurance Company was brought into being in 1945 by a relatively small number of fishermen on the west coast who took the risk that co-operatively they could insure themselves at reasonable rates. They were satisfied that the large marine insurance companies were charging excessive rates, mainly because the big insurance companies did not separately appraise and realize the real needs of small fishermen on this coast. These fishermen believed they could do this job for themselves, relying upon their own experience.

2. From the outset they proved to be right. By sound organization and management and relying upon their own interdependence and knowledge of vessels and fishing, they have built a substantial insurance company and

déprédateur dans l'administration d'un territoire placé sous sa tutelle.

En conclusion, monsieur le Président, notre Société déclare à la Commission: «N'attendez pas à demain pour être sage, car ce sera peut-être trop tard.

Nous vous remercions, monsieur le Président et messieurs les Commissaires de votre attention.

En tout respect,
La Société pour la lutte à la pollution et pour la préservation du milieu.

APPENDICE L

PACIFIC COAST FISHERMEN'S
MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY MÉMOIRE PRÉSENTÉ AU
COMITÉ PARLEMENTAIRE
DES PÊCHES ET FORÊTS
Avril 1969

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1. La société Pacific Coast Fishermen's Mutual Marine Insurance Company prit naissance en 1945, alors qu'une poignée de pêcheurs de la côte de l'Ouest décidèrent qu'ensemble, ils pourraient s'assurer contre certains risques à des taux raisonnables. Ils étaient désormais convaincus que les principales sociétés d'assurance maritime leur comptaient des taux excessifs, surtout parce qu'elles ne cherchaient pas à se rendre compte des véritables besoins des petits pêcheurs dans la région. Les fondateurs estimèrent que l'expérience qu'ils avaient acquise leur permettrait de résoudre eux-mêmes ce problème.

2. Le temps eut tôt fait de leur donner raison. Grâce à une organisation et à une administration de premier ordre, appuyées par leur esprit de solidarité et leur connaissance des bateaux et de la pêche, les pêcheurs

have provided insurance at cost which has proved to be a great saving to those who have participated.

3. The Company was incorporated by the fishermen by Private Bill of the Legislature in 1945. The Company went into operation shortly after its incorporation. It established what appeared to be a fair premium in relation to rates being charged at the time and provided several classes of insurance, being variations of total loss and restrictive full form insurance to enable the small owner to participate to the best of his ability.

4. Surpluses have occurred each year which have been credited back to participating fishermen after providing statutory reserves. As experience has justified it, the rates have been reduced from time to time. By 1955 the Mutual had received net premiums (after deductions of re-insurance) in aggregate exceeding \$1,000,000 in its first ten years of operation and had returned to policyholders \$295,370. The average coverage per boat then was only \$8,500.

5. In 1968 *alone*, the Mutual insured 947 boats and the insurance in force was \$23,000,000. The rebate for 1968 *alone* exceeded 50 per cent of net premium (gross premium less lay-up credit), i.e. approximately \$500,000 (although our rate is as good as fleet insurance rates of private companies and in fact is better because we have no deductible and also provide a lay-up refund).

6. In or about 1953 the Federal Government set up the Fishermen's Indemnity Fund, instituting a small boat insurance scheme on a limited basis. This scheme offered minimum protection for the small boat class. It naturally attracted many of the Mutual Company's members. The Company, having been created to meet the interests of these as well as other fishermen, not only cooperated in establishing the scheme but was quite prepared to have many members transfer to it. The average value of vessels transferring from the Company to the Government's scheme was approximately \$3,700 each.

7. While this event reduced the Company's membership by about 40 per cent, it enabled the Mutual to revise the type of coverage which it offered and also ultimately to review its re-insurance program.

8. When the Company was first established, it re-insured all risks over \$4,000. By 1957 it had increased its own risk on each vessel insured to \$8,000. After obtaining an amendment to its Private Bill in 1957, the Company

ont établi une importante société d'assurance maritime dont les taux permettent aux assurés de réaliser de grandes économies.

3. La société se constitua légalement en 1945 au titre d'un bill d'intérêt privé adopté par l'Assemblée législative provinciale; peu après, elle se lançait en affaires. On a établi ce qui semblait être des primes équitables par rapport aux taux comptés à l'époque, de même que diverses catégories d'assurance, allant de la garantie contre la perte totale à la garantie intégrale restrictive, pour permettre aux petits propriétaires d'y souscrire dans toute la mesure du possible.

4. Chaque année, on a enregistré un surplus dont les pêcheurs assurés ont bénéficié, après déduction d'un certain montant destiné aux réserves statutaires. Les taux ont baissé de temps à autre, pour autant que les circonstances le permettaient. En 1955, dix ans après sa fondation, la société avait déjà perçu plus d'un million de dollars en primes nettes (contrats de réassurance exclus) et versé \$295,370 aux titulaires de polices. La garantie moyenne par bateau ne s'établissait alors qu'à \$8,500.

5. En la *seule* année de 1968, la société a assuré 947 bateaux, les contrats d'assurance en vigueur atteignant 23 millions de dollars. Pour 1968 *seulement*, le chiffre des ristournes dépasse la moitié des primes nettes (primes brutes moins le crédit accumulé), soit environ \$500,000 (quoique nos taux correspondent aux taux d'assurance collective dans le secteur privé; ils sont même plus avantageux, en l'absence de toute retenue, outre que nous prévoyons un remboursement accumulé).

6. Vers 1963, le gouvernement fédéral a institué le Plan d'indemnités aux pêcheurs, régime d'assurance limitée qui s'applique aux petits bateaux, mais en n'offrant qu'un minimum de garantie. Bien entendu, un bon nombre des membres de la société s'en sont prévalus. Ayant à cœur l'intérêt de tous les pêcheurs, fussent-ils associés ou non, la société a collaboré à l'implantation du nouveau régime et même consenti à lui céder un grand nombre de contrats d'assurance. La *valus*. Ayant à cœur l'intérêt de tous les contrats cédés s'établissait à \$3,700, environ.

7. En conséquence, l'effectif de la société a baissé de 40 p. 100, mais celle-ci en a profité pour réviser les garanties qu'elle offrait et pour remettre à l'étude son programme de réassurance.

8. A l'origine, la société réassurait contre tous les risques au delà de \$4,000. En 1957, le montant de la réassurance pour chaque bateau a été porté à \$8,000. Après avoir fait modifier, en 1957, le bill qui l'avait constitué,

gradually reduced its re-insurance and its present policy is only to re-insure on risks in excess of \$30,000.

9. Subsequent to the establishment of the Fishermen's Indemnity Plan, costs and technological changes in the fishing industry on the west coast had resulted in many fishermen, alone or collectively, acquiring much more expensive boats and gear, with respect to which the Fishermen's Indemnity Plan provided insufficient insurance coverage. By the end of 1957 the average value of boats insured by the Company had risen to \$15,000 and now it is close to \$25,000.

10. Since 1965 the Company has acquired as a subsidiary and operates its own repair shop.

11. The annexed extract from the Annual Report for the 1968 fiscal year containing a graph of the 23 years' growth of the Company will give you some idea of the success of its operations.

12. While the growth and financial stability of the Mutual are of great gratification to the fishermen, the significant aspect of the Mutual which we thought would be of interest to your Committee is the method of operation which in our opinion has made a fundamental contribution to the success of the Mutual.

13. Basically, we think the fundamental principles embodied in the By-laws and in the operations of the Mutual can be summarized as follows:

(a) Every policyholder is a member and entitled on payment of his premium to all the benefits of his policy and participation in the overall business of the Company.

(b) We have the broadest type of full form marine coverage for all our policyholders.

(c) Each policyholder has one vote and has the opportunity to participate in the Mutual at regular annual and district meetings.

(d) Policy is made by a representative board of twenty-one fishermen participants and is subject to review by the membership and much of it is incorporated in the By-laws which can only be amended by special resolution of the membership.

(e) Lower rates are charged when a boat is laid up between fishing periods when it is not subject to the perils of the sea.

(f) Each member pays the rate fixed by the directors for full form marine insurance which is, as stated, competitive or

la société a progressivement diminué ses garanties, de sorte qu'elle ne réassure maintenant qu'en sus de \$30,000.

9. Au cours des années qui suivirent l'établissement du Plan d'indemnités aux pêcheurs, l'industrie de la pêche sur la côte de l'Ouest ne cessa d'évoluer sur les plans économique et technologique, à telle enseigne que bien des pêcheurs, seuls ou avec d'autres, se procurèrent des bateaux et des engins de pêche assez coûteux, pour lesquels le Plan accordait une protection insuffisante. Vers la fin de 1957, la valeur moyenne des bateaux assurés par la société s'établissait à \$15,000; aujourd'hui, elle atteint près de \$25,000.

10. Depuis 1965, la société compte une filiale et un atelier de réparations.

11. On trouvera en annexe un graphique tiré du rapport annuel de la société pour l'exercice financier de 1968; il fait ressortir le développement de la société depuis sa fondation, il y a 23 ans, et donne une idée de son expansion spectaculaire.

12. Bien que le développement et la stabilité financière de la société soient de nature à réjouir les pêcheurs, l'aspect important de notre entreprise, celui qui intéressera le Comité, croyons-nous, c'est notre mode d'exploitation qui a contribué essentiellement, à notre avis, au succès de la société.

13. Somme toute, les principes fondamentaux qui sous-tendent notre régie interne et nos opérations pourraient se résumer comme il suit:

a) Tout titulaire d'une police, en tant qu'associé, est admissible, sur versement de sa prime, à tous les avantages inhérents à la police, outre qu'il participe à l'activité globale de la société.

b) Nous offrons à tous nos assurés le plus grand éventail de garanties dans le contrat d'assurance maritime intégrale.

c) Tout assuré a droit de vote et peut s'en prévaloir lors de l'assemblée générale et des réunions de district tenues périodiquement par la société.

d) La politique, établie par un conseil représentatif composé de 21 pêcheurs assurés, est proposée à l'examen de l'effectif, puis s'intègre dans le règlement interne, lequel ne peut être modifié que par suite d'un vœu particulier de l'effectif.

e) Les taux baissent à l'égard des bateaux inutilisés hors de la campagne de pêche, alors que les risques en mer sont inexistantes.

f) Chaque associé est assuré au taux fixé par les directeurs relativement à l'assurance maritime intégrale, taux, nous le

better, but at the end of the year, that portion of the premiums not required to pay costs, claims and provide statutory reserves are credited to him based on pooling and the use by him of the Mutual. These credits include lay-up credits and may be applied on the next year's premium. The average refund in the past eight years (after lay-up credit) has been 50% of net premium. The By-laws provide that up to 20% of the refunds may be retained in a revolving reserve fund to the credit of each policyholder in accordance with his contribution.

(g) The By-laws provide that in the event of liquidation, any surplus (which likely would accrue by reason of statutory reserves) will be divided on a patronage basis over the last five years.

(h) A small participation in the capital of the Mutual is required to be undertaken by each policy older, \$10 each. This is refundable upon application at the discretion of the directors.

(i) The active participation of the members and their stake in the success of the Company, based on co-operative principles, has resulted in full knowledge and responsibility of the policyholders in and about the Company's activities. As a result they are proud of the accomplishments of their Mutual and are prepared to take on responsibilities which greatly assist in its administration.

(j) The members realize and appreciate that the Mutual is their own Company and, accordingly, they take an interest in its day to day operation. Because of this, the Company has a fund of information from which it can properly set values and adjust claims. The By-laws provide for an appeal by way of informal or formal arbitration. The Company has satisfactorily adjusted over 3,500 claims since its incorporation without any request for such arbitration.

14. Relating this experience to the Fishermen's Indemnity Plan, we note the following differences which may be of interest to your Committee:

(a) Insured members voluntarily participate in all aspects of the operation of the Mutual—financing, sharing of risk on a pooled or mutual basis, the fixing of rates, the accumulation of capital, the appraisals of vessels and the adjudication of damages arising out of losses.

(b) Any loss in costs and claims and over-

répétons, toujours abordable, sinon économique; à la fin de l'année, *toutefois*, après acquit des frais et des réclamations et constitution des réserves statutaires, il lui est remis une partie des primes prises globalement, selon son apport à la société. Cette remise, qui comprend les crédits accumulés, peut s'appliquer à la prime pour l'année suivante. Ces huit dernières années, le remboursement moyen (compte tenu du crédit accumulé) s'est chiffré à la moitié de la prime nette. Selon le règlement interne, au plus 20 p. 100 de la remise peut être déposée dans un fonds de réserve renouvelable et créditée à chaque titulaire de police en fonction de son apport.

g) D'après le règlement, en cas de liquidation, tout surplus (l'existence de réserves statutaires rend la chose probable) serait réparti suivant l'apport des assurés au cours des cinq années précédentes.

h) Chaque titulaire de police doit verser la faible somme de \$10 au capital de la société; il s'agit d'un montant remboursable sur demande, à la discrétion des directeurs.

i) Vu leur participation active et leur intérêt aux affaires de la société, selon le principe de la coopération, les assurés ont pleinement conscience de l'activité de la société et en assumant volontiers toute la responsabilité. En conséquence, ils s'enorgueillissent des réalisations de la société et acceptent volontiers d'acquitter des tâches administratives pour le compte de celle-ci.

j) Les associés ont conscience que la société leur appartient; aussi s'intéressent-ils à son activité quotidienne. Pour cette raison, la société dispose toujours de renseignements qui lui permettent de déterminer équitablement le montant des primes et des réclamations. Le règlement prévoit des modalités d'appel et d'arbitrage par voie officielle ou à l'amiable, mais jamais la société, depuis sa fondation, n'a-t-elle dû recourir à l'arbitrage pour une seule des 3,500 réclamations, au moins, qui lui ont été soumises.

14. Comparé au Plan d'indemnités aux pêcheurs, notre régime offre certaines divergences que le Comité sera peut-être intéressé à connaître:

a) Les assurés participent de leur plein gré à tous les aspects de l'activité de la société: financement, partage mutuel ou collectif des risques, établissement des taux, accumulation du capital, estimation des bateaux et expertise des dommages résultant des pertes.

b) Toute perte (coûts, réclamations, frais

head is the responsibility of all and all participate in it. On the other hand, any saving is likewise shared.

(c) The fisherman is more fully protected by the amount of insurance according to the value of his investment in his vessel and gear and the exposure to risk.

(d) Administration costs are kept to a minimum. At the present time the staff consists of four persons in the office including the manager and two surveyors.

15. The Mutual recognizes that because of the lack of other fishermen's co-operative or mutual insurance organizations and the inability or unwillingness, or both, of many fishermen to participate, there is a need for the Fishermen's Indemnity Plan, particularly with respect to smaller boats. In many ways the Plan fills a need we can't fulfill without our policyholders subsidizing the smaller value vessels. In our view these deserve some subsidy in the public interest. However, we would recommend to the Committee:

(a) That the Government consider providing guarantees or seed capital along with an educational program to start more fishermen's mutual insurance companies in Canada. We believe we have proved that a co-operative, properly managed and supervised by the insured, can do a far better job in the field of marine insurance than any other method of organization.

(b) That the Plan itself be democratized to permit fishermen to take a responsible part in its administration, policy making, appraisal for insurance and adjudication of losses with a view not only to using their experience but also to reducing administration costs and red tape.

(c) That gradually the fishermen be given a stake in the Plan so that they will benefit (by rate or premium credit) in its efficient operation.

(d) Every insured be required to have a small investment in the capital of the Plan.

(e) That it be regionalized so that it become more personal and not just regarded as an impersonal, nation-wide government plan in which the participant has no part except to pay a premium and, therefore, may be tempted to use it for personal benefit only and not regard it as the fishermen's own responsibility. In other words, so it becomes "us" and not "them" who make the rules, police

généraux) est la responsabilité de tous les associés et est assumée par eux. D'autre part, toute économie est répartie selon le même principe.

c) Le pêcheur reçoit de meilleures garanties pour un montant d'assurance fixé d'avance la valeur de ses investissements (bateaux et engins) et les risques auxquels il est exposé.

d) Les frais d'administration sont réduits le plus possible. A l'heure actuelle, l'effectif se compose de quatre employés, dont le directeur et deux experts.

15. En l'absence d'autres coopératives ou sociétés mutuelles d'assurance et vu l'incapacité ou le refus, parfois les deux, de bien des pêcheurs à s'y intéresser, la société admet la nécessité du Plan d'indemnités aux pêcheurs, notamment pour les petits bateaux. Ce régime comble diverses lacunes, faute de quoi ce sont nos assurés qui auraient à subventionner les petits propriétaires, lesquels y ont droit, à notre sens, dans l'intérêt public. Quoi qu'il en soit, voici les avis que nous formulons auprès du Comité:

a) Le gouvernement devrait songer à fournir des garanties ou des capitaux d'investissement, outre un programme éducatif, afin de lancer d'autres sociétés mutuelles d'assurance pour les pêcheurs au Canada. Nous avons fait la preuve, à notre avis, qu'une coopérative bien gérée et administrée par ses associés, se révèle de beaucoup supérieure à tout autre mode d'organisation dans le secteur de l'assurance maritime.

b) On devrait démocratiser le Plan lui-même, afin de permettre aux pêcheurs d'y jouer un rôle sérieux dans l'administration, l'élaboration des lignes de conduite, l'estimation de l'assurance et l'expertise des dégâts; on aurait ainsi recours à leur vaste fonds d'expérience, tout en diminuant les frais d'administration et la paperasserie.

c) On devrait peu à peu accroître la participation des pêcheurs au Plan pour qu'ils bénéficient (au chapitre des taux ou des crédits de prime) de toute amélioration du régime.

d) Chaque assuré devrait être tenu de faire un petit placement dans le Plan.

e) Le Plan devrait être régionalisé, donc, plus individualisé; en ce moment, il est envisagé comme un régime administratif national, mais aussi impersonnel, dans lequel l'associé n'a rien d'autre à faire que de verser sa prime. Il a donc tendance à s'en prévaloir uniquement à son profit personnel, sans y voir la part de responsabilité qu'il a. Autrement dit, c'est nous, les pêcheurs, et non «eux», qui

them and determine when and to what extent benefits are payable.

(f) That the Committee consider the possibility of requesting Pacific Coast Fishermen's Mutual Marine Insurance Company to administer a pool for the small boat owners on the west coast under the Fishermen's Indemnity Plan. The real differences between the development of fisheries on the east and west coasts must be recognized.

16. We believe the Department has produced some able administrators and appraisers over the years—but the fisherman is still not policed or judged by his peers. Fishermen, if they have a stake in the Plan and a genuine opportunity for participation are capable to make practical judgments and are generally willing to accept their responsibilities.

17. We welcome any questions from the Committee about our operation and are prepared to share our experience with it with respect to their review of the Fishermen's Indemnity Act.

18. We believe that through the fishermen's Co-operatives, the fishermen's Credit Unions and the fishermen's Mutual Insurance Company on this coast, fishermen have demonstrated that if they wish to, they can in many respects improve their lot with a minimum of government interference. While there are many aspects of the management of the fisheries, as a public asset, which require the expenditure of government funds to safeguard and develop that asset, greater participation by the fishermen themselves is both possible and desirable.

19. The long number of years which it has taken these co-operative types of institutions on the west coast to grow to their present stature indicates the need for the Government to expedite the growth of similar institutions in underdeveloped parts of the fishery by:

- (a) Educational programs;
- (b) Creating greater opportunities for meaningful participation by the fishermen themselves; and
- (c) Help by the Government in the accumulation of capital which has become so essential with the increased costs and the developing technology which have taken place in the fishing industry.

DATED at Vancouver, B.C. this 3rd day of April 1969.

PACIFIC COAST FISHERMEN'S MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

President (M. Berg)

devraient formuler le règlement, l'appliquer, ainsi que déterminer le mode de répartition des bénéfices.

f) Le Comité pourrait songer à permettre à notre société d'administrer un fonds collectif, au titre du Plan d'indemnités aux pêcheurs, pour les petits propriétaires de bateaux de la côte ouest. Les pêches de l'Ouest et de l'Est ont évolué bien différemment, chose dont il faut tenir compte.

16. Le ministère, au fil des ans, a été bien servi par des administrateurs et des experts compétents, mais il nous semble que le pêcheur n'ait jamais été dirigé ou jugé par ses pairs. En général, s'ils ont des intérêts dans le Plan et peuvent vraiment y prendre une part active, les pêcheurs seront aptes à exercer un jugement pratique et prêts à assumer leurs responsabilités.

17. Nous sommes disposés à répondre à toute question du Comité au sujet de notre activité et à lui faire connaître nos vues sur la révision du Plan d'indemnités aux pêcheurs.

18. Au sein de leurs coopératives, associations de crédit et sociétés mutuelles d'assurance, les pêcheurs de la côte ouest ont démontré, selon nous, qu'ils pouvaient améliorer leur sort, s'ils le voulaient, avec le minimum d'intervention gouvernementale. S'il est vrai que bien des aspects du secteur des pêches, en tant que domaine public, nécessitent l'apport financier de l'État aux fins de protection et de mise en valeur, il est toujours à la fois possible et souhaitable que les pêcheurs eux-mêmes y collaborent sans cesse de plus en plus.

19. Les diverses institutions coopératives sur la côte ouest ont mis beaucoup de temps à atteindre leur développement actuel, ce qui fait ressortir l'opportunité pour le gouvernement de favoriser la croissance d'institutions analogues dans les secteurs sous-développés des pêches, au moyen des initiatives suivantes:

- a) élaborer des programmes éducatifs;
- b) créer un climat favorable à la participation active des pêcheurs; et
- c) aider à l'accumulation du capital, aujourd'hui chose essentielle, vu l'escalade des coûts et l'évolution de la technologie dans l'industrie de la pêche.

DATÉ à Vancouver (C.-B.) le 3^e jour d'avril 1969

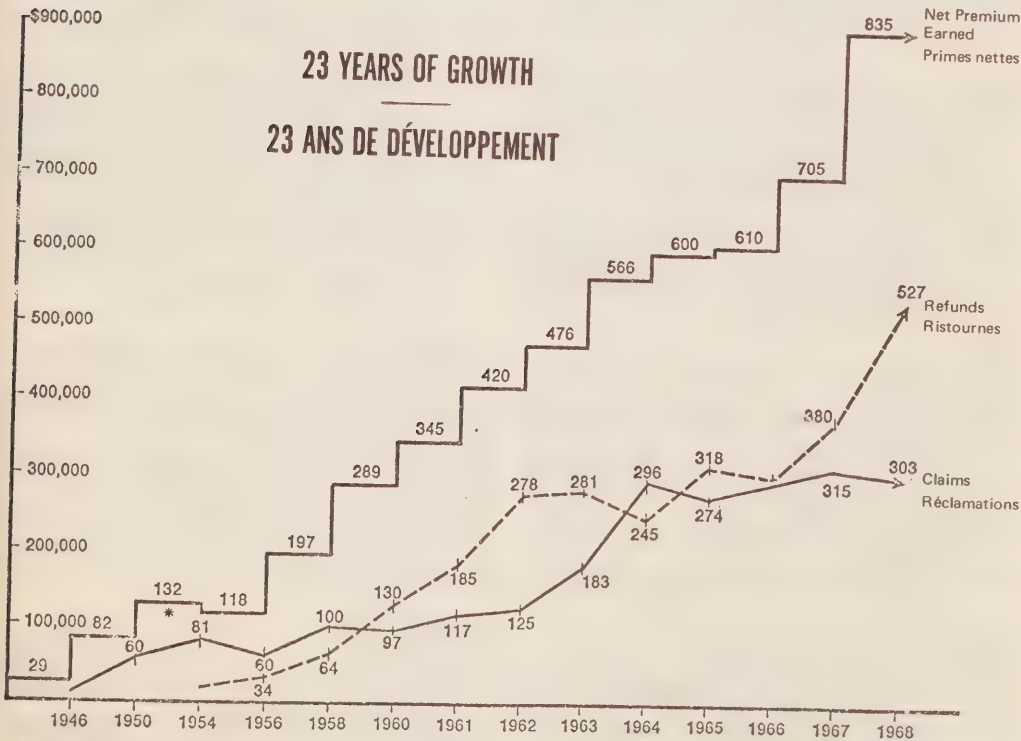
PACIFIC COAST FISHERMEN'S MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

M. Berg, président.

PACIFIC COAST FISHERMEN'S MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

10-YEAR TABLE—NET PREMIUMS, CLAIMS EXPENSES
PRIMES, RÉCLAMATIONS ET DÉPENSES NETTES—PÉRIODE DE 10 ANS

	Net Premiums Earned — Primes nettes	Net Claims — Réclamations nettes	Gross Expenses — Dépenses brutes	Net Expenses — Dépenses nettes
1959	\$240,187.00	47.11%	13.33%	8.25%
1960	289,520.00	33.75	12.20	6.42
1961	345,792.00	34.02	11.14	4.69
1962	420,462.00	29.74	9.65	2.57
1963	476,792.00	38.34	9.75	1.74
1964	566,770.00	52.33	9.08	2.45
1965	600,195.00	45.75	9.10	1.08
1966	610,710.00	49.51	11.08	1.44
1967	705,500.00	44.70	9.75	.52
1968	835,000.00	36.3	10.80	1.36



*Gov't Insurance started July, 1953.
*Juillet 1953: implantation du régime d'assurance de l'État.

APPENDIX M

UNITED FISHERMEN AND ALLIED
WORKERS' UNION SUBMISSION
TO
STANDING COMMITTEE
ON
FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

April 21-28, 1969

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APPENDICE M

MÉMOIRE PRÉSENTÉ
AU
COMITÉ PERMANENT
DES
PÊCHES ET DES FORÊTS
PAR
UNITED FISHERMEN AND ALLIED
WORKERS' UNION

21-28 avril 1969.

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SUMMARY OF PROBLEMS RAISED AND RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE SUBMISSION OF THE UNITED FISHERMEN AND ALLIED WORKERS' UNION TO THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES AND FORESTRY—APRIL 21-28/69

RÉSUMÉ DES PROBLÈMES EXPOSÉS ET DES RECOMMANDATIONS CONTENUES DANS LES MÉMOIRES DE L'UNION DES PÊCHEURS ET TRAVAILLEURS ASSIMILÉS UNIS AU COMITÉ PERMANENT DES PÊCHES ET FORÊTS—21 AU 28 AVRIL 1969

1. *Introduction and Comment on Timing of the Hearing:*

(Page 1-2)

A large percentage of fishermen are either engaged in fishing or in last minute preparations by mid-April. In future earlier dates for public hearings should be selected.

1. *Exposé et commentaires sur la date des audiences*

(Pages 1 et 2)

Vers la mi-avril, un grand nombre de pêcheurs se livrent déjà à la pêche ou prennent leurs dernières dispositions à cette fin. Il faudrait à l'avenir avancer la date des audiences publiques.

2. *Boat License Limitation in the Salmon Fishery in B.C. and the Union's Opposition to the Davis Plan.*

(Page 2-27)

The Union requested a hearing before the Committee on the subject of Boat Limitation in October, 1968 and repeated the request several times. Meanwhile the Minister has proceeded with the new plan and with amendments; by press release. Can the Committee change any aspect of the Minister's plan? No legislation on it exists and Parliament has not been asked to deal with any legislation. The Minister is using wide powers in the Act to introduce a plan affecting basic rights of all citizens. The Union recommends an amendment to the Fisheries Act to curb the power of the Minister and require approval by Parliament of regulations limiting rights to fish.

2). *Restriction du nombre de permis de bateau de pêche de saumon en Colombie-Britannique et l'opposition de l'Union au plan Davis.*

(Pages 2 à 27)

En octobre 1968, l'Union a demandé au Comité la permission de se faire entendre sur la question de la réduction du nombre des bateaux et il a renouvelé plusieurs fois cette demande. Entretemps, le ministre a appliqué le nouveau plan et des modifications par voie de communiqués de presse.

Le Comité peut-il modifier certains aspects du plan du ministre? Ce plan n'est régi par aucune mesure législative et on n'en a pas soumis au Parlement. Le ministre profite des pouvoirs étendus prévus par la Loi pour appliquer un plan menaçant les droits fondamentaux de tous les citoyens. L'Union recommande une modification à la Loi des pêcheries afin de réduire l'autorité du ministre et d'exiger que le Parlement approuve les règlements limitant le droit de pêche.

(Page 2-5)

Union opposed to placing property rights ahead of human rights. Danger of Davis Plan is that two giant corporations, which already dominate the industry, will extend financial control to encompass the vast majority of boat fishing licenses. Fishermen's proposals ignored by the Minister when he introduced plan approved by the big fishing companies.

(Pages 2 à 5)

L'Union s'oppose à ce qu'on fasse primer les droits de propriété sur les droits humains. Le plan Davis risque de permettre à deux entreprises géantes qui dominent déjà l'industrie d'élargir leur mainmise financière et d'absorber la majeure partie du commerce des permis de pêche. Le ministre n'a pas tenu compte des propositions des pêcheurs en appliquant son plans avec l'approbation des grosses compagnies de pêche.

(Page 5-6)

Union well aware of the over-crowding and over-capitalization, and had submitted numerous resolutions and briefs to government from 1943 to 1968. Reference made to Report of Professor Sol Sinclair in 1961 and Union's endorsement of a 5 year moratorium on issuance of new licenses and an impartial Board of Review to safeguard citizen's rights. Union opposed to higher license fees and auction system suggested by Dr. Sinclair on grounds

(Pages 5 à 6)

L'Union est consciente du nombre excessif de pêcheurs et a soumis au gouvernement, de 1943 à 1968, un grand nombre de résolutions et de mémoires. Mention est faite du rapport du professeur Sol Sinclair en 1961 et de l'appui de l'Union au moratoire de 5 ans sur l'émission de nouveau permis et à la constitution d'un conseil de révision impartial pour garantir les droits du citoyen. L'Union s'oppose à l'augmentation des droits de licence et

companies would gain complete control. Union fully agreed with Sinclair that government should discourage financing of boats and gear by companies. Union also opposed to earlier steps to slip in higher fees as a control measure.

(Page 6-9)

The Union's plan for limitation of licenses is described and arguments presented in 1964 are outlined. Main criterion for renewal of licenses would be that a substantial portion of an individual's income came from fishing. Company control would be removed by government policy to replace the financing of boats and gear by fishing companies with other methods. A five year moratorium on issuance of licenses, to newcomers, with a Board of Review to include fishermen to prevent injustices and to influence future policy. Fishermen demand a plan acceptable to fishermen and will not accept a substitute which increases company control.

(Page 9-13)

Reference to press release of April 3rd and speech of March 14th when Minister of Fisheries states steps are being or will be taken to prevent control by George Weston Ltd. and the New England Fish Company. Failure of Minister to carry through with necessary amendments to the Federal Fisheries Loan Act to enable fishermen to get clear of the big monopoly financial grip. Union urges Government take steps to ensure 100 per cent of the salmon fleet is owned by the fishermen and all financing of vessels, gear and equipment is available from a Government loan board. Minister may be prepared to accept B.C. Packers President's word that they do not control, but Union demands government action to eliminate monopoly control.

(Page 13-18)

Davis plan has not reduced fleet. Larger fleet than ever will fish salmon in 1969. Union opposed to arbitrary measures suggested by Davis which may be introduced by the Minister in 1970 or later. Union deals with Davis' distortion regarding a Board of Review and condemns his exclusion of fishermen from Appeal Committee. Demands release of

et au système d'enchères proposé par le docteur Sinclair, car elle estime que les compagnies accapareraient totalement l'industrie. L'Union est, à l'instar de M. Sinclair, d'avis que le gouvernement devrait décourager le financement des bateaux et des attirails pour les compagnies. L'Union s'est aussi opposée auparavant à des tentatives surnoises pour augmenter les droits comme mesure de contrôle.

(Pages 6 à 9)

Description du plan proposé par l'Union pour restreindre les licences et exposé des arguments présentés en 1964. Le critère fondamental justifiant le renouvellement des licences serait qu'une tranche importante du revenu du particulier provient de la pêche. Le gouvernement en choisissant d'autres méthodes pour financer les bateaux et les attirails ferait ainsi échec à la mainmise des compagnies. Un moratoire de 5 ans sur l'émission des licences aux nouveaux pêcheurs, la constitution d'un conseil de révision qui comprendrait des pêcheurs et dont le rôle serait d'empêcher les injustices et d'influencer la politique future. Le pêcheurs réclament un programme qui leur soit acceptable et nous rejeterons toute autre solution visant à accroître le monopole des compagnies.

(Pages 9 à 13)

Mention est faite du communiqué du 3 avril et du discours du 14 mars dans lequel le ministre des Pêches déclare que des mesures sont prises ou seront prises pour freiner toute tentative de contrôle de la part de George Weston Ltd. et de la New England Fish Company. Le ministre n'a pas fait adopter les modifications nécessaires à la Loi fédérale sur les prêts aux pêches ce qui aurait permis aux pêcheurs d'échapper à l'emprise financière des gros monopoles. L'Union demande que le gouvernement fasse en sorte que les pêcheurs deviennent propriétaires exclusifs de la flotte de pêche au saumon et que seul un organisme public de prêts puisse financer les bateaux, l'attirail et le matériel. Le ministre est peut-être disposé à croire sur parole le président de B.C. Packers, lequel nie qu'il exerce un contrôle, mais l'Union demande que le gouvernement fasse tout pour éliminer le monopole.

(Pages 13 à 18)

Le plan Davis n'a pas réduit la flotte. Une flotte plus nombreuse que jamais pêchera le saumon en 1969. L'Union s'oppose aux mesures arbitraires proposées par Davis et que ce dernier présentera peut-être en 1970 au plus tard. L'Union décrit comment Davis a déformé les faits à propos d'un conseil de révision et le blâme d'avoir exclu les

all information on appeals to prevent abuse of power.

Rights of Indians, young people, new entrants, sons of fishermen, as well as seniority of ageing fishermen are best protected under Union proposals. Davis plan can result in the small people being squeezed out because access to the almighty dollar decides who will fish. Union warned against loss of Bering Sea halibut and B.C. herring but fishermen were ignored, even though experts later proven wrong. Minister of Fisheries making speeches to convince all and sundry that fishermen don't know the score and the medicine he prescribes will do wonders. Fishermen will suffer if it robs them of their birthright. Union urges Committee to have the Davis plan terminated and replaced by a limitation system acceptable to fishermen.

(Page 19-27)

3. Extension of Territorial Waters, Baselines and Exclusive Fishery Zones

Review of Union's proposals over past 23 years. Criticism of Bill S-17 and proposed amendments offered by the Union in 1964 were ignored by Government. Basic criticism is that Canada has been too slow and too cautious. Canada has been "weak-kneed and gutless" compared with Iceland, Norway and South American nations.

Union proposes baseline should enclose Queen Charlotte Sound, Hecate Straits and Dixon Entrance as internal waters of Canada and territorial sea should extend further 12 miles seaward from baseline. Exclusive fishing zone should extend to edge of continental shelf. The recent announcement by the Minister of Fisheries leaves "gaps" which may affect Canada unfavourably, and Union regards the announcement as "another retreat". Union urges strong and decisive action now, to establish the baseline, and extend territorial waters, without leaving "gaps".

(Page 27-31)

4. Growth of Foreign Monopoly

Outline of the process of merger and take-over which leave Weston empire and New England Fish Co. in virtual control, and which have primarily caused shutdown of plants, with loss of about 1,000 jobs. Elimination of competition for fish coupled with ability to fix prices at consumer level additional factors. Demands for action to provide alter-

pêcheurs du Comité d'appel. Nous demandons, pour empêcher tout abus de pouvoir, qu'on publie tous les détails à propos des appels.

Les propositions de l'Union protège mieux les droits des Indiens, des jeunes, des débutants, des fils des pêcheurs ainsi que le droit à l'ancienneté des vieux pêcheurs. Le plan Davis entraînera la faillite des gagne-petits parce que seul l'argent accordera le droit de pêche. L'Union avait mis en garde contre la disparition du flétan de la mer de Bering et du hareng de la Colombie-Britannique mais on n'a pas tenu compte de cet avertissement, même si l'opinion des spécialistes s'est révélée fausse. Le ministre des Pêches tente par ses discours de convaincre tous les secteurs que les pêcheurs ignorent la situation et que ses solutions feront des merveilles. Les pêcheurs en seront victimes s'ils finissent par perdre leur droit à leur gagne-pain. L'Union demande au Comité de suspendre le plan Davis et de le remplacer par une formule de restriction de permis acceptable aux pêcheurs.

(Pages 19 à 27)

3. Extension des eaux territoriales, des lignes de base et des zones de pêche exclusives

Récapitulation des propositions de l'Union depuis 23 ans. Critique du bill S-17; le gouvernement n'a pas tenu compte des modifications proposées par l'Union en 1964. Nous reprochons, au fond, un excès de timidité au Canada. Le Canada s'est montré faible et indécis comparé à l'Islande, la Norvège et à des nations sud-américaines.

L'Union propose que les lignes de base doivent englober le détroit de la reine Charlotte, le détroit d'Hecate et l'entrée Dixon en tant qu'eaux intérieures du Canada et que les eaux territoriales doivent s'arrêter à 12 milles au large à partir de la ligne de base. La zone de pêche exclusive doit s'étendre jusqu'au bord du plateau continental. La récente annonce du ministre des Pêcheries, renferme certaines lacunes qui peuvent être défavorables au Canada et, pour l'Union, cette annonce est un autre recul. L'Union réclame des mesures immédiates énergiques et décisives pour établir la ligne de base et étendre les eaux territoriales et ceci sans lacunes.

(Pages 27 à 31)

4. Croissance du monopole étranger

Description du processus de fusionnement et d'absorption qui assure un contrôle virtuel de l'industrie à l'empire Weston et la New England Fish Co., ce qui a entraîné la fermeture d'usines et la perte de mille emplois environ. On signale d'autres facteurs, comme l'élimination de la concurrence dans ce secteur ajoutée à la capacité de fixer les prix à

nate employment, necessary retraining and assistance for displaced workers not acted upon by companies or government. Government should either compel action or nationalize these two foreign controlled corporations.

(Pages 31-34)

5. North Pacific Mid-Ocean Fishing By Japan

Union re-states basic opposition to mid-Pacific salmon fishery. Japan has 1% of the spawning streams, but harvests a major portion of the Pacific salmon and poses a threat to all nations with salmon streams. Canada should pursue this at the Law of the Sea Conferences, at the United Nations, and in direct talks with Japan and other Pacific nations.

(Pages 34-35)

6. American Interception of Canadian Salmon

Alaskan fishermen heavily intercept Nass and Skeena pinks and sockeye salmon runs in violation of basic principles agreed upon in a surf line conference in 1957. Canadian U.S.A. negotiations broke down in 1966, with Canada declaring right to move outside surf line to protect Canadian interests. Lack of action by Canada to back up words with deeds leaves Americans in control of situation. Similar situation regarding sharing of salmon bound for the Fraser River. Canada should develop fisheries outside the present surf line to strengthen our hand in negotiations with the Americans.

(Pages 36-37)

7. An All-Inclusive North Pacific Fisheries Treaty

Research is impossible and conservation regulations virtually non-existent in the huge groundfish operation of the North Pacific, due to exclusion of the U.S.S.R. Canada should seek an all-inclusive treaty.

(Pages 37-38)

8. Declining Halibut Resource

Canadians and American halibut catches have declined by 27,000,000 lbs. since 1962, about 35%. Entry of Japanese into Eastern Bering Sea halibut fishery plus large scale Japanese and Soviet trawl fleets operating through the Northeastern Pacific and Bering Sea have caused the decline. Obvious need

la consommation. Nous demandons qu'on assure de nouveaux emplois, le recyclage et l'assistance nécessaire aux ouvriers déplacés qui n'ont pas reçu compensation de la part des compagnies ou du gouvernement. Le gouvernement devrait, ou prendre des mesures coercitives contre ces deux compagnies étrangères ou les nationaliser.

(Pages 31 à 34)

5. Opérations de pêche menées par le Japon dans le milieu du Pacifique nord

L'Union réaffirme son opposition de principe aux pêches de saumon au milieu du Pacifique. Le Japon possède 1 p. 100 des courants de frai, mais il récolte une portion majeure du saumon du Pacifique et menace tous les pays possédant des bancs de saumon. Le Canada devrait soutenir ce point de vue aux conférences sur le droit maritime, aux Nations-Unies et dans des conversations directes avec le Japon et d'autres nations du Pacifique.

(Pages 34 à 35)

6. Interception du saumon canadien par les Américains

Les pêcheurs de l'Alaska pratiquent une interception massive des bancs de saumon rose, Nass et Skeena et de saumon sockeye en violation des principes fondamentaux acceptés à une conférence sur la délimitation des pêches des brisants en 1957. Les pourparlers canado-américains ont été rompus en 1966 et le Canada a affirmé son droit de franchir la ligne des brisants pour protéger ses intérêts. Le Canada n'ayant pris par la suite aucune mesure concrète, a abandonné le contrôle de la situation aux Américains. Il en est de même pour les saumons se déplaçant vers le fleuve Fraser. Le Canada devrait établir des zones de pêche hors de la présente ligne des brisants pour pouvoir négocier avec les Américains à partir d'une position de force.

(Pages 36 à 37)

7. Un traité global sur pêches du Pacifique nord

Il est impossible de faire des recherches et de régir comme il convient la conservation de la pêche aux poissons de fond dans le Pacifique nord à cause de l'exclusion de l'Union soviétique du traité. Le Canada devrait plaider en faveur d'un traité global.

(Pages 37 à 38)

8. Le déclin des ressources de flétan

Les prises de flétan par le Canada et les États-Unis ont baissé de 27,000,000 de livres depuis 1962, soit de 35 p. 100. Cette baisse est due à la pénétration des Japonais dans la pêche au flétan dans la partie est de la mer de Bering et par l'implantation massive de flottes de chalutiers japonais et soviétiques dans le

for all-inclusive fisheries treaty and regulations to re-habilitate halibut resource.

(Pages 39-40)

9. The Herring Disaster

Union warned Department 12 years in advance of impending disaster and strongly urged more stringent regulations. Fishermen's views rejected until decline had reached proportions where entire fishery had to be closed. Union urges greater control when fishery re-opened; special efforts to increase utilization of herring as food for human consumption; and care that the mistake is not repeated on Canada's East Coast.

(Pages 40-42)

10. Rehabilitation and Expansion of the Salmon Resource

Salmon resources declined since 1951 and efforts to rehabilitate have not, as yet, counteracted harmful effects of deforestation, gravel removal, log driving, pollution, diversion of water, construction of dams, and other man-made obstacles. Union urges \$10,000,000 per year for a 10 year period to be allocated for fisheries development, over and above present budgets. Urges Committee to study a special inner-Department Report on the potential value of such measures to improve and expand salmon spawning areas. Also urges stringent measures to prevent industrial and domestic pollution, with special emphasis on control of pulp mill effluent.

(Pages 42-46)

11. Dogfish Subsidy

A review of previous dogfish control subsidies. Union rejects suggestion by Minister that answer is to bring in Japanese fleets to fish dogfish in Canadian waters. Instead we urge negotiations with Japanese to sell dogfish, even if a Canadian subsidy needed to enable Canadians to catch the fish. All potential markets should be explored and major program of utilization started. Union doubts \$2,000,000 per year required, but points out that \$5,000,000 per year is spent on virtually useless programs resulting primarily from Nato and Norad.

(Pages 46-48)

Pacifique nord-est et dans la mer de Bering. Un traité global sur les pêches s'impose de toute évidence ainsi que des règlements pour renouveler les ressources de flétan.

(Pages 39 à 40)

9. Le marasme de la pêche au hareng

L'Union a averti le Ministère 12 ans à l'avance de ce marasme imminent et a réclamé énergiquement des règlements plus rigoureux. On a rejeté les opinions des pêcheurs jusqu'à ce que la baisse ait atteint des proportions qui ont entraîné la fermeture complète de la pêche. L'Union réclame une réglementation plus sévère à la réouverture de la pêche; il faut faire des efforts spéciaux pour intensifier la consommation du hareng par l'homme; et il faut veiller à ne pas commettre la même erreur sur la côte est du Canada.

(Pages 40 à 42)

10. Renouvellement et expansion des ressources de saumon

Les ressources de saumon baissent depuis 1951 et les efforts de renouvellement n'ont pas réussi jusqu'ici à s'opposer aux effets néfastes du déboisement, de l'extraction du gravier, du flottage du bois, de la pollution, du détournement des eaux, de la construction des barrages et des autres obstacles dus à l'homme. L'Union réclame qu'on affecte à l'expansion des pêches, 10,000,000 de dollars en sus du présent budget pendant une période de 10 ans. On demande au Comité d'examiner un rapport spécial interne du Ministère sur l'utilité d'une telle mesure pour améliorer et agrandir les zones de frai du saumon. On demandera aussi des mesures rigoureuses pour empêcher la pollution causée par les déchets industriels et domestiques et à enrayer surtout l'écoulement des déchets des papeteries.

(Pages 42 à 46)

11. Subventions à la pêche à la roussette

Une description des subventions antérieures au contrôle de la pêche à la roussette. Le ministre, aux yeux de l'Union, a tort de prétendre que la solution c'est d'inviter les flottes japonaises à pêcher la roussette dans les eaux canadiennes. Nous réclamons plutôt des négociations avec les Japonais pour vendre la roussette, même s'il faut établir des subventions permettant aux Canadiens de pêcher ce poisson. On devrait explorer toutes les possibilités de ventes et amorcer un programme important d'utilisation. L'Union doute que cet effort exige des millions de dollars par année, mais signale qu'on consacre 5,000,000 de dollars par année à des programmes pratiquement inutiles découlant surtout de l'OTAN et du Norad.

(Pages 46 à 48)

12. *Canadian Deep Sea Fishery Development*

Canada has dropped from 6th to 9th place in world production of fish, and now produces only 2% of the total of 60,000,000 tons. Canadian subsidies to huge tuna vessels is being wasted, unless the tuna vessels are put back into operation and Canadian crews employed. Union repeats recommendation for a mothership fleet, modern factory trawlers and transport vessels to be built and operated by the government as the nucleus of a deep sea operation capable of competing with Japan and the U.S.S.R. Canada's future as a fishing nation depends on early action.

(Pages 49-50)

12. *Création d'une industrie canadienne de pêche hauturière*

Le Canada a baissé du 9^e rang au 6^e rang dans la production mondiale de poisson et il ne produit actuellement que 2 p. 100 d'un total de 60,000,000 de tonnes. Nous pratiquons un gaspillage sous forme de subventions à d'énormes bateaux de pêche de thon, à moins qu'on remette ces bateaux en service et qu'on les confie à des équipages canadiens. L'Union renouvelle la recommandation en faveur d'un bateau gigogne, de chalutiers-usines et de bateaux de transport modernes qui seraient construits et exploités par le gouvernement comme noyau d'une flotte hauturière capable de concurrencer le Japon et l'Union Soviétique. L'avenir de notre production piscicole dépend de mesures immédiates.

(Pages 49-50)

13. *Wharfage Fees*

Union objects to excessive and unrealistic fees charged by Department of Transport and proposes a modest fee for annual or semi-annual permits for commercial fishing vessels. Fishermen would welcome implementation of the Ministry of Fisheries suggestion for removal of all wharfage charges against commercial fishermen. Stress laid on importance of maintaining existing facilities, and need for expansion. Correction of injustices is long overdue.

(Page 51-52)

13. *Droits de quayage*

L'Union s'oppose aux droits abusifs et irréalistes exigés par le ministère des Transports et propose un droit modique pour les permis de pêche commerciale annuels ou semi-annuels. Les pêcheurs se réjouiraient le jour où le ministère des Pêches donnerait suite à sa proposition d'abolir les droits de quayage imposés aux pêcheurs commerciaux. Nous faisons ressortir l'importance de conserver et la nécessité d'agrandir les installations existantes. Les injustices n'ont que trop duré.

(Pages 51-52)

UNITED FISHERMEN AND ALLIED
WORKERS' UNION

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SYNDICAT DES PÊCHEURS ET DES
TRAVAILLEURS ASSIMILÉS UNIS

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Standing Committee on Fisheries and
Forestry
Public Hearings—British Columbia

April 21-28, 1959

Comité permanent des pêches et des forêts
Audience publique-Colombie-Britannique

du 21 au 28 avril 1969

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—

Welcome to the Province of British Columbia! We hope you will enjoy your visit and this first series of public hearings on problems of the B.C. fishing industry will assist in finding the necessary solutions. If the end result is a solution to all the problems, then the hearings will not only be classed as an outstanding success, but will need no repetition.

Considering the possibility of some problems remaining and new problems arising, we take this opportunity of expressing ourselves in favour of this becoming an annual arrangement. Organizations of fishermen find trips to

Monsieur le président, Messieurs,

Soyez les bienvenus en Colombie-Britannique. Nous vous souhaitons un séjour agréable et nous espérons que cette première série d'audiences publiques vous aidera à trouver les solutions nécessaires aux problèmes de l'industrie de la pêche de la Colombie-Britannique. Si vos réunions aboutissent à une solution à tous les problèmes, non seulement faudra-t-il y voir une réussite éclatante, mais encore il sera inutile de les répéter.

Mais comme il est possible que certains problèmes restent sans solution et que de nouvelles difficultés surgissent, nous saisissons l'occasion pour formuler le vœu que ces audiences aient lieu tous les ans. Les voyages

Ottawa very expensive. On many occasions our Union has sent representatives to present briefs to the Committee, only to learn that other groups were unable to be represented. On other occasions, we have been compelled to forgo representation because of the expense involved. In our opinion, it should be no more expensive for fishermen of our province to be heard, than for the residents of Ontario.

The time of year for such public hearings is quite important. Between the latter part of October and the middle of March, would be preferable to the present dates. With the opening of halibut fishing in late March; the opening of salmon trolling on April 15th and limited openings of salmon net fishing in March, a large percentage of fishermen are either engaged in fishing or in last minute preparations. We therefore urge that in future an earlier date be chosen.

Boat License Limitation in the Salmon Fishery in B.C.

British Columbia Members of this Committee will recall that on September 11, 1968 our Union expressed severe criticism of the new boat license restrictions which had been announced by the Minister of Fisheries in a press release dated September 5th. Our letter urged that the new measures be placed before this Committee to enable commercial fishermen, through their organizations, to present their views on this crucial issue.

We have several replies in our files, in which members expressed agreement with our contentions that these measures should be dealt with by the Committee and that the fishermen should be given an opportunity to be heard. One of the replies was from the Minister of Fisheries, dated October 9th, 1968. Regarding our request, he said: "I heartily agree. As the Minister of Fisheries and Forestry for Canada, together with my departmental officials, I stand ready and willing to appear before this Committee at any time or in any place it may direct.

"As I have already informed your Union officials, however, this particular Committee of the House of Commons, like all other Committees of Parliament, is its own master. It can call anyone to appear before it and it can schedule the discussion of any subject whatsoever. I suggest that you make application to the Chairman of this new Committee as soon as he is appointed with a view to giving top priority to its review of this matter of license restriction on commercial salmon fishing vessels on the West Coast in the hope that we

à Ottawa sont très coûteux pour les organismes de pêcheurs. Plus d'une fois notre syndicat a envoyé des délégués présenter un mémoire au Comité et a constaté que d'autres groupes étaient dans l'impossibilité de se faire représenter. En d'autres occasions, nous avons dû nous passer du représentant parce que les frais auraient été trop élevés. A notre avis, il ne devrait pas en coûter plus cher à nos pêcheurs qu'aux résidents de l'Ontario pour se faire entendre.

L'époque de l'année de ces audiences publiques est très importante. Il serait préférable que les audiences aient lieu entre la fin d'octobre et le milieu de mars. Avec l'ouverture de la pêche au flétan à la fin de mars, l'ouverture de la pêche au saumon à la ligne traînant le 15 avril et l'ouverture, dans certains cas, de la pêche au saumon au filet en mars, une bonne part des pêcheurs ont déjà commencé la pêche ou en sont aux derniers préparatifs. Nous vous prions donc de choisir à l'avenir une date plus rapprochée.

Limitation des licences de bateaux de pêche au saumon en Colombie-Britannique

Les députés de Colombie-Britannique qui font partie du Comité se souviendront que, le 11 septembre 1968, notre syndicat a ouvertement critiqué les nouvelles restrictions relatives aux licences de bateau qu'avait annoncées le ministre des Pêcheries dans un communiqué du 5 septembre. Nous réclamions dans notre lettre que le Comité soit saisi des nouvelles mesures, de manière que les pêcheurs commerciaux puissent, par la voix de leurs organismes, faire connaître leurs vues sur cette question cruciale.

Nous avons en main plusieurs réponses de députés qui croyaient comme nous que le Comité devrait étudier ces mesures et qu'il fallait donner aux pêcheurs l'occasion de se faire entendre. Une des réponses venait du ministre des Pêcheries. Dans une lettre du 9 octobre 1968, il disait au sujet de notre demande: «Je suis absolument d'accord. A titre de ministre des Pêches et Forêts du Canada, je suis prêt et disposé à comparaître devant le Comité, avec les fonctionnaires de mon ministère, en tout temps ou en tout lieu qu'il pourra fixer.

Mais, je l'ai déjà expliqué aux représentants de votre syndicat, ce Comité de la Chambre des communes, comme tous les autres comités du Parlement, est son propre maître. Il peut convoquer devant lui n'importe qui et étudier n'importe quelle question. Je vous recommanderais de demander au président de ce nouveau Comité, dès sa nomination, d'accorder la première priorité à l'étude des restrictions sur les licences des bateaux de pêche commerciale au saumon sur le littoral occidental, dans l'espoir que nous ayons

will have an early discussion of this very important matter."

Accordingly, on October 18th, we wrote your newly elected chairman, expressing the urgency of the issue, and our desire to place a full submission before the Committee. We expressed our approval of the Committee's decision to obtain permission to travel and urged meetings be held in key B.C. fishing centres.

When Mr. Mather raised this matter in the Committee on November 5th, the Minister of Fisheries reiterated his approval of the idea that fishermen should be heard. (Page 41-42. Nov. 5/68)

On December 13th, we wrote again to the Chairman of the Committee requesting an opportunity to present a brief on the subject. He informed us by telegram on December 17th, that the Committee had presented its third report on December 4th, "exhausting present terms of reference." He added that our "letter will be brought to the attention of the Committee when new orders of reference are received from the House."

We noted in the minutes of the Committee of December 3rd, Mr. Howard raised the issue of public hearings again, and that the Minister of Fisheries not only said the Committee would be reconvened early in the New Year, but also referred to the "commitment, or a near commitment" which he had made that we would be heard.

On February 27th, 1969, we wrote again to all B.C. Members of Parliament urging that we be allowed to state our case to the Committee. We indicated we felt we had been going round in circles, without getting an opportunity to express our views on this vital subject, despite the earlier comments and promises by the Minister, and despite the stated intentions of the Committee to visit B.C. and to hear our submission.

In a reply dated March 19th, the Minister of Fisheries said: "You still appear to be under some misapprehension insofar as the role of our House of Commons Committees is concerned. These Committees, which are made up of representatives from all political parties, are very jealous of their own prerogative. They look into matters according to their own priorities and tend to resent any direction or interference from the Minister in question. We have, of course, dealt with the matter of license limitation in the salmon fishery in B.C. on earlier occasions. However, I am sure that the Committee, when it visits B.C. will want to go into this matter thoroughly."

sans tarder une discussion de cette question de grande importance."

Par conséquent, le 18 octobre, nous avons écrit à votre nouveau président, pour lui expliquer l'urgence de la question et notre désir de présenter notre point de vue en long et en large au Comité. Nous nous disions heureux de la décision du Comité de demander l'autorisation de se déplacer et nous avons demandé la tenue de séances dans les grands centres de pêche de la Colombie-Britannique.

Quand M. Mather a soulevé la question au Comité le 5 novembre, le ministre des Pêches s'est dit d'avis une fois de plus que les pêcheurs devraient se faire entendre. (Pages 41-42, 5 novembre 1968)

Le 13 décembre, nous avons récrit au président du Comité pour lui demander l'occasion de présenter un mémoire sur le sujet. Il nous informait par télégramme du 17 décembre que le Comité allait présenter son troisième rapport le 4 décembre et qu'il avait «terminé son mandat actuel». Il ajoutait que notre lettre serait portée à l'attention du Comité dès que ce dernier recevrait un nouveau mandat de la Chambre.

D'après le procès-verbal du Comité du 3 décembre, M. Howard a soulevé une fois de plus la question des audiences publiques et le ministre des Pêches a non seulement déclaré que le Comité serait convoqué de nouveau au début de la nouvelle année, mais encore il a fait mention de l'«engagement ou du quasi engagement» qu'il avait pris de nous faire entendre.

Le 27 février 1969 nous avons récrit à tous les députés de la Colombie-Britannique pour réclamer la permission d'exposer notre cas au Comité. Comme nous l'indiquions, nous avions l'impression de tourner en rond, sans pouvoir faire valoir notre point de vue sur cette question primordiale, malgré les remarques et les promesses antérieures du ministre et malgré l'intention déclarée du Comité de visiter la Colombie-Britannique et de recevoir notre mémoire.

Dans une réponse du 19 mars, le ministre des Pêches disait: «Vous semblez encore mal comprendre le rôle des comités de la Chambre des communes. Ces comités, formés de représentants de tous les partis politiques, sont très jaloux de leurs prérogatives. Ils ont leur propre échelle de priorités et n'aiment pas beaucoup que le ministre intéressé leur donne des directives ou s'ingère dans leurs affaires. Nous avons naturellement traité en d'autres occasions de la limitation des licences de pêche au saumon en Colombie-Britannique. Toutefois, j'en suis sûr, le Comité voudra aller au fond de la question quand il visitera la Colombie-Britannique.»

We have gone into considerable detail on the subject of a hearing, because we are most dissatisfied with the procedure followed in respect to this new limitation scheme. Over seven months have elapsed since the Minister first announced it and since our Union requested an opportunity to state our views to this Committee. It appears almost an exercise in futility, at this late date, to make a submission on the subject.

We wonder what powers, if any, this Committee may have to change any aspect of the Minister's boat license scheme. On January 27th, in Nanaimo, he informed the press that "the new fishing licensing brought in by my department recently, will not be reviewed until 1970, at which time there will be only minor modifications made." If the Minister makes any modifications he will make them "arbitrarily". At least, he indicated this in his answers to questions when he spoke to this Committee on December 3rd. (p. 137)

The original announcement of the Minister's license controls was by press release on September 5th. Modifications were made by further press releases on November 21st, 1968 and April 2nd and 3rd, 1969. The Minister has published two sets of questions and answers, dated October, 1968 and December 1968, respectively, explaining his plan. In addition he has made numerous speeches to public meetings and to various organizations, including our Annual Convention, dealing with the theory of the plan and some of his intentions and hopes.

Nowhere is there any legislation or any order-in-council or even a set of specific regulations on the "Davis plan" as it is now referred to by many fishermen. These far-reaching rules, affecting the rights of all commercial fishermen have been dictated by the Minister, and put into effect by Departmental officials, without any approval by Parliament.

Our Union, has therefore condemned the methods by which the Davis plan was instituted. We urge this Committee to express disapproval of those methods and to recommend to Parliament that this entire issue be subject to introduction of legislation. Further, that when such legislation is introduced it be placed before this Committee for consideration, and that all interested parties have full opportunity to be heard.

Our understanding is that the Minister has been using wide powers in Section 7 of the Fisheries Act to grant or to withhold fishing licenses. We do not believe those wide powers were granted by Parliament to enable the Minister to make drastic changes affecting the

Nous nous sommes étendus longuement sur la question de l'audience, car nous sommes très mécontents de la procédure suivie à l'égard de ce nouveau régime de limitation. Il y a plus de sept mois que le ministre l'a annoncé et que notre syndicat a demandé l'occasion d'exposer son point de vue au Comité. Il semblerait qu'il est bien futile maintenant de revenir sur la question à une date aussi tardive.

Nous nous demandons si le Comité a le pouvoir pour modifier un point quelconque du programme de licences de bateau décrété par le ministre. Le 27 janvier, à Nanaimo, le ministre déclarait aux journalistes: «Le nouveau régime de licences de pêche que mon ministère a annoncé récemment ne sera pas révisé avant 1970 et ne subira alors que de légères modifications». Si le ministre fait quelque modification, il les fera «arbitrairement». C'est du moins ce qu'il a dit en réponse aux questions des membres du Comité le 3 décembre. (p. 137)

Le ministre a annoncé son programme initial de réglementation des licences le 5 septembre au moyen d'un communiqué. Des communiqués du 21 novembre 1968 et des 2 et 3 avril 1969 annonçaient d'autres modifications. Le ministre a publié deux ensembles de questions et réponses, soit en octobre 1968 et en décembre 1968, pour expliquer son régime. En outre, il a prononcé de nombreux discours lors de réunions publiques et devant divers organismes, dont notre Congrès annuel, sur l'aspect théorique du régime et sur certains de ses projets et de ses espoirs.

Il n'existe nulle part de loi ou de décret du conseil ni même de règlement précis sur le «régime Davis», comme disent maintenant un grand nombre de pêcheurs. Ce régime de grande portée qui touche les droits de tous les pêcheurs commerciaux a été dicté par le ministre et mis en vigueur par les fonctionnaires du ministère, sans l'approbation du Parlement.

Par conséquent, notre syndicat a condamné les méthodes de la mise en œuvre du régime Davis. Nous demandons instamment au Comité de dénoncer ces méthodes et de recommander au Parlement que toute la question fasse l'objet d'une mesure législative. En outre, nous demandons que le Comité soit saisi de cette mesure législative et que tous les intéressés aient pleinement l'occasion de se faire entendre.

Nous croyons savoir que le ministre a employé les immenses pouvoirs que lui accorde l'article 7 de la loi sur les pêcheries pour accorder ou refuser des licences de pêche. A notre avis, l'intention du Parlement, lorsqu'il a prévu ces immenses pouvoirs n'é-

rights of all individuals to fish, without any further reference to Parliament. We have always believed it was to enable the Minister to deal effectively with extreme violations of fishery regulations. We suggest that one of the steps which may be necessary to prevent further misuse of these wide powers would be to define, by amendments to the Fisheries Act, those conditions whereby the Minister may withhold the right to fish. The necessary amendment could specify that regulations limiting the right to fish must be first approved by Parliament.

The Union's Opposition to the Davis Plan:

Our opposition to the Davis Plan stems from the fact that the right to fish salmon commercially has now been placed on the vessels. The "thing" has a right to fish.

The owners of these "things" now belong to what the Minister calls a "select club". The "thing" can be bought and sold. A couple of giant corporations already own hundreds of these "things" and hold financial control over thousands of them. These corporations may extend their financial control to encompass the vast majority of fishing licences. Property rights have been placed ahead of human rights. The proposals of organized fishermen have been ignored by the Minister, as he introduced a plan which has won the applause of the fishing companies.

Having thus outlined, in capsule form our major reasons for opposition, we believe it is necessary to relate some additional background. We will also indicate the alternatives which are preferable to the fishermen.

During the period from 1943 to 1968, our Union strongly advocated limitation of licenses. One of the earliest resolutions set out the "guiding principles" as the "need for protecting living standards of fishermen and their families dependent on the fishery and of re-establishing veterans under "conditions that will enable them to earn a decent livelihood." In a lengthy Memorandum to the Minister of Fisheries in 1954 we urged immediate practical steps, plus further studies necessary to implement a well-rounded system of limitation.

In these early briefs, as well as those put forward more recently, we outlined the need for limitation. The fact that too many fishermen in too many boats were chasing a limited volume of salmon was emphasized. We drew

tait pas de permettre au ministre de faire des changements radicaux mettant en cause le droit de pêcher, sans même en saisir le Parlement. Nous avons toujours eu l'impression que ces pouvoirs étaient destinés à permettre au ministre de réprimer rapidement les violations flagrantes du règlement de la pêche. Selon nous, un des moyens auxquels il faudra peut-être recourir pour empêcher d'autres abus de pouvoir serait de définir, par une modification à la loi sur les pêcheries, les conditions où le ministre peut refuser le droit de pêcher. La modification nécessaire pourrait préciser qu'il faut d'abord soumettre à l'approbation du Parlement tout règlement limitant le droit de pêche.

L'opposition du syndicat au régime Davis:

Notre opposition au régime Davis naît du fait que le droit de faire la pêche commerciale du saumon est maintenant réservé aux bateaux. C'est une «chose» qui a le droit de pêcher.

Les propriétaires de ces «choses» appartiennent maintenant à un club que le ministre appelle un «club sélect». Cette «chose» peut s'acheter et se vendre. Quelques sociétés géantes possèdent déjà des centaines de ces «chose» et ont la mainmise financière sur des milliers d'autres. Ces sociétés peuvent étendre leur mainmise financière à la vaste majorité des licences de pêche. Les droits de propriété sont placés au-dessus des droits de l'homme. Le ministre n'a pas tenu compte des propositions des pêcheurs syndiqués lorsqu'il a mis en œuvre un régime qui lui a valu les applaudissements des sociétés de pêche.

Après ce résumé des principales raisons de notre opposition, nous jugeons nécessaire d'y rattacher certaines autres données. Nous indiquerons également les autres solutions que nous jugeons préférables pour les pêcheurs.

Entre 1943 et 1968, notre syndicat a fortement préconisé la limitation des licences. Une de nos premières résolutions disait que les «principes directeurs» étaient axés sur la «nécessité de protéger le niveau de vie des pêcheurs et de leur famille vivant de la pêche et de redonner aux anciens combattants des conditions qui leur permettent de gagner honorablement leur vie». Dans un long mémoire au ministre des Pêcheries en 1954, nous réclamions des mesures pratiques immédiates, ainsi que d'autres études nécessaires pour mettre en œuvre un régime de limitation bien organisé.

Dans ces premiers mémoires, tout comme dans ceux de date plus récente, nous exposions la nécessité d'une limitation. Nous insistions sur le fait que trop de pêcheurs et trop d'embarcations étaient à la poursuite d'une

attention to the shorter fishing weeks, and the long closures in mid-season, as well as earlier termination dates. We pointed to extremely heavy, and rapidly rising costs of boats and equipment in the mad scramble for a share of the allowable catch. Major problems of conservation of the resource, required prohibition of greater efficiency in several instances. Men and equipment were idle more than they were operative for the largest portion of ever shorter salmon seasons.

In a paper submitted to the Resources for Tomorrow Conference in October of 1961, we stated "it would be difficult to find more irrational uses of capital and labour than exist today in the fishing industry." We asked the Conference to support our recommendations for immediate government action to control the numbers of commercial fishermen in the major existing fishing operations in B.C."

Our campaign for a limitation program did bring some earlier results. Professor Sol Sinclair was appointed to study the problem and a lengthy report was published in 1960. In May of 1961 we submitted a brief to the Federal Minister of Fisheries dealing with the major recommendations of the Sinclair Report, and elaborating, in considerable detail, the plan which we favoured. On January 20, 1964 we presented our views to a Federal-Provincial Conference on Fisheries Development and re-iterated these recommendations in a brief to the Federal and Provincial Governments in February, 1966. We will quote directly from that brief to indicate our reaction to the Sol Sinclair report.

The following is an extract from a Policy Statement by the United Fishermen & Allied Workers Union entitled: Crisis in the B.C. Fishing Industry, dated February 20, 1966:

"His recommendations included a moratorium against the issuance of new licences over a five year period. Only those fishermen who could "show evidence of having fished commercially at least during the last two years, should be eligible for licensing". He proposed further research during the 5 year period to "determine the required fishing capacity necessary to catch the fish on an extended season and at an economic level". Dr. Sinclair also proposed the establishment of an impar-

quantité limitée de saumon. Nous attirions l'attention sur le raccourcissement de la semaine de pêche, sur la longue période de fermeture à la mi-saison ainsi que sur le rapprochement des dates de fermeture. Nous signalions le coût prohibitif et de plus en plus fort des bateaux et de l'équipement nécessaires dans la course folle pour avoir une part de la prise permise. De grands problèmes de conservation de cette ressource s'opposaient à un accroissement de l'efficacité dans plusieurs cas. Les hommes et le matériel étaient plus inactifs que productifs pendant la majeure partie d'une saison de pêche au saumon de plus en plus brève.

Dans un texte présenté à la Conférence sur nos ressources et notre avenir en octobre 1961, nous déclarâmes: «Il serait difficile de trouver une utilisation plus irrationnelle du capital et de la main-d'œuvre que dans l'industrie de la pêche d'aujourd'hui». Nous demandâmes à la Conférence d'appuyer nos recommandations tendant à la restriction immédiate du nombre de pêcheurs commerciaux dans les grandes exploitations de pêche de la Colombie-Britannique.

Notre campagne en faveur d'un programme de limitation n'a pas été sans porter fruit. On a confié au professeur Sol Sinclair la tâche d'étudier le problème et un long rapport est paru en 1960. En mai 1961, nous présentâmes un mémoire au ministre fédéral des Pêcheries au sujet des principales recommandations du rapport Sinclair; nous y exposâmes aussi de façon très détaillée le régime que nous favorisons. Le 20 janvier 1964, nous avons présenté nos vues à la Conférence fédérale-provinciale sur l'expansion des pêches, mais nous avons de nouveau fait nôtres ces recommandations dans un mémoire présenté aux gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux en février 1966. Nous citons au texte ce mémoire pour indiquer quelle était notre réaction au rapport Sol Sinclair.

Voici un extrait d'un exposé de principe du Syndicat des pêcheurs et des travailleurs assimilés unis, qui s'intitule «Crisis dans l'industrie de la pêche de la Colombie-Britannique» et qui porte la date du 20 février 1966:

Il recommandait entre autres choses un moratoire sur la délivrance de nouvelles licences pour une période de cinq ans. Seuls les pêcheurs qui pourraient «prouver qu'ils ont fait la pêche commerciale depuis au moins deux ans devraient être admissibles à une licence». Il proposait d'autres recherches pour la période de cinq ans en vue de «déterminer la capacité de pêche qui permettrait d'étendre la saison et de le faire économiquement». M. Sinclair proposait également la création d'une

tial "Board of Review" to safeguard the "rights of citizens in the matter of rights to fish". These recommendations were approved by our Union as steps in the right direction.

On the other hand, we stated strong opposition to "higher license fees" and an "auction system" suggested by Dr. Sinclair. We considered these measures would only lead to greater control by private fishing companies. The big operators have already established a high degree of vertical integration which should be eliminated, not expanded.

Dr. Sinclair's report also recommended government action to discourage companies "from financing of boat purchases or major items of gear". He went on to say that "such credit be provided by a specialized agency". Our Union agrees with the removal of company financial control as being imperative to a fair and just system of license limitation.

In the five years since this report was published, the Federal Department of Fisheries has not adopted any limitation program. Any suggestion that higher license fees will resolve the problem is not only farcical but also constitutes a subterfuge for a real solution.

The announcement on January 25, 1966 of a \$10.00 registration fee for each vessel, plus \$5.00 for each commercial fisherman plus another \$5.00 for a salmon licence simply means that each salmon fisherman will pay either \$10.00 or \$20.00 for the right to fish salmon. It does not, in any way, restrict the number of salmon fishermen. It fails to prevent an influx of new fishermen. It does nothing to prevent the fishing companies from using their financial power to maintain or increase the number of vessels in an overcrowded fishery.

The Department's press release says "this year, the salmon licence fee will not be based on the size of a vessel as proposed earlier". This indicates the possible intention of a graduated system of fees being introduced in 1967 or future years. We condemned the earlier proposals as failing to provide any solution. We strongly condemn any effort to slip in such a system in stages.

The Union has brought forward the following proposals for a license limitation program:

«Commission de revision» impartiale dont le rôle serait de protéger les «droits des citoyens en matière de droits de pêche». Ces recommandations ont reçu l'approbation de notre syndicat, qui y voyait un pas dans la bonne direction.

Par ailleurs, nous nous sommes vivement opposés à «l'augmentation des droits de licence» et au «système d'enchères» que proposait M. Sinclair. Nous jugions que ces mesures conduiraient fatalement à une mainmise accrue des sociétés de pêche privées. Les grands exploitants ont déjà réalisé une intégration verticale poussée, qu'il faut éliminer plutôt que favoriser.

Le rapport de M. Sinclair recommandait aussi des mesures gouvernementales pour décourager les sociétés de «financer l'achat de bateaux ou de pièces importantes d'équipement». Il ajoutait que «pareil crédit doit être accordé par une agence spécialisée». Notre syndicat convient que l'élimination de la mainmise financière d'une société est indispensable si l'on veut un système juste de limitation des licences.

Au cours des cinq années qui se sont écoulées depuis la publication de ce rapport, le ministère fédéral des Pêcheries n'a pas adopté de programme de limitation. Quant à l'augmentation des droits de licence, il est non seulement ridicule de soutenir que c'est la solution du problème, mais cela constitue en outre un subterfuge.

L'annonce, le 25 janvier 1966, d'un droit d'enregistrement de \$10 par bateau plus \$5 par pêcheur commercial plus \$5 pour la licence de saumon signifie tout simplement que chaque pêcheur de saumon paiera \$10 ou \$20 pour le droit de pêcher. Cela ne restreint nullement le nombre de pêcheurs. Cela n'empêche pas l'afflux de nouveaux pêcheurs. Cela ne fait rien pour empêcher les sociétés de pêche d'utiliser leur pouvoir financier pour maintenir ou accroître le nombre de navires dans une pêcherie déjà surexploitée.

Le communiqué du ministère dit que «cette année le droit de licence de pêche au saumon ne sera pas fondé sur la taille du navire, comme on le proposait plus tôt». Il faut peut-être voir là l'intention d'introduire un système gradué de droits en 1967 ou plus tard. Nous avons condamné les propositions antérieures, qui, selon nous, ne constituaient pas la solution. Nous condamnons vivement toute tentative d'appliquer graduellement pareil système.

Le syndicat a formulé les propositions suivantes au sujet d'un programme de limitation des licences.

1. The institution of a five year moratorium period (1966-1971) during which time, subject to such exceptions as may be established by regulation, fishing licenses will be granted only to persons who held fishing licenses in 1964 or 1965 and who can show that in either of these years 30 per cent or more of their income for that year was derived from earnings as a commercial fisherman.
2. It should be a clearly established condition for the issuance of a fishing licence in all future years that the holder intends to use it as a primary means of earning his livelihood and that failure to use fishing licences in this way will lead to the non-renewal of the license. For renewal of licences in 1966, proof that the license holder derived 30 per cent of his income for the previous year from commercial fishing should be required. This percentage to be increased to 40 per cent for renewal of licenses in 1967 and to 50 per cent in 1968 and subsequent years.
3. Persons holding fishing licenses may accept other employment in the fishing industry not requiring such licences (e.g. employment in processing plants, net work, on packers, or in offices of any organization in the fishing industry including the Department of Fisheries, a Union organization, a co-operative or a fishing company). Persons engaged in such employment in the fishing industry shall not forfeit entitlement to receive or renew a fishing license if otherwise qualified.
4. Persons refused issuance or renewal of a fishing license solely on the grounds that he did not derive a sufficient percentage of his income in the previous year from commercial fishing shall have the right to appeal such refusal to a Board of Review and the Board shall have the right to renew the license if it is shown that there were special circumstances (such as illness or accidents) that prevented fulfillment of this condition notwithstanding the intent to abide by it.
5. Each licensed fisherman shall be issued a numbered Licensed Fisherman's Book and this number will be retained for all licenses issued to such fisherman. Fisherman's License Book fee to be \$10.00 and the annual license fee \$1.00.
6. No fishing license to be either transferable or saleable by the person to whom it is issued.
7. Issuance of licenses after the end of the 5 year moratorium to persons who have not
1. L'institution d'un moratoire de cinq ans (1966-1971) pendant lequel, sous réserve des exceptions prévues par règlement, les licences de pêche seront réservées aux personnes qui en détenaient en 1964 ou en 1965 et qui peuvent établir que, dans l'une ou l'autre de ces deux années, elles ont tiré de la pêche commerciale 30 p. 100 ou plus de leur revenu.
2. Il faut établir clairement que, pour obtenir une licence de pêche à l'avenir, le détenteur doit avoir l'intention de s'en servir comme principal moyen de subsistance, faute de quoi il se verra refuser le renouvellement de la licence. Pour renouveler les permis en 1966, on devrait exiger la preuve que le détenteur du permis a tiré de la pêche commerciale 30 p. 100 de son revenu de l'année précédente. Ce pourcentage serait porté à 40 p. 100 lorsque viendrait le temps de renouveler les permis en 1967, et à 50 p. 100 en 1968 et les années suivantes.
3. Les détenteurs de permis peuvent prendre dans l'industrie de la pêche un autre emploi qui n'exige pas un tel permis (par exemple un emploi dans une usine de transformation, dans la fabrication ou la réparation des filets, dans une conserverie, ou dans le bureau d'un organisme relié à l'industrie de la pêche, y compris le ministère de la Pêche, un syndicat, une coopérative ou une compagnie de pêche). Les personnes travaillant ainsi dans l'industrie de la pêche ne perdront pas leur droit de recevoir ou de renouveler un permis de pêche si elles ont par ailleurs les qualités voulues.
4. Ceux à qui on refusera de donner ou de renouveler un permis de pêche uniquement parce qu'ils n'ont pas tiré de la pêche commerciale, durant l'année précédente, un pourcentage suffisant de leur revenu, auront le droit d'en appeler de ce refus devant un Conseil de révision, et ce conseil aura le droit de renouveler le permis s'il est démontré que des circonstances spéciales, comme la maladie ou un accident, ont empêché l'intéressé de se conformer à cette condition, malgré son désir de le faire.
5. Chaque pêcheur doté d'un permis recevra un livret numéroté appelé Carnet de permis de pêche, et toutes les licences qui lui seront délivrées en porteront le numéro. Le Carnet de permis de pêche coûtera \$10, et le coût du permis annuel sera de \$1.
6. La personne à qui on délivrera un permis de pêche ne pourra ni le céder ni le vendre.
7. Après le moratoire de 5 ans, la délivrance des permis aux personnes qui n'a-

held licenses prior to 1966 shall be from a waiting list of applicants according to rules to be established during this period.

8. Regulations established for the purpose of license limitation shall be designed to maintain the present percentage of Native fishermen amongst license holders.

9. The Government should institute policies to replace the financing of boats and gear for fishermen by fishing companies by other channels.

10. Establish an impartial Board of Review which will include representatives of the United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union; the Deep Sea Fishermen's Union of Prince Rupert; The Prince Rupert Fishermen's Co-operative Association; The Native Brotherhood of B.C.; and the Fishing Vessel Owners Association of Vancouver and Prince Rupert. The organizations to have the right to replacement of their representatives, annually, where desired. Other Board Members would include Government Appointees drawn from the administrative, research and biological staff of the Federal Department of Fisheries and University personnel.

The union's proposals have been ignored even though they make higher license fees to ally unnecessary and would constitute a decisive move towards reducing the overcrowding in the industry. The main criterion for renewal of licenses would be whether a substantial part of a person's income had been derived from commercial fishing. The dangers of company control would be eliminated by removal of company financing. New applicants would go on a waiting list and rules worked out during the five year period would decide when newcomers would be admitted and in what order. Organized fishermen groups would have an opportunity through the Board of Review to correct any injustices and to influence future policy. Native fishermen would be entitled to a reasonable share of the licenses issued until such time as equal opportunity becomes a reality for Native peoples who have relied heavily on fishing for their livelihood.

vaient pas de permis avant 1966 se fera d'après une liste d'attente et selon les règles que l'on établira durant cette période.

8. Les règles à établir pour limiter le nombre des permis seront conçues de manière à préserver le pourcentage de pêcheurs indiens que l'on compte actuellement parmi les détenteurs de permis.

9. Le gouvernement devrait lancer un programme qui permettrait aux pêcheurs de financer leurs bateaux et leurs engins de pêche par d'autres moyens qu'en s'adressant aux compagnies de pêche.

10. Il devrait instituer un Conseil de révision impartial qui comprendrait des représentants de la *United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union* (Syndicat des pêcheurs unis et des employés des secteurs connexes), de la *Deep Sea Fishermen's Union of Prince Rupert* (Syndicat des pêcheurs en haute mer de Prince Rupert), de la *Prince Rupert Fishermen's Co-operative Association* (Association coopérative des pêcheurs de Prince Rupert), de la *Native Brotherhood of B.C.* (Fraternité des pêcheurs indiens de la C.-B.), et de la *Fishing Vessel Owners Association of Vancouver and Prince Rupert* (Association des propriétaires de bateaux de pêche de Vancouver et de Prince Rupert). Ces associations auraient le droit de changer leurs représentants chaque année, si elles le désirent. Le Conseil comprendrait également des personnes nommées par le gouvernement et recrutées au sein du personnel de l'administration, de la recherche et de la section de biologie du ministère fédéral de la pêche, et dans les universités.

On n'a pas tenu compte des propositions du syndicat, même si elles rendent totalement inutile une majoration de la taxe du permis, et qu'elles constitueraient une mesure nettement propre à réduire l'encombrement qui règne dans l'industrie. Le renouvellement du permis serait basé d'abord et avant tout sur le fait que l'intéressé aurait tiré de la pêche commerciale une part importante de son revenu. L'élimination du financement par les compagnies supprimerait le danger d'une mainmise des compagnies. Les nouveaux requérants seraient inscrits sur une liste d'attente et des règles élaborées au cours de la période de 5 ans détermineraient le moment et le rang d'admission des nouveaux venus. Les associations de pêcheurs auraient l'occasion de corriger les injustices éventuelles par l'entremise du Conseil de révision, et d'influencer les nouvelles politiques. Les pêcheurs indiens auraient droit à une portion raisonnable des permis délivrés jusqu'à ce que l'égalité des chances devienne une réalité pour les Indiens qui comptent énormément sur la pêche pour gagner leur vie.

The Fisheries Association, representing the Companies, for many years expressed opposition, to a system of license limitation on grounds that it interfered with personal freedom. Recently, they have indicated support of a system of higher license fees to be used to create a fund to be used to purchase boats and retire them from industry. They compliment the Department as having "made a first step for arriving at equitable means of decreasing the excessive amount of salmon gear".

As explained by the Association in a recent bulletin, one of the main aims must be to "provide the fisherman the right to leave the industry with the value of his asset". They favour leaving "the choice of whether to stay in or leave the fishing industry to the individual".

The Association does not show how a higher license fee will prevent new entries into the industry. The uneconomic structure of the industry forces hundreds of fishermen out each year and their places are taken by newcomers. Higher license fees may force a few more fishermen to leave but there is nothing to prevent the companies from financing replacements. The companies already control the finances of the majority of fishermen boat owners. Thus, their beautiful sentiments about "fishermen's rights" and "individual choice" are only a smokescreen behind which the Association plans to extend company control over the individual.

Obviously, there is a basic conflict between the views expressed by the organized fishermen and those put forward by the Association. We object to the tendency of the Department of Fisheries to endorse only those steps which are approved by the companies. The Department has a greater responsibility than protecting company investment in boats. The responsibility to several thousand fishermen who are striving to earn a living in this industry is much greater. To date, the Department has not accepted this responsibility. We believe every Member of Parliament has the right, as well as the duty, to find out why the Department refuses to accept recommendations put forward by the fishermen.

"In conclusion of this section of our statement, we wish to reiterate our demand for Government action on a program of license limitation acceptable to the fishermen. We have put forward a program! We will not

Les associations de pêche, qui représentent les compagnies, s'opposent depuis plusieurs années à un régime de limitation du nombre des permis sous prétexte qu'il porterait atteinte à la liberté personnelle. Dernièrement, ils ont donné leur appui à une majoration de la taxe des permis qui servirait à la création d'une caisse permettant d'acheter des bateaux et de les retirer de l'industrie. Ils félicitent le Ministère d'avoir «fait un premier pas en vue d'arriver à un moyen équitable de réduire la quantité excessive d'outillage servant à la pêche du saumon».

Ainsi que l'explique l'Association dans un récent bulletin, l'un des premiers objectifs à poursuivre doit être de «donner au pêcheur le droit de quitter l'industrie en emportant la valeur de son actif». Elle est pour qu'on laisse «à l'individu le choix de décider s'il doit rester dans l'industrie de la pêche ou la quitter».

L'Association ne montre pas comment une majoration de la taxe du permis empêchera des nouveaux venus d'entrer dans l'industrie. La façon non économique dont est organisée l'industrie force des centaines de pêcheurs à s'en aller chaque année et des nouveaux venus prennent leur place. Une majoration de la taxe du permis pourra forcer quelques pêcheurs de plus à quitter l'industrie, mais rien n'empêchera les compagnies de financer des remplaçants. Les compagnies ont déjà la haute main sur les finances de la majorité des propriétaires de bateaux de pêche. Par conséquent, les beaux sentiments qu'elles expriment à propos des «droits des pêcheurs» et du «choix de l'individu» ne sont qu'une façade derrière laquelle l'Association cache son intention d'amplifier la mainmise des compagnies sur l'individu.

Il est manifeste qu'il y a une contradiction fondamentale entre les opinions des pêcheurs organisés et celles que l'Association avance. Nous nous opposons à cet tendance qu'a le ministère de la Pêche de n'endosser que les mesures approuvées par les compagnies. Le Ministère a mieux à faire que de protéger les fonds que les compagnies ont investis dans les bateaux. L'obligation qu'il a envers plusieurs milliers de pêcheurs qui luttent pour gagner leur vie dans cette industrie est beaucoup plus importante. Jusqu'à présent, le Ministère n'a pas admis cette obligation. A notre avis, tout député a le droit, de même que le devoir, de trouver pourquoi le Ministère refuse d'accepter les recommandations des pêcheurs.

«Pour conclure cette partie de notre mémoire, nous voulons répéter que nous exigeons du gouvernement qu'il adopte un programme de limitation du nombre des permis qui convienne aux pêcheurs. Nous avons pro-

accept any substitute which increases company control (end of quote 1966 Statement)

The latest press release by the Minister of Fisheries of April 3, 1969 states there will be a "freeze on company ownership of Class A salmon fish boats". It states the freeze "will prevent the fish packing companies from acquiring more Class A vessels". Any new companies will not be allowed more than two Class A vessels and individual ownership by new fishermen is limited to two vessels.

In a speech in Burnaby on March 14th, the Minister indicated that two big companies, B.C. Packers and the Canadian Fishing Company own 600 Class A salmon fishing boats. Appended to his speech were figures showing that 743 fishing vessels were company owned, 18 under construction for company ownership, 736 under conditional sales agreements, 565 under mortgage, and 32 financed in some other way, for a total of 2,094 fishing vessels owned and financed by the major fishing companies.

On November 5th he informed the Committee that the fishing companies owned 869 vessels and the companies hold mortgages on 689. That would make a total of 1,558. The discrepancies in figures require explanation by the Minister.

We must point out that until recently the Department of Fisheries had not tried to obtain exact information on company financing of fishing vessels. We were told by the Minister that perhaps the companies would volunteer the information. We believe that neither the 1,558 nor the 2,094 total is correct. The latter is most likely the information volunteered by the fishing companies, after we exposed the fact that the Minister had given mis-information to this Committee.

In our opinion, there is need for a thorough investigation of existing company ownership and financial control. This must include a complete search of all company books and records, and records of other finance organizations to check the extent of company influence or effective control over loans. Fishermen's organizations must be allowed to participate in the investigation, and to study the data collected. Otherwise, the public, the

posé un programme! Nous n'accepterons pas un substitut qui accroîtrait la mainmise des compagnies! (fin de la citation tirée du mémoire de 1966)

Le plus récent communiqué de presse du ministère de la Pêche, qui date du 3 avril 1969, déclare qu'on «gèlera le nombre des bateaux de pêche au saumon de catégorie A dont les compagnies sont propriétaires». Le communiqué ajoute que cette mesure «empêchera les compagnies de conservation du poisson d'acquérir d'autres bateaux de catégorie A». Toute nouvelle compagnie n'aura droit qu'à deux bateaux de catégorie A et les nouveaux pêcheurs ne peuvent être propriétaires de plus de deux bateaux chacun.

Dans un discours qu'il prononçait à Burnaby le 14 mars, le ministre déclarait que deux grosses compagnies, la B.C. Packers et la Canadian Fishing Company possèdent 600 bateaux de pêche au saumon de catégorie A. Des chiffres figurant en appendice à son discours montraient que 743 bateaux de pêche étaient la propriété des compagnies, 18 étaient en construction pour des compagnies, 738 étaient l'objet d'un contrat de vente conditionnelle, 565 étaient hypothéqués, et 32 étaient financés d'une autre façon, ce qui donnait un total de 2,094 bateaux de pêche possédés et financés par les grandes compagnies de pêche.

Le 5 novembre, il informait le Comité que les compagnies de pêche possédaient 889 bateaux et qu'elles détenaient une hypothèque sur 689 autres. Cela donne un total de 1,558. Le non-concordance de ces chiffres exige une explication de la part du ministre.

Nous devons souligner le fait que ce n'est que dernièrement que le ministère de la Pêche a essayé d'obtenir des données exactes sur le financement des bateaux de pêche par les compagnies. Le ministre nous a dit que peut-être les compagnies consentiraient à donner ces renseignements. A notre avis, ni le chiffre de 1,558 bateaux ni celui de 2,094 ne sont justes. Le dernier chiffre est probablement le chiffre qu'ont consenti à donner les compagnies de pêche, après que nous eûmes montré que le ministre avait mal informé le Comité.

A notre avis, il y a lieu de procéder à une enquête approfondie sur la mainmise actuelle des compagnies en ce qui concerne la propriété et le financement. Cette enquête doit comprendre un examen complet de tous les livres et dossiers de la compagnie et des dossiers d'autres organismes de financement, afin qu'on puisse vérifier à quel point les compagnies influencent et dirigent effectivement les opérations de prêts. Il faut que les associa-

fishermen, and this Committee may easily be misled on the real extent of company financial control.

It is by no means clear, from the Minister's latest announcement whether company ownership is frozen at the level of outright ownership, or whether it includes vessels on which they hold financial control through conditional sales agreements and mortgages. Presumably, if these financial arrangements are not included, then the companies could not re-possess any vessels, where individual fishermen are unable or even unwilling to meet their payments or to live up to the terms which compel them to deliver all their production to the fishing companies.

We've heard no great howl from the fishing companies so we strongly suspect the freeze will not preclude foreclosures by these companies. If our assumption is correct, then at very minimum the latest freeze allows the major companies to control 2,094 boats. As we've indicated, we believe that figure is extremely low.

The Minister in his March 14th speech asked how he could "sit idly by while firms, which are largely owned and controlled by George Weston Ltd. and the New England Fish Company run our unique salmon industry?" He claimed "this hypothetical takeover" was a "figment of someone's imagination"—and "can never be allowed to happen". It is a fact these two giants have bought up A.B.C. Packing Co. Ltd., J. H. Todd Sons Ltd., Nelson Bros. Fisheries Ltd., Johnston Fishing & Packing Co. Ltd. and the Great West Packing Co. Ltd. plus a number of smaller companies. They hold effective control in the processing end of the fishing industry, and also have very large holdings at the producer level. Nothing has yet been done to loosen their grip in either sector of the industry.

The Minister has stated these companies can continue to "help to finance Canadians as individual fishermen. They can help them to own their own boats." These companies are not engaged in financing fishermen to help them to own their own boats. Their major

tions de pêcheurs soient autorisées à participer à l'enquête et à étudier les données recueillies. Autrement, le public, les pêcheurs, et le Comité pourront facilement être trompés sur l'ampleur réelle de la mainmise financière des compagnies.

Le dernier communiqué du ministre ne dit nullement d'une façon claire si le gel du nombre des bateaux des compagnies s'applique aux bateaux dont elles ont la propriété complète ou s'il inclut les bateaux sur lesquels elles ont la haute main, financièrement, par l'entremise d'hypothèques ou de contrats de vente conditionnelle. Si la mesure ne touche pas ces dispositions financières, on peut présumer que les compagnies ne pourraient pas reprendre possession d'un bateau lorsque les pêcheurs sont incapables de, ou même, ne veulent pas faire leurs versements ou se conformer aux clauses qui les obligent à livrer toute leur production aux compagnies de pêche.

Nous n'avons pas tellement entendu les compagnies de pêche pousser les hauts cris, de sorte que nous craignons fort que le gel n'empêchera pas ces compagnies de procéder à des saisies. Si notre hypothèse est juste, il s'ensuit que ce gel permet aux grosses compagnies d'avoir la haute main sur 2,094 bateaux, et c'est un strict minimum. Nous le répétons, à notre avis, ce chiffre est extrêmement conservateur.

Dans son discours du 14 mars, le ministre a demandé comment il pourrait «rester sans bouger quand des compagnies, qui sont en grande partie possédées et dominées par George Weston Ltd. et la New England Fish Company, dirigent une industrie unique en son genre, notre industrie du saumon». Il a prétendu que «cette prise de possession hypothétique» était une «fiction sortie de l'imagination de quelqu'un» et qu'on «ne saurait jamais la permettre». C'est pourtant un fait que ces deux géants ont acheté l'A.B.C. Packing Co. Ltd., J. H. Todd & Sons Ltd., Nelson Bros. Fisheries Ltd., la Johnston Fishing and Packing Co. Ltd. et la Great West Packing Co. Ltd., ainsi qu'un certain nombre de compagnies moins importantes. Ils dominent effectivement le secteur de transformation de l'industrie de la pêche, et possèdent également des intérêts considérables dans le secteur de la production. On n'a rien fait jusqu'ici pour desserrer la mainmise qu'ils ont sur l'un et l'autre secteur de l'industrie.

Le ministre a déclaré que ces compagnies peuvent continuer à «aider à financer les pêcheurs canadiens, en tant qu'individus. Elles peuvent les aider à posséder leurs propres bateaux». Ces compagnies ne financent pas les pêcheurs pour les aider à posséder leurs pro-

purpose in providing finances is to assure the company concerned of control over the raw materials, essential to their ability to make a profit.

The Minister, at our annual Convention, on February 1st and again on March 14th, urged fishermen to finance their boats through the Federal Fisheries Improvement Loans. He told our Convention the interest rate would be $7\frac{1}{2}$ percent in a few weeks time. It is now $7\frac{3}{4}$ percent. He said the "Act which has recently been updated, is geared to finance loans of up to \$25,000." We later learned the maximum is still \$10,000 and a new bill must yet be presented to Parliament. He went on to say "you can borrow up to \$25,000 from any bank or credit union or insurance company..." What he failed to state is that almost without exceptions, none of these institutions are willing to loan money out at $7\frac{3}{4}$ percent when they can get $9\frac{3}{4}$ percent or more.

In our opinion the government must, if it is seriously interested in helping fishermen to finance their boats without going to the fishing companies, make money available at lower rates of interest, and not subject to the discretion or ability of the financial institutions. The Government must establish a loan board which can provide loans directly to the fishermen, or provide money to the credit unions at a low rate of interest solely on condition that it can be loaned out to fishermen for the financing of boats and equipment. In the latter alternative the interest rate chargeable by the credit union should be no more than necessary to cover expenses incurred by the credit union in carrying such loan.

Even more important is an amendment to the terms of the Federal Fisheries Improvement Loans Act, to permit fishermen to borrow money to pay off loans to a fishing company. The Minister told our Convention that such a "change of paper" was not permissible. Yet it is precisely such "changes of paper" which are vital to enable fishermen to get clear of the companies. Public statements have been made by fishing company officers that they would prefer not to be involved in the financing of boats and gear. They surely could not object to action by the Government which enables fishermen to borrow money at

pres bateaux. En avançant les fonds, leur objectif premier est de s'assurer une mainmise sur les matières premières, essentielle à leur capacité de faire des bénéfices.

Lors de notre Congrès annuel, le 1^{er} février, et de nouveau le 14 mars, le ministre a incité les pêcheurs à financer leurs bateaux par des prêts consentis en vertu de la Loi sur les prêts aidant aux opérations de pêche. Il a déclaré aux participants de notre Congrès que le taux d'intérêt serait de $7\frac{1}{2}$ p. 100 dans quelques semaines; il est présentement de $7\frac{3}{4}$ p. 100. Le ministre a ajouté que «la Loi, que l'on a récemment modernisée, permet de financer des prêts pouvant atteindre jusqu'à \$25,000». Nous avons appris par la suite que le maximum est toujours de \$10,000 et qu'un nouveau projet de loi reste encore à être présenté au Parlement. Le ministre a poursuivi en disant: «Vous pouvez emprunter jusqu'à \$25,000 de toute banque, coopérative de crédit, ou compagnie d'assurance...». Il a oublié de dire qu'à peu d'exceptions près, aucune de ces institutions financières ne désire prêter de l'argent à 7 p. 100 alors qu'elles peuvent obtenir 9 p. 100 ou plus.

A notre avis, si le gouvernement est vraiment intéressé à aider les pêcheurs à financer leurs bateaux sans passer par les compagnies de pêche, il faut qu'il mette de l'argent à la disposition des pêcheurs à un taux d'intérêt moins élevé et sans que cet argent soit soumis à l'arbitraire ou à la capacité des institutions financières. Il faut que le gouvernement institue un office de prêts qui prêterait directement aux pêcheurs, ou qu'il avance des fonds aux coopératives de crédit à faible taux d'intérêt à la condition expresse que ces fonds soient prêtés aux pêcheurs pour le financement de leurs bateaux et de leurs engins de pêche. Dans ce dernier cas, le taux d'intérêt que pourraient demander les coopératives de crédit ne devrait pas dépasser le niveau nécessaire pour compenser les frais que ces coopératives encouraient dans l'opération.

Il serait encore plus important de modifier la loi fédérale sur les prêts aidant aux opérations de pêche pour permettre aux pêcheurs d'emprunter en vue de rembourser l'argent qu'ils ont emprunté aux compagnies de pêche. Le ministre a dit aux participants de notre congrès que pareil «transfert de documents» n'était pas admissible. Cependant, ce sont précisément des «transferts de documents» de ce genre qui sont essentiels aux pêcheurs pour leur permettre de se libérer des compagnies. Des porte-parole des compagnies de pêche ont déclaré en public que leurs entreprises préféreraient ne pas être mêlées au

low interest to pay off mortgages or conditional sales agreements to companies.

Even if they object, the Government should not hesitate to act. The growth of monopoly and the process of vertical integration cannot be halted except by decisive Government policy. In a situation where the Government adopts measures to control the number of fishing vessels, and indicates more steps are forthcoming to reduce the total number, it is absolutely imperative that the financial controls and ownership of vessels be taken out of the hands of the companies. Otherwise, the two giant corporations will inevitably move to tighten their grip on the fishing fleet.

The Fisheries Improvement Loans Act not only has limits on the size of individual loans, but also the aggregate amount of loans which can be guaranteed. Moreover, the Government's liability on new guarantees expires on June 30, 1970. In our opinion the limits on individual loans, the aggregate limitations and time limits should be removed. Fishermen should be able to obtain low interest loans for large, modern seiners, as well as for the latest type of gillnet and troll vessels. The new limit of \$25,000 proposed by the Minister would still be inadequate, leaving the larger and more productive vessels in the hands of the big fishing companies.

The provision of adequate funds at low interest rates, would mean that the Government would be loaning money to fishermen at less than the cost of borrowing and to that extent could be attacked as a form of subsidy. We should point out that the federal subsidy to one corporation in New Brunswick (i.e. Canadian Tuna Fishing Ltd., a subsidiary of Atlantic Sugar) to build five tuna seiners was \$6,130,647. Many more millions of dollars have gone into direct subsidies for the construction of large fishing vessels. Surely, the net cost of providing low interest loans to fishermen, is a more worthwhile expenditure.

We believe that if any system of limitation is to work for the benefit of the fishermen, and not to enhance the monopoly control by one or two big companies, the Government must provide adequate financing. This is why we included this in our briefs many years before the boat licence scheme was announced. We still favour licensing of individual fishermen, instead of licensing the boats, as a means of limitation. Under either

financement des bateaux et des engins de pêche. Ces compagnies ne s'opposeraient certainement pas aux mesures que le gouvernement prendrait pour permettre aux pêcheurs d'emprunter de l'argent à faible taux d'intérêt en vue de rembourser aux compagnies les hypothèques et les sommes avancées sous forme de contrats de vente conditionnelle.

Même si elles s'y opposaient, le gouvernement ne devrait pas hésiter à agir. Seule une politique arrêtée du gouvernement peut freiner la croissance des monopoles et le processus de l'intégration verticale. Dans un contexte où le gouvernement adopte des mesures tendant à limiter le nombre des bateaux de pêche, et où il laisse entendre que d'autres mesures suivront pour réduire ce nombre, il est absolument nécessaire que l'on retire des mains des compagnies la propriété des bateaux et la domination financière qu'elles exercent à leur égard. Autrement, les deux sociétés géantes chercheront inévitablement à resserrer leur emprise sur la flotte de pêche.

La loi sur les prêts aidant aux opérations de pêche limite non seulement le montant de chaque prêt, mais également le montant global des prêts qui peuvent être garantis. En outre, la caution du gouvernement pour de nouveaux prêts prend fin le 30 juin 1970. A notre avis, on devrait éliminer le plafond imposé aux prêts individuels, le plafond qui limite l'ensemble des prêts, ainsi que les délais-limites. Le pêcheur devrait pouvoir emprunter à faible taux d'intérêt pour se procurer aussi bien un grand bateau moderne pour la pêche à la seine que le dernier modèle de bateau pour la pêche au manet ou à la cuiller.

Le nouveau plafond de \$25,000 que propose le ministre sera encore insuffisant; il laissera les bateaux plus grands et plus productifs aux mains des grandes compagnies de pêche.

Si le gouvernement mettait à la disposition des pêcheurs des crédits suffisants empruntables à faible taux d'intérêt, cela voudrait dire qu'il prêterait de l'argent à un taux moindre que le coût normal d'un emprunt et à cet égard, on pourrait s'y opposer en affirmant que c'est une forme de subvention. Mais nous aimerions rappeler que le gouvernement fédéral a versé à une seule société du Nouveau-Brunswick (nommément la *Canadian Tuna Fishing Ltd.*, une filiale de l'*Atlantic Sugar*) une subvention de \$6,130,647 pour la construction de cinq seiniers pour la pêche du thon. De nombreux autres millions de dollars ont été versés en subventions directes pour la construction de grands bateaux de pêche. Ce qu'il en coûterait pour prêter à faible taux d'intérêt aux pêcheurs constituerait certainement de l'argent mieux placé.

system the ownership and financial control of the fishing fleet by big companies is a major danger. It is a far greater danger under the boat license system because the right to fish salmon is attached to boat ownership instead of to the fishermen themselves.

In his speech of March 14th, the Minister admits "that unless the big companies begin to sell off boats in the early 1970's, their influence in the fishing end of the industry will become more important as time goes by." He says they "will score a heavy capital gain" because their vessels will continue to be tickets of entry into a more selective and more profitable club. He says he favours ownership of fish boats should rest with Canadians and looks forward "to the time when most, if not all of our salmon fishing vessels, are owned by independent fishermen."

He proceeds to raise the question of whether the companies will "go along, voluntarily, with a boat disposal program". He says he thinks they will because of a statement by the President of B.C. Packers to the effect that his "personal feeling is that, in the long run it is better to have the boats owned by independent fishermen. From a psychological aspect, people can always operate something they own themselves more effectively than something which is owned by other people."

The Minister not only agrees with Mr. Nelson's statement, but he seems to take for granted that the companies will voluntarily get out. He asked the fishermen, rhetorically, whether the companies should "get out to the extent that upwards of 80 percent of the boats are firmly in fishermen's hands? Do I hear 90 percent or even 100 percent?" (March 14, 1969, Burnaby, B.C.)

Our answer is that the Government should take all the necessary steps to ensure that 100 percent of the salmon fishing vessels are

A notre avis, pour qu'un régime de limitation soit à l'avantage des pêcheurs au lieu d'accroître le contrôle monopolisateur d'une ou deux grosses compagnies, le gouvernement doit fournir un financement suffisant. Voilà pourquoi nous en avons parlé dans nos mémoires nombre d'années avant qu'on annonce l'instauration d'un régime de permis attachés aux bateaux. Nous sommes encore pour la méthode limitative qui consiste à délivrer un permis à chaque pêcheur, au lieu d'attacher le permis au bateau. Sous l'un ou l'autre de ces régimes, la possibilité que les grosses compagnies possèdent et dominent financièrement la flotte de pêche constitue un grand danger. Le danger est encore plus grand si le permis est attaché au bateau, car le droit de pêcher le saumon accompagne alors la propriété du bateau au lieu de suivre le pêcheur lui-même.

Dans son discours du 14 mars, le ministre admet «qu'à moins que les grosses compagnies ne commencent à liquider des bateaux au début des années 1970, l'influence qu'elles exercent dans l'industrie sur le secteur de la pêche deviendra toujours plus importante». Il ajoute qu'elles connaîtront un gain de capital considérable parce que leurs bateaux continueront à servir de billet d'entrée dans un club plus fermé où les profits seront plus élevés. Il dit qu'à son avis la propriété des bateaux de pêche devrait rester aux Canadiens et qu'il a hâte de voir «le jour où la plupart sinon la totalité de nos bateaux de pêche au saumon seront la propriété de pêcheurs indépendants».

Il poursuit en se demandant si les compagnies «accepteront de collaborer volontairement à un programme de liquidation des bateaux». Il pense que oui à cause d'une déclaration du président de B.C. Packers qui se dit personnellement d'avis «qu'à la longue, il vaut mieux que les bateaux soient la propriété de pêcheurs indépendants. Du point de vue psychologique, les gens exploitent toujours plus efficacement une chose qui leur appartient qu'une chose qui appartient à un autre».

Le ministre non seulement est d'accord avec la déclaration de M. Nelson, mais il semble assuré que les compagnies vont se retirer de leur plein gré. Il a demandé aux pêcheurs, avec emphase, si les compagnies devraient «se retirer jusqu'à ce que plus de 80 p. 100 des bateaux soient fermement la propriété des pêcheurs. Est-ce que j'entends 90 p. 100 ou même 100 p. 100?» (14 mars 1969, Burnaby, C.-B.)

Nous répondons que le gouvernement devrait adopter toutes les mesures nécessaires pour que 100 p. 100 des bateaux de pêche au

owned by the fishermen and that all financing of fishing vessels, equipment, gear, etc. is available from a Government loan board, or through fishermen's credit unions, or a combination of both. We are not prepared to accept the public statements of a fishing company president as a signal they will voluntarily give up their existing ownership or control. We believe it is vitally necessary that this Committee presses for implementation, by legislation, for the end results portrayed by the Minister to the fishermen students on March 14th, 1969.

As he said then, "Monopolies are intolerable in most circumstances. They are unthinkable in a 'common resource industry' like the salmon industry." Where the Minister calls on the companies to "phase themselves out of the fishing end of the industry" we call for definite government action to phase them out.

Fleet Reduction:

The Minister has freely admitted before this Committee that in 1969 there will not be any appreciable decline in the number of salmon fishing vessels. Since making that admission the Minister has altered regulations to permit several categories of fishing vessels plus some individually owned packer vessels to obtain salmon licences. The small boat-yards are busy with new construction of fishing vessels, some of which will replace existing licensed vessels and others which were started or contracted prior to the September 5th deadline.

Our estimation is that in 1969 the salmon fleet will likely be larger than in 1968. Also it will be a more effective, or potentially effective, fleet. The actual productivity per vessel, and per fisherman, will be lower, not higher. This will be true, not only because the run of salmon is expected to be much smaller, but also because the pressure to catch a reasonable volume of salmon will be greater. The Minister has already hinted at further arbitrary measures which may be taken to reduce the fleet. These include:

- (1) An increase to \$2,500 or even \$5,000 in the amount of salmon caught to retain a Class A license.

saumon soient la propriété des pêcheurs et qu'il soit possible d'obtenir d'un office de prêt de l'État, des coopératives de crédit des pêcheurs, ou d'un organisme combinant les deux, toutes les sommes nécessaires pour financer un bateau de pêche, son équipement, les engins de pêche, etc. Nous ne sommes pas prêts à considérer les propos publics du président d'une compagnie de pêche comme étant l'annonce que les compagnies vont abandonner volontairement leur droit de propriété et leur domination actuels. A notre avis, il est absolument nécessaire que le Comité insiste pour qu'on en arrive, par voie législative, aux résultats que le ministre décrivait aux étudiants pêcheurs le 14 mars 1969.

Il disait alors: «Les monopoles sont intolérables la plupart du temps. Il est impensable qu'ils existent dans une «industrie exploitant un patrimoine commun» comme l'industrie du saumon». Alors que le ministre demande aux compagnies de «se retirer graduellement du secteur de la pêche proprement dite», nous réclamons du gouvernement qu'il prenne des mesures bien arrêtées pour qu'elles se retirent graduellement de ce secteur.

La réduction de la flotte:

Le ministre a volontiers admis devant le Comité que l'année 1969 ne sera pas témoin d'une diminution appréciable du nombre des bateaux de pêche au saumon. Depuis qu'il a fait cet aveu, le ministre a modifié le règlement pour permettre à plusieurs catégories de bateaux de pêche, et à quelques bateaux de conditionnement possédés par des particuliers, d'obtenir un permis pour la pêche au saumon. Les petits chantiers maritimes sont fébrilement occupés à construire de nouveaux bateaux de pêche, dont certains remplaceront des bateaux actuellement dotés d'un permis, tandis que d'autres ont été mis en chantier ou commandés avant le délai-limite du 5 septembre.

Nous prévoyons qu'en 1969, la flotte de pêche au saumon sera probablement plus nombreuse qu'en 1968. Ce sera également une flotte plus efficace, du moins en puissance. Mais la productivité effective par bateau et par pêcheur sera moindre, et non supérieure, et ce non seulement parce qu'on prévoit que la remonte des saumons sera beaucoup moins considérable, mais encore parce que la pression poussant les pêcheurs à prendre une quantité raisonnable de saumon sera plus considérable. Le ministre a déjà mentionné d'autres mesures arbitraires qu'on pourrait prendre pour réduire la flotte. Il y aurait entre autres:

- (1) le fait de porter à \$2,500 ou même à \$5,000 la valeur des prises de saumon qui permettrait de conserver un permis de catégorie A,

(2) Higher license fees, with part of the funds used to buy up vessels whose owners wish to sell out and retire.

(3) Removal of vessels which do not measure up to "our" standards of safety, cleanliness and quality control. What "our" standards are is a complete mystery to us, but perhaps in some future speech or press release the Minister may explain.

Because the Minister moved "arbitrarily" and without prior notice, to introduce his boat license scheme, and because each amendment has been done in the same "arbitrary" fashion and because he has indicated further measures to reduce the fleet may be "arbitrary", the pressure upon each owner to see that all licensed vessels engage in the salmon fishery is extremely heavy. Perhaps the minimum volume of salmon caught will have no bearing whatever in future licensing, but the fishermen remain in the dark.

If a higher catch limit is arbitrarily set, it may mean that a fisherman, whose major means of livelihood comes from fishing, can lose the right to continue fishing with his vessel, while company vessels, vessels owned by moonlighters or even by non-fishermen continue to enjoy that right. Success in the fishing industry requires skill and hard work. But it also includes a number of factors, commonly referred to as "luck". These may include an unforeseeable engine failure, loss of gear through shark damage, or illness during the peak of a season, or choices of areas to fish during the season. A combination of such factors may easily produce a below average season for a regular commercial fisherman.

The Union, in its proposals, started with a limitation on new entries for a five year period. Secondly, we proposed that in the first of the five years, licences be issued to all fishermen whose incomes from fishing during either of the two previous years were at least 30 per cent of their total income. This low percentage, in either of the two preceding years, recognized two facts. First, that due to overcrowding many fishermen had been compelled to seek additional work in other industries. Secondly, that the unforeseeable factors

(2) Une majoration de la taxe du permis, une partie des fonds devant servir à acheter en masse les bateaux dont les propriétaires veulent se défaire et qu'ils veulent retirer de l'industrie,

(3) suppression des bateaux qui ne sont pas à la hauteur de «nos» normes de sécurité, de propreté et de contrôle de la qualité. Qu'est-ce que le ministre entend par «nos» normes? C'est là un mystère total pour nous, mais peut-être qu'un jour, dans un discours ou dans un communiqué de presse, le ministre l'expliquera.

Parce que le ministre a agi «arbitrairement» et sans avis préalable en introduisant son régime de permis attachés aux bateaux, et parce que toutes les modifications ont été apportées de la même façon «arbitraire», et parce qu'il a laissé entendre que les nouvelles mesures en vue de réduire la flotte seront peut-être «arbitraires», les propriétaires subissent une pression très forte les incitant à lancer tous les bateaux autorisés dans la pêche au saumon. Peut-être que la quantité minimum de saumon capturé n'entrera pas en ligne de compte pour la délivrance des permis futurs, mais les pêcheurs demeurent dans l'incertitude.

Si l'on fixe arbitrairement un plafond plus élevé pour la prise, il pourrait s'ensuivre qu'un pêcheur, dont le gagne-pain principal est la pêche, pourrait perdre le droit de continuer à pêcher avec son bateau, tandis que les bateaux des compagnies, bateaux qui sont la propriété de personnes cumulant deux emplois ou même de non-pêcheurs, continueraient à avoir ce droit. Dans l'industrie de la pêche, le succès exige habileté et travail ardu. Mais il suppose également un certain nombre de facteurs que l'on attribue d'ordinaire à la «chance». Ce peut être une panne imprévue du moteur, la perte d'un engin de pêche attribuable à un requin, ou la maladie au plus fort de la saison, ou bien les zones de pêche que l'on choisit durant la saison. Un concours de plusieurs de ces facteurs peut facilement valoir à un pêcheur de profession une saison inférieure à la moyenne.

Le syndicat a proposé d'abord qu'on limite le nombre des nouveaux venus pour une période de cinq ans. Deuxièmement, nous avons proposé que pour la première de ces cinq années, on délivre le permis à tous les pêcheurs ayant tiré de la pêche, au cours de l'une et l'autre des deux années précédentes, au moins 30 p. 100 de leur revenu total. Ce faible pourcentage, s'appliquant à l'une et l'autre des deux années précédentes, reconnaissait deux faits: d'abord, qu'à cause de l'encombrement, nombre de pêcheurs ont dû

could work hardships on individuals. We went further and proposed that the Board of Review, with representation from fishermen's organizations, could consider extenuating circumstances.

We recommended the minimum percentage of income to be derived from commercial fishing should be increased to 40 per cent in the second year of the moratorium and 50 percent in the third year, as a condition of retaining a commercial license. Thus the individual would make a choice, either to make fishing his primary occupation or to leave the industry. We had in mind that further steps could be taken during the five year moratorium period, or at its conclusion, to increase the percentage. It would depend on the experience of the regular fishermen in terms of increased earnings due to the reduction in numbers which occurred in the moratorium period.

The Board of Review, as we proposed its functions would not only adjudicate appeals on insurance or renewals of licences. It would be given major responsibility for reviewing special problems which may arise during the first five year period and to render decisions or recommendations for changes in the program.

We wanted all fishermen's organizations represented on the Board of Review, as well as representatives of the Department of Fisheries and the universities. This is in sharp contrast to the Appeal Committee established by the Minister. In one of his speeches, the Minister distorted our recommendations by claiming that our Union was out to establish a "closed shop" in which "new entrants would have to be screened by the Union itself". He referred to "all powerful" officials who would be "little dictators". His own exclusion of all fishermen's representatives from any meaningful role in dealing with the main features of his plan or of the appeals, speaks louder than words.

Our Union has gone on record calling for release of all information pertaining to appeals. We have heard that up to the 1st of February, some 500 appeals have been filed. What grounds are used to grant or refuse licenses to appellants is not immediately discernible. The potential abuses of power inherent in a closed committee of civil servants, operating on the basis of press releases issued

chercher du travail supplémentaire dans d'autres industries; deuxièmement, que les imprévus peuvent soumettre l'individu à rude épreuve. Nous sommes allés plus loin, en disant que le Conseil de révision, sur les instances des associations de pêcheur pourraient prendre en considération les circonstances atténuantes.

Nous avons recommandé qu'on porte à 40 p. 100, la deuxième année du moratoire, et à 50 p. 100 la troisième année, le pourcentage minimum de revenu que le pêcheur doit tirer de la pêche commerciale pour garder son permis d'exploitation. De cette façon, l'individu aurait à choisir entre faire de la pêche sa principale occupation ou quitter l'industrie. Nous envisageons qu'on pourrait prendre d'autres mesures durant le moratoire de cinq ans ou à la fin de celui-ci pour augmenter le pourcentage. Tout dépendrait des résultats qu'auraient atteint les pêcheurs professionnels en termes de hausse de revenus attribuable à la baisse de leur nombre qui serait survenue durant la période du moratoire.

Les fonctions du Conseil de révision, telle que nous les avons proposées, ne consisteraient pas seulement à entendre les appels relatifs à la délivrance ou au renouvellement des permis. On lui confierait une fonction importante, celle d'étudier les problèmes spéciaux qui pourraient se poser durant cette période de cinq ans et de rendre des jugements ou de formuler des recommandations relativement aux changements à apporter au programme.

Nous voulions que toutes les associations de pêcheurs soient représentées au Conseil de révision, de même que le ministère de la Pêche et les universités. C'est tout à l'opposé de la Commission d'appel que le ministre a instituée. Dans l'un de ses discours, le ministre a déformé nos recommandations en prétendant que notre syndicat cherchait à établir un «atelier fermé» où «les nouveaux venus seraient passés au crible par le syndicat lui-même». Il a parlé de dirigeants «tout puissants» qui seraient de «petits dictateurs». Mais le fait qu'il ait refusé aux représentants des pêcheurs tout rôle significatif, en ce qui concerne la mise en œuvre des principaux aspects de son programme ou des appels, en dit plus long que les paroles.

Notre syndicat a réclamé publiquement la publication de toutes les données relatives aux appels. Nous avons entendu dire qu'à la date du 1^{er} février, on avait présenté quelque 500 appels. On ne distingue pas bien à première vue les critères dont on se sert pour délivrer ou refuser un permis à un requérant. Les possibilités d'abus de pouvoir qui peuvent se commettre au sein d'une commission fer-

by the Minister of Fisheries, are numerous. We surmise that, as of this year, the Committee is being very lenient, because very few individuals have raised protests with our organization.

When arbitrary measures to reduce the salmon fleet are enforced, in 1970 or later, there inevitably will be injustices to bonafide fishermen. The boat either continues or is forced out of the industry. The fishermen, whose rights to fish salmon will be directly affected by Committee decisions, have no representation on the Committee.

We have stated our opposition to higher minimum catches as a means of limitation or elimination. We are also opposed to higher license fees or safety or quality regulations as limitation measures.

Higher license fees would tax some boats out of the industry, presumably because their owners could not afford the price of the license. In our view, the fishermen who are striving to be independent of the fishing companies could well be the first victims of such a rule. Secondly, a flat tax, with no relationship to production or earnings is most unfair because it amounts to a heavy burden on those in a low income group, and means very little to those with high incomes.

We have heard the argument that higher fees should be set by the government for the privilege of harvesting this resource. We have pointed out that income tax on a graduated scale where ability to pay is a major factor, is a method already in use. Fishermen consider they already pay plenty of taxes. If more money is needed, for a program within the industry, the additional taxation should be based on ability to pay. It should either be graduated according to income, or according to the volume of fish landed. Our members have gone on record as being opposed to paying higher taxes to buy themselves out of the industry.

The Union's chief opposition to the mixing of fleet limitation with safety and quality control regulations is that the bonafide fishermen may be the first to be panalized. We believe there is a need for both safety and quality regulations. But these rules should be discussed separately, between the fishermen and

mée de fonctionnaires de l'État agissant d'après des communiqués de presse émis par le ministère de la Pêche, sont nombreuses. Nous soupçonnons la Commission d'être très indulgente cette année, car très peu de particuliers sont venus nous voir pour protester.

Lorsque les mesures arbitraires destinées à réduire la flotte de pêche au saumon seront en vigueur, en 1970 ou après, les pêcheurs professionnels subiront inévitablement des injustices. Ou bien le bateau continuera à servir ou bien on sera forcé de le retirer de l'industrie. Les pêcheurs, dont les droits de pêcher le saumon seront directement atteints par les décisions de la Commission, n'ont aucun représentant à cette Commission.

Nous avons dit que nous nous opposons à ce qu'on fasse d'un relèvement de la quantité minimum de la prise une méthode de limitation ou d'élimination. Nous nous opposons également à ce qu'on fasse de la majoration de la taxe du permis ou de la réglementation de la sécurité ou de la qualité des mesures de limitation.

Une majoration de la taxe du permis éliminerait probablement certains bateaux de l'industrie parce que leurs propriétaires ne pourraient pas se permettre de payer le permis. A notre avis, les pêcheurs qui essaient d'être indépendants des compagnies de pêche pourraient bien être les premières victimes d'une telle règle. Deuxièmement, une taxe uniforme, sans rapport avec la production ou les revenus, est des plus injuste car elle devient un lourd fardeau pour ceux qui ont un faible revenu tandis qu'elle touche très peu ceux dont les revenus sont élevés.

Nous avons entendu la thèse selon laquelle le gouvernement devrait taxer davantage le privilège d'exploiter cette ressource. Nous avons fait observer que l'impôt progressif, où la capacité de payer est un facteur primordial, est une méthode déjà en usage. Les pêcheurs considèrent qu'ils payent déjà beaucoup de taxes. S'il faut encore de l'argent pour instituer un programme au sein de l'industrie, on devrait baser les charges fiscales supplémentaires sur la capacité de payer. Ce devrait être un impôt progressif calculé soit en fonction du revenu, soit d'après la quantité de poissons capturés. Nos membres ont dit publiquement qu'ils s'opposaient à payer des impôts plus élevés par lesquels ils achèteraient leur retrait de l'industrie.

Si le syndicat s'oppose à ce qu'on mêle limitation de la flotte et réglementation de la sécurité et du contrôle de la qualité, c'est d'abord et avant tout parce que les pêcheurs professionnels seraient peut-être les premiers à subir les sanctions. Nous croyons qu'il y a lieu d'instituer une réglementation tant en ce

the responsible government authorities. Gradual introduction may be necessary in order to enable the fishermen to make the necessary repairs and/or replacement.

Arbitrary imposition of safety or quality regulations, as a means of driving boats out of the industry, would likely favour the fishing companies with the financial ability to protect their investments. It would also strengthen their financial control over more fishermen who would be forced to go deeper in debt to the companies to maintain their boats.

The Minister has put forward the concept of boats being worth more in future because they would be tickets of entry into a select club. He has fostered the idea that fishermen who now own their vessels will have something to look forward to in their retirement through selling their boats and licences. Or, if desirable, they may pass their boats and licenses on to their sons. On the other side of the ledger he has portrayed the Union's plan as making the boat worthless and denying the sons of fishermen the right of fish.

If the government desires to look after fishermen in their retirement it can be done by means other than giving some individuals the opportunity to sell the right to work to others. We have advocated an adequate Pension Plan. An immediate step which can be taken would be to require the companies to pay at least half of the Canada Pension Plan, instead of forcing all fishermen to pay the full 3.6 per cent contribution. Secondly, the government could adopt further legislation establishing a fishermen's pension fund to be paid by an assessment on the value of all fish landed for commercial use. Such measures would be of benefit to all fishermen, not just to those who may have a boat and a ticket of entry to sell.

Under the Union's proposed plan the retiring fisherman would not be able to sell his license. Thus, the value of a boat would not be increased beyond its normal market value. If the Union's plan adversely affected sales prices, then, and only then, should consideration be given to the establishment of a government fund to protect the fishermen owners against losses. In our opinion the vessels, would not be worthless. They would repre-

qui concerne la sécurité que la qualité. Mais cette réglementation devrait faire l'objet d'une discussion distincte entre les pêcheurs et les autorités gouvernementales intéressées. Il sera peut-être nécessaire d'introduire ces règles graduellement afin de permettre aux pêcheurs de procéder aux réparations et/ou aux substitutions voulues.

L'imposition arbitraire de règles de sécurité ou de qualité comme moyen de faire sortir des bateaux de l'industrie favoriserait probablement les compagnies de pêche ayant la possibilité financière de protéger leurs placements. Cela renforcerait également leur mainmise financière sur un plus grand nombre de pêcheurs qui seraient forcés de s'endetter davantage auprès des compagnies pour entretenir leurs bateaux.

Le ministre a avancé l'idée que les bateaux vaudront davantage à l'avenir parce qu'ils serviront de billet d'entrée dans un club select. Il favorise l'idée que les pêcheurs actuellement propriétaires de leurs bateaux auront quelque chose à espérer, au moment de prendre leur retraite, en vendant leurs bateaux et leurs permis. Ou bien, si la chose est souhaitable, ils pourront transmettre leurs bateaux et leurs permis à leurs fils. Mais d'un autre côté, il a dit que le programme du syndicat rend le bateau sans valeur et dénie aux fils de pêcheurs le droit de pêcher.

Si le gouvernement veut s'occuper des pêcheurs qui prennent leur retraite, il peut le faire autrement qu'en donnant à certaines personnes l'occasion de vendre à d'autres le droit de travailler. Nous avons demandé qu'on institue un régime de retraite satisfaisant. On pourrait dès maintenant, en guise de premier pas, obliger les compagnies à payer au moins la moitié de la cotisation du Régime de pension du Canada, au lieu de forcer tous les pêcheurs à payer la pleine cotisation de 3.6 p. 100. Deuxièmement, le gouvernement pourrait adopter une nouvelle loi qui instituerait une caisse de retraite des pêcheurs; cette caisse serait alimentée par une cotisation calculée d'après la valeur de tout le poisson capturé à des fins commerciales. Pareilles mesures seraient à l'avantage de tous les pêcheurs, et non pas seulement de ceux qui ont un bateau et un billet d'entrée à vendre.

D'après le régime que propose le syndicat, le pêcheur qui prend sa retraite ne pourrait pas vendre son permis. Ainsi, la valeur d'un bateau ne monterait pas au-delà de sa valeur marchande normale. Si le programme du syndicat avait un effet négatif sur le prix de vente, alors, et alors seulement, devrait-on envisager l'établissement d'une caisse gouvernementale destinée à protéger les pêcheurs propriétaires des pertes éventuelles. A notre

sent replacements for vessels remaining in the fishing fleet. In some cases they would be bought by fishermen within the industry because they would represent an up-grading from the boats already in use. Some could be sold and used as pleasure craft or in the sports fishery. The net cost to the government would be the difference between actual market values and market values prior to introduction of the limitation plan. There would be no extra cost based on the "ticket of entry" concept.

The Union's plan did not prevent a fisherman from passing his fishing vessel on to his son. If the son had not yet obtained a license to fish, it may have meant he would not be able, immediately to begin fishing personally. We did not preclude special consideration to the sons of fishermen in a license limitation program but we felt this should be considered during the first few years of the moratorium against new entries. Certainly, if the sons of fishermen are to be favoured, in terms of entry into a limited fishery, this should be applied to those whose fathers do not own vessels as much as to those whose fathers are already owners.

The Minister has also criticized the Union's plan as having a tendency to protect an "aging labour force"; that "fishermen with seniority would be in a preferred group" and "new entrants, in the sense of young people or those who had never before been engaged in the fishery, would be few and far between."

We make no apologies for wanting to protect the seniority of the bonafide fishermen. The aging process occurs in either type of plan. Under the Minister's scheme, if the aging fisherman owns his own vessel without financial control by the company, presumably he could keep on fishing as long as he wants. If, on the other hand, he does not own his vessel, or is in some other way dependent on the big companies, then age can make him obsolete.

We consider, subject to the establishment of an adequate pension that aging fishermen should not be driven out of the industry solely to make room for newcomers who have

avis, les bateaux ne seraient pas sans valeur. Ils fourniraient des pièces de rechange aux bateaux encore membres de la flotte de pêche. En certains cas, des pêcheurs de l'industrie les achèteraient parce qu'ils constitueraient une amélioration par rapport à leurs propres bateaux. Certains pourraient être vendus comme bateaux de plaisance ou comme bateaux destinés à la pêche sportive. Le coût net que le gouvernement aurait à assumer serait la différence entre la valeur marchande réelle et la valeur marchande qu'avait le bateau avant l'introduction du régime de limitation. Il n'y aurait pas de coût supplémentaire dérivant de la notion du «billet d'entrée».

Le programme du syndicat n'empêchait pas un pêcheur de transmettre son bateau de pêche à son fils. Si le fils n'a pas encore obtenu son permis de pêche, cela aurait pu signifier qu'il n'aurait pas pu immédiatement commencer à pêcher personnellement. Nous n'écarterions pas l'idée qu'un programme de limitation des permis porte une attention spéciale aux fils de pêcheurs, mais nous étions d'avis que cette mesure devait s'appliquer durant les premières années du moratoire visant à limiter le nombre des nouveaux venus. Il est certain que si l'on veut favoriser les fils de pêcheurs en ce qui concerne leur entrée dans une industrie de la pêche à expansion limitée, les mesures à prendre pour y arriver doivent s'appliquer tout autant à ceux dont le père n'est pas propriétaire qu'à ceux dont le père est propriétaire d'un bateau.

Le ministre a également critiqué le projet du syndicat en disant qu'il tendait à protéger une «main-d'œuvre prenant de l'âge», que «les pêcheurs ayant de l'ancienneté seraient dans un groupe privilégié» et que «les arrivées de nouveaux éléments, jeunes gens ou personnes n'ayant jamais fait la pêche auparavant, seraient rares et espacées».

Nous ne nous excusons pas de vouloir protéger l'ancienneté des pêcheurs professionnels. Le processus de vieillissement se présente dans l'un et l'autre projet. Selon le projet du ministre, si le pêcheur prenant de l'âge possède son propre bateau sans être sous le contrôle financier de la compagnie, il pourra probablement continuer à pêcher aussi longtemps qu'il le voudra. D'autre part, s'il ne possède pas son propre bateau, ou qu'il dépend d'une autre façon des grosses compagnies, il se peut alors que son âge le place dans la catégorie des gens trop vieux.

Nous considérons qu'à moins qu'on instaure un régime de pension satisfaisant, on ne devrait pas faire sortir de l'industrie les pêcheurs qui prennent de l'âge uniquement

never fished before. Young people, who sincerely want to enter the fishing industry, would, under our plan, put their names on a waiting list. A Board of Review, composed of fishermen, as well as government representatives, would see they got a fair and equal chance to enter the salmon fishery when new people are being admitted. As previously stated, if the sons of fishermen were to be shown any preference it should be applied equally to all sons of fishermen.

Under the present "Davis plan" the young people, the sons of fishermen and other new entrants (except those who may inherit a license) can "get into the club by buying a licensed boat from someone else". All they have to have is the money. This type of 'equality' is farcical. If boat prices are inflated, as the Minister has indicated he expects, the aspiring new entrants will only gain the right to fish by having more money than others seeking entry. Money will talk and equality of opportunity will be as dead as the dodo.

Regarding protection of the rights of Native Indians, the Minister has suggested this will be accomplished through the Indian Fishermen's Assistance Program. This is because new vessels financed through the program may be in addition to the existing licensed fleet. We do not believe this provides adequate protection.

Our Union proposed that, as a minimum condition of any license limitation program, the ratio of Indians to non-Indians engaged in commercial fishing must not be allowed to decline. This would mean, in practise, that in applying rules regarding a minimum percentage earnings from fishing, as well as licensing new applicants, the Indian fishermen would be given special consideration.

The Davis plan does not prevent removal of Indians either through the sale of licensed vessels, or by the present owners, inclusive of companies and other non-Indian owners, of vessels just not re-employing the Indians. The Department of Indian Affairs in Vancouver has issued a warning to Indians "not to sell their boats" because they would be selling their rights to fish salmon". Boats built and financed under the Indian Fishermen's Assistance Program cannot be sold for six years, except in extenuating circumstances. But this

pour faire de la place aux nouveaux venus qui n'ont jamais pêché auparavant. Les jeunes gens qui désirent sincèrement entrer dans l'industrie de la pêche s'inscriraient, selon notre projet, sur une liste d'attente. Un Conseil de révision, composé tant de pêcheurs que de représentants du gouvernement, veillerait à ce qu'ils aient une chance juste et égale d'entrer dans l'industrie de la pêche au saumon lorsqu'on y admettrait de nouvelles recrues. Nous le répétons, si les fils de pêcheurs doivent faire l'objet d'une quelconque préférence, que la chose s'applique également à tous les fils de pêcheurs.

Selon le «plan Davis» actuel, les jeunes gens, les fils de pêcheurs et les autres nouveaux venus (sauf ceux qui héritent d'un permis) peuvent «entrer dans le club en achetant d'un autre un bateau doté d'un permis». Tout ce qu'il leur faut, c'est l'argent. Ce genre «d'égalité» tient de la farce. Si le prix des bateaux est gonflé, ainsi que le ministre a dit le prévoir, un aspirant ne gagnera le droit de pêcher que s'il a plus d'argent que les autres. C'est l'argent qui décidera, et l'égalité des chances ne sera plus qu'un souvenir.

En ce qui concerne la protection des droits des Indiens, le ministre a soutenu que le Programme d'assistance aux pêcheurs indiens y pourvoirait, et ce parce que les nouveaux bateaux financés en vertu du programme peuvent s'ajouter à la flotte actuelle des bateaux autorisés. Nous ne croyons pas que ce système donne une protection satisfaisante.

Notre syndicat a proposé, comme condition minimale de tout programme de limitation du nombre des permis, qu'on ne permette pas une diminution du rapport entre Indiens et non-Indiens s'adonnant à la pêche commerciale. En pratique, cela signifierait que lorsque viendrait le temps d'appliquer le règlement concernant le pourcentage minimal de revenus tirés de la pêche, et de délivrer les permis aux nouveaux requérants, les pêcheurs indiens seraient l'objet d'une attention spéciale.

Le plan Davis ne prévient pas le départ des Indiens, soit que ce départ se fasse par la vente de bateaux autorisés, soit que les propriétaires actuels de bateaux, y compris les compagnies ou d'autres propriétaires non-indiens, ne réengagent pas les Indiens tout simplement. A Vancouver, le ministère des Affaires indiennes a averti les Indiens «de ne pas vendre leurs bateaux» parce qu'ils vendraient par le fait même leur droit de pêcher le saumon. Les bateaux construits et financés en vertu du Programme d'assistance aux

does not apply to any other fishing vessels owned or operated by Indians, and they far out-number the new boats which will be built under the Program.

We have, in this very lengthy section, tried to deal with all of the objections to the Davis plan; to counter pose our own plan, and to answer the claims and criticisms of the Minister. We have been compelled to conduct a type of debate with the Minister, because, instead of bringing forward legislation, he has chosen to issue proclamations by press release, and to justify his actions by speeches on his scheme, as well as to criticize and very often, distort our views and our original proposals.

In our opinion, all forms of limitation have some weaknesses. Our major criticism of the Davis plan is that it puts property rights ahead of human rights. The small man can be squeezed out by the big corporations. The almighty dollar decides who will or will not be allowed to fish commercially. The bait of inflated boat values is used to entice some of the fishermen owners into swallowing the hook.

Our proposals protect the rights of the individual fishermen. Control by the big companies would be removed. Representatives of fishermen's organizations, subject to recall, would work out solutions to all problems, on the basis of being fair to fishermen with seniority, and providing equal treatment of new applicants.

We have this final observation to make. When we warned the experts in the Federal Department of Fisheries, some 12 years ago that herring would be depleted by over-fishing we were practically told that, as fishermen, we knew nothing. When we warned of the decline of halibut resources when the Eastern Bering Sea was opened to the Japanese, our protests were ignored. The experts were wrong. The fishermen have had to suffer the consequences of loss of a herring fishery and a tremendous decline of halibut.

Now, as the salmon fleet is being limited, the Minister is doing his utmost to convince everyone that we don't know the score. The medicine he prescribes is supposed to do wonders for the fishermen. But, it is the

pêcheurs indiens ne peuvent être vendus pendant six ans, sauf circonstances atténuantes.

Mais cela ne s'applique pas aux autres bateaux de pêche qui appartiennent aux Indiens, ou qui sont sous équipage indien. Ces bateaux sont beaucoup plus nombreux que ceux qui doivent être construits en vertu du Programme.

Dans cette partie assez longue, nous nous sommes efforcés de traiter de toutes les objections suscitées par le plan Davis, de présenter nos contre-propositions, et de réfuter les prétentions et les critiques du Ministre. Nous nous sommes vu forcés d'engager avec lui une sorte de débat, étant donné qu'aux mesures législatives il préfère les déclarations à la presse et les discours, et que même il critique, et très souvent déforme nos vues et nos propositions originales.

A notre avis, toute forme de restriction porte en elle des faiblesses. Ce que nous reprochons le plus au plan Davis, c'est de placer les droits de propriété au-dessus des droits de la personne. Les petites entreprises sont à la merci des grosses compagnies. C'est le dollar tout-puissant qui décide qui aura le droit de faire de la pêche commerciale. On essaie de leurrer les propriétaires de pêcheurs par les valeurs enflées des bateaux.

Au contraire nos propositions ont pour objet la protection des droits individuels des pêcheurs. Elles enlèveraient le contrôle aux grosses compagnies. Les représentants des organisations de pêcheurs, nantis de mandats provisoires, s'efforceraient de résoudre tous les problèmes, en tenant compte de l'ancienneté des pêcheurs et traitant également les nouvelles demandes.

Encore une dernière remarque. Il y a douze ans environ, nous avions prévenu les experts du ministère fédéral des Pêcheries que le hareng serait épuisé par des pêches excessives. Nous nous sommes fait répondre que nous ne connaissions rien. De même, quand nous avons averti que l'entrée des Japonais dans la mer de Bering orientale allait provoquer le déclin des pêches de flétan, nos remarques sont restées lettre morte. Pourtant, ce sont les experts qui ont eu tort et les pêcheurs ont eu à subir les conséquences de la perte des pêches de hareng et de la baisse formidable des ressources de flétan.

Et maintenant que la pêche du saumon est restreinte, le Ministre essaie de convaincre tout le monde que nous ne savons pas ce qui se passe. Les remèdes qu'il prescrit sont censés devoir faire merveille pour les pêcheurs,

fishermen who must suffer if it robs them of their birthright.

We urge this Committee to take whatever action may be open to you, to have the Davis plan terminated and replaced by a system of limitation based on the principles we have outlined.

Extension of Territorial Waters, Baselines and Exclusive Fishery Zones:

This is the third occasion on which we have presented our views on the extension of Canada's territorial waters to a Standing Committee of the House of Commons. The first occasion was in May of 1952 and the second in June of 1964. Over the past 23 years our Union has also made several submissions to Provincial and Federal Governments.

As long ago as 1956 we were informed by a Minister of Fisheries who addressed our Convention that Canada intended to establish a 12 mile limit outside a headland to headland baseline. In 1964 Bill S-17 was introduced and adopted, giving the cabinet power to establish a baseline from headland to headland along the Canadian coastline to enclose the waters inside the baseline as the internal waters of Canada. Our territorial sea would extend three miles outside the baseline, and a further nine miles would be classified as an exclusive Canadian fishing zone. By this time the Government had also indicated that American claims to fishing rights would continue to be respected and that Canada would negotiate with Britain and France, as well as other nations over historic and traditional fishing rights which may be affected.

We were very critical of Bill S-17 and urged amendments which would have:

1. Firmly establish the baseline on the West Coast to include Queen Charlotte Sound, Hecate Straits and Dixon Entrance as internal waters of Canada. On the east coast, although we did not propose a list of geographical co-ordinates as we did for B.C., we proposed the baseline should enclose the Bay of Fundy, Gulf of St. Lawrence and Strait of Belle Isle as internal waters.

2. That our territorial sea should extend 12 miles seaward from the baselines.

3. That the internal waters and territorial seas of Canada be considered

mais si le remède prive les pêcheurs de leur droit d'ainesse, ce sont eux qui auront à en souffrir.

Nous demandons instamment au Comité de prendre les mesures qui s'offrent à lui, de mettre fin au plan Davis et de le remplacer par un système de restrictions basé sur les principes que nous avons énoncés.

Extension des eaux territoriales, des lignes de base et des zones de pêche réservée

C'est la troisième fois que nous présentons nos idées sur l'extension des eaux territoriales canadiennes au Comité permanent de la Chambre des communes. La première fois fut en mai 1952 et la seconde en juin 1964. Au cours des 23 dernières années, notre Union a fait de multiples représentations aux gouvernements provinciaux et fédéral.

En 1956 déjà, un ministre des Pêcheries annonçait à notre congrès que le Canada avait l'intention d'établir une zone de 12 milles au-delà d'une ligne de base s'étendant d'un promontoire à l'autre. En 1964, on présentait et adoptait le projet de loi S-17 qui habilitait le Cabinet à instaurer une ligne de base entre les promontoires du littoral canadien, et à désigner la zone située en deçà de la ligne comme eaux intérieures du Canada. Notre mer territoriale devait s'étendre à trois milles au-delà de la ligne de base et une bande supplémentaire de neuf milles serait considérée comme zone de pêche exclusive. A cette époque, le Gouvernement avait laissé entendre que l'on continuerait à respecter les droits de pêche des Américains, et que le Canada entreprendrait des négociations avec la Grande-Bretagne, la France et d'autres pays sur les droits de pêche historiques et traditionnels qui se trouveraient affectés.

Nous entretenons de forte réserves au sujet du projet de loi S-17 et nous avons demandé les amendements suivants:

1. Délimiter clairement la ligne de base sur la côte ouest de façon à faire entrer le détroit de la Reine Charlotte, le détroit de Hecate et l'entrée Dixon dans les eaux intérieures du Canada. Sur la côte de l'est, nous n'avons pas proposé de coordonnées comme pour la Colombie-Britannique, mais nous avons suggéré que la ligne de base englobe la baie de Fundy, le golfe du Saint-Laurent et le détroit de Belle Isle dans les eaux intérieures.

2. Que notre mer territoriale s'étende à douze milles de la ligne de base.

3. Que les eaux intérieures et les mers territoriales du Canada soit considérées

Canadian sovereign territory from the date of adoption of the legislation by Parliament.

4. That from January 1, 1965 the Government of Canada should prohibit fishing operations by foreign vessels or nationals in Canadian internal or territorial waters, except for such operations as may be allowed by special decision of Parliament.

5. That all nations claiming "historic" or "territorial" fishing rights in these extended Canadian waters be clearly informed that all such rights are terminated as of January 1st, 1965, unless, by mutual agreement, satisfactory to the Parliament of Canada, a later date of such termination is established.

6. That Canada move to abrogate treaties with the United States and France, which permit their nationals to fish in Canadian waters. These special privileges to be terminated on January 1st, 1966, unless, a later date is fixed, by approval of Parliament.

Unfortunately, none of the decisive moves we advocated won approval in the Committee or the House of Commons. Bill S-17 was adopted, and from time to time over the past 5 years we have been told Canada is still negotiating the matter of baselines. Every few months either a Minister of Fisheries or Minister for External Affairs has announced that very soon the geographical co-ordinates setting out a baseline would be proclaimed. The only ones published were along the coast of Labrador and around the east and south coast of Newfoundland.

Our criticism of the Government is that it has been extremely slow and exceedingly cautious in dealing with the issue of extension of Canada's territorial waters. Other nations, like Iceland and Norway have had the intestinal fortitude to break new ground, even where it required a challenge to a supervisor naval force or in an international tribunal. Many other nations, including several in South America have had the courage to act decisively. Canada's stance has been weak-kneed and gutless by comparison.

A recent F.A.O. survey indicates 31 countries claim a 12 mile territorial sea. 40 others claim a lesser territorial sea, but have exclusive fishing zones usually up to 12 miles off their coasts. 6 nations claim a full 200 miles as territorial sea or exclusive fishing zones. Only 28 countries still adhere to the old concept of a 3 mile limit. The world trend is

territoire canadien, à compter de l'adoption par le Parlement d'une législation à cet effet.

4. Que, à partir du 1^{er} janvier 1965, le Gouvernement canadien interdise la pêche dans les eaux intérieures ou territoriales du Canada par les bateaux étrangers, sauf par autorisation spéciale du Parlement.

5. Que toutes les nations qui revendiquent des droits de pêche historiques ou territoriaux dans ces nouvelles zones élargies soient clairement avisées que ces droits prendront fin à compter du 1^{er} janvier 1965, à moins que par accord mutuel, on fixe une date ultérieure pour leur révocation.

6. Que le Canada entreprenne des démarches pour révoquer les traités avec les États-Unis et la France autorisant leurs ressortissants à pêcher dans les eaux canadiennes. Que ces privilèges spéciaux soient retirés à partir du 1^{er} janvier 1966, ou à une date ultérieure approuvée par le Parlement.

Malheureusement, aucune des mesures décisives que nous préconisions ne fut approuvées par le Comité de la Chambre des Communes. Le projet de loi S-17 fut adopté, et de temps en temps au cours des cinq dernières années, on nous annonce que les négociations sur les lignes de base se poursuivent encore. Périodiquement, le ministre des Pêcheries ou le ministre des Affaires extérieures annonce que très bientôt on établira les coordonnées géographiques des lignes de base. Les seules à avoir été publiées jusqu'à présent sont celles de la côte du Labrador et des côtes est et sud de Terre-Neuve.

Nous reprochons surtout au Gouvernement la lenteur et les précautions extrêmes avec lesquelles il aborde la question de l'extension des eaux territoriales canadiennes. D'autres nations comme la Norvège et l'Islande ont eu le courage de prendre l'initiative, même au risque d'affronter des forces navales supérieures ou un tribunal international. Bien d'autres nations, dont plusieurs en Amérique du Sud, ont eu le courage d'agir. Par comparaison, l'attitude du Canada fait preuve de manque de caractère et de courage.

Selon un relevé récent de la F.A.O., 31 pays revendiquent une mer territoriale de 12 milles. Quarante autres revendiquent une zone moins large mais, par contre, détiennent une zone de pêche exclusive s'étendant d'ordinaire jusqu'à 12 milles de la côte. Six nations se réclament d'une zone de 200 milles de mer territoriale ou de zone de pêche réservée.

very obviously toward extension of territorial waters and exclusive fishing zones. Canada should be prepared to take the lead in some aspects of this trend.

One of these is the distance between geographical co-ordinates. We do not accept the 44 mile rule as won by Norway to be a permanent fixture in drawing baselines. If it requires a 96 mile line to enclose Queen Charlotte Sound as Canadian waters, then Canada must take the initiative.

Only very recently the Minister of Fisheries announced that new legislation will be presented to Parliament to amend the Territorial Sea and Fishing Zones Act. His press release said the amendments will "provide added flexibility" so that the Cabinet can draw "fisheries closing lines" in certain coastal areas "without affecting the limits of Canada's internal waters or territorial sea". It is intended to deal with "several important gaps" which will remain along Canada's east and west coasts after geographical co-ordinates of our baseline enclosing Canada's internal waters are issued.

These important gaps include Queen Charlotte Sound and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and perhaps other waters not specifically mentioned by the Minister. We must point out that American, Soviet and Japanese fishing fleets have all found lucrative fishing in Queen Charlotte Sound. It is an area of vital importance to our west coast fishery.

We disagree with the Government's decision to allow any such gaps to remain in the drawing of the baselines which enclose our internal waters. By leaving the gap, it appears to us that Canada is giving way to those nations which contend that Queen Charlotte Sound is part of the "high seas". While our government representatives are not very frank on this subject, we believe the major contention on this score comes from the United States. Japan, as a distant water fishing nation and a booster of 3 mile limits, will likely follow that lead. It is not impossible, if Canada appears to concede that Queen Charlotte Sound is not part of our internal waters and territorial sea, that both Japan and the U.S.S.R. will claim traditional or historic fishing rights in the area.

Seuls 28 pays s'en tiennent encore à la vieille limite de 3 milles. La tendance dans le monde est donc de plus en plus à l'élargissement des eaux territoriales et des zones de pêche exclusive. Le Canada devrait prendre l'initiative dans certains aspects de cette tendance.

Un de ces aspects se rapporte à la distance entre les coordonnées géographiques. Nous ne considérons pas comme critère immuable la base de 44 milles obtenue par la Norvège dans la délimitation de ses lignes de base. S'il faut une zone de 96 milles pour englober le détroit de la Reine-Charlotte dans les eaux canadiennes, eh bien le Canada devrait être prêt à la revendiquer.

Tout dernièrement, le ministre des Pêcheries annonçait la présentation prochaine au Parlement d'amendements à la Loi sur la mer territoriale et les zones de pêche. Son communiqué de presse disait que les amendements rendront la loi «plus souple» et permettront au Cabinet de délimiter des «lignes de fermeture de pêche» dans certaines régions côtières, «sans changer les bornes des eaux intérieures ou de la mer territoriale du Canada». Les modifications ont aussi pour objet de s'occuper de «plusieurs trouées importantes» qui subsisteront sur les côtes est et ouest du Canada après la promulgation des coordonnées des lignes de base.

Parmi ces trouées importantes, il y a le détroit de la Reine-Charlotte et le golfe du Saint-Laurent, et peut-être aussi d'autres zones côtières que le Ministre n'a pas mentionnées spécifiquement. Il est à remarquer que les flottes de pêche américaines, soviétiques et japonaises ont toutes trouvé dans le détroit de la Reine-Charlotte un territoire de pêche très profitable. C'est une région d'importance essentielle pour nos pêcheries de la côte ouest.

Nous nous inscrivons en faux sur la décision du Gouvernement de permettre le maintien de ces trouées dans les lignes de base de nos eaux intérieures. En laissant ces trouées, le Canada semble donner raison aux nations qui considèrent le détroit de la Reine-Charlotte comme partie de la «haute mer». Bien que nos gouvernants n'osent pas se prononcer sur le sujet, il nous semble que ce sont les États-Unis qui exercent les plus fortes prétentions à cet égard. Le Japon, qui s'adonne à la pêche en eaux lointaines et qui défend le vieux concept de la limite de trois milles, suivra très probablement l'exemple des États-Unis. Si le Canada semble admettre que le détroit de la Reine-Charlotte n'appartient pas à nos eaux intérieures ou à notre mer territoriale, il ne serait pas surprenant que le Japon et l'U.R.S.S. finissent par y revendiquer des droits de pêche traditionnels ou historiques.

Canada, by acting decisively, can claim all fishery, mineral or other resources to be our exclusive property, inside a baseline which encloses our internal waters. Action to terminate any claims of an historic or traditional nature, or even treaty rights, can be much more readily taken. Reciprocal agreements with the United States, involving exclusive fishing zones, would not include Queen Charlotte Sound, provided it is part of our internal waters.

In our opinion there is need for a distinction between baselines which enclose our internal waters as well as indicate the inner line of our territorial waters and the Canadian exclusive fishing zones. We would propose that our exclusive fishing zones should be measured seaward from our territorial seas to the edge of the Continental Shelf. Canada's exclusive fishing zones, in that case, could be opened to foreign nationals for certain fisheries where it may be of mutual benefit, without encroachment on our territorial seas or internal waters.

We considered the 3 mile territorial sea plus a nine mile exclusive fishery zone a retreat from the full position of a 12 mile territorial sea. We so stated in our brief of 1963 and 1964. We considered Bill S-17 left too much flexibility in the hands of the Cabinet. Today, we believe the announcement which indicates gaps in the baseline, and the drawing of exclusive fisheries closing lines to be another retreat.

We are also very disturbed at all the delays, during which our offshore fisheries are being exploited by foreign fleets, and traditional or historic fishing claims are being strengthened. When we first campaigned for extension of our territorial waters our only concern, here in B.C., was the extent of American fishing effort along our coast. Since then the Japanese and Soviet mothership fleets have arrived.

Therefore, we urge this Committee to press for strong and decisive action, now, without leaving any "gaps" to perpetuate foreign harvests in waters which rightfully are part of Canada.

Growth of Foreign Monopoly and Loss of Employment:

When, in 1966, the House of Commons-Senate Committee investigating rising living

Par une action résolue, le Canada peut revendiquer comme propriété exclusive toutes les ressources halieutiques, minérales ou autres, comprises en deça des lignes de base de nos eaux intérieures. Il sera encore plus facile de révoquer tous les droits historiques ou traditionnels, ou même ceux acquis par traité. Les accords réciproques entre les États-Unis et le Canada sur les zones de pêche exclusive ne porteraient pas sur le détroit de la Reine-Charlotte, si nous le considérons comme faisant partie de nos eaux intérieures.

Nous sommes persuadés qu'il faut distinguer entre des lignes de base qui délimitent nos eaux intérieures et nos eaux territoriales et les zones de pêche exclusive au Canada. Nous serions en faveur d'étendre nos zones de pêche exclusive au large de nos mers territoriales jusqu'au bord de la Plate-forme continentale. Dans ce cas, les zones de pêche exclusive pourraient être ouvertes aux ressortissants étrangers pour certaines pêches d'intérêt mutuel, sans empiétement sur nos eaux intérieures ou nos mers territoriales.

A notre avis, l'adoption d'une mer territoriale de trois milles, complétée par une zone de pêche exclusive de pêche de neuf milles a été un recul sur notre revendication originale d'une pleine zone de 12 milles pour la mer territoriale. Nous l'avions déjà affirmé dans nos mémoires de 1963 et 1964. Nous estimions que le projet de loi S-17 laissait trop de latitude au Cabinet. Aujourd'hui, nous estimons que la déclaration relative à l'existence de trouées dans la ligne de base et la délimitation de lignes de fermeture de pêche constituent un autre recul.

Nous sommes en outre vivement préoccupés par la lenteur des négociations, qui permet aux flottes étrangères de continuer l'exploitation des pêches au large de nos côtes et de renforcer leurs revendications traditionnelles ou historiques. Quand nous avons commencé notre campagne en faveur de l'élargissement de nos eaux territoriales, c'était surtout à cause de l'inquiétude que nous inspirait, ici en Colombie-Britannique, l'importance des pêches américaines le long de nos côtes. Depuis ce temps-là, les flottes japonaises et soviétiques se sont ajoutées aux flottes américaines.

Pour ces raisons, nous demandons instamment au Comité qu'il réclame des mesures énergiques, décisives, et immédiates, qui élimineront toutes ces trouées qui permettent aux pêcheurs étrangers d'exploiter des eaux qui appartiennent de droit au Canada.

Croissance des monopoles étrangers et perte d'emploi

Lorsque, en 1966, le Comité mixte de la Chambre des Communes et du Sénat sur la

costs, brought out the fact that the Garfield Weston empire included 69 percent of stock of B.C. Packers Ltd., it came as a surprise to the fishing industry. The Weston interests extended to several other fishing companies, mainly through B.C. Packers. However, the secret that Nelson Bros. Fisheries Ltd. had been owned outright by B.C. Packers since 1960 was not disclosed until January, 1969.

Earlier in January, A.B.C. Packing Co. Ltd. disclosed it had sold its B.C. holdings to the Canadian Fishing Co. Ltd. and to the B.C. Packers-Nelson Bros. combine. As long ago as 1954 J. H. Todd and Sons Ltd. had been purchased by the B.C. Packers Ltd and Canadian Fishing Co. Ltd. on a 50-50 basis. In 1969 the big two also announced liquidation of that company.

All these announcements have created more than a slight shock wave in B.C. Fishermen and allied workers have witnessed increasing monopoly control as smaller companies like Johnston Fishing and Packing Co. Ltd., Colonial Packers Ltd., North Shore Packing Co., and Tulloch Fisheries were either bought up or forced out of business.

However, the recent disclosures indicate a very close connection between the Weston empire and the New England empire, which owns the Canadian Fishing Co. Ltd. Their close collaboration in operation of the J. H. Todd company, and their sharing of the A.B.C. holdings, indicate the very real possibility that only one large company controls 90 percent of the canned salmon industry, and possibly over 80 percent of the entire fishery trade in B.C.

We believe it is high time that a thorough investigation of the extent of monopoly control was undertaken. This could be done by the Combines Investigation Branch or by a special Committee of the House of Commons. In either instance special care should be taken to prevent these two giants from hiding any part of their holdings or the extent to which they control the B.C. fishing industry.

The effect of these mergers and the take-over by these two foreign monopolies has been to:

(a) Largely eliminate competition between fishing companies in prices paid to fishermen. This is particularly noticeable in the salmon fishery. Union contracts

hausse du coût de la vie dévoila que l'empire de Garfield Weston détenait 69 p. 100 des actions de la B.C. Packers Ltd., la nouvelle tomba comme une surprise pour l'industrie de la pêche. Le contrôle de Weston s'étendait à plusieurs autres entreprises de pêche, principalement par l'intermédiaire de la B.C. Packers. Toutefois, ce n'est qu'en janvier 1969 qu'on divulgua le secret que la Nelson Bros. Fisheries Ltd. appartenait à B.C. Packers depuis 1960.

Au début de janvier, la A.B.C. Packing Co. Ltd. faisait savoir qu'elle avait vendu ses succursales de Colombie-Britannique à la Canadian Fishing Co. Ltd et à un cartel formé par B.C. Packers et Nelson Brothers. En 1954, la J. H. Todd & Sons Ltd avait été achetée à part égale par B.C. Packers et Canadian Fishing Co. Ltd. En 1969, ces deux grosses entreprises annonçaient la liquidation de la compagnie.

Toutes ces révélations ont provoqué de violents remous en Colombie-Britannique. Les pêcheurs et les industries connexes assistent à l'emprise toujours croissante des monopoles sur les petites entreprises. Ainsi, la Johnston Fishing and Packing Co. Ltd., la Colonial Packers Ltd, la North Shore Packing Co. et la Tulloch Fisheries ont été ou bien achetées ou acculées à la faillite.

Les révélations de ces derniers temps laissent soupçonner une relation très étroite entre l'empire Weston et l'empire de la Nouvelle-Angleterre qui détient la Canadian Fishing Co. Ltd. Leur étroite collaboration dans la gestion de la compagnie J. H. Todd et leur partage des possessions de la A.B.C., tout cela laisse de très fortes craintes qu'une seule grosse compagnie contrôle à elle seule 90 p. 100 de l'industrie du saumon en conserve et peut-être même plus de 80 p. 100 des pêcheries de la Colombie-Britannique.

Nous sommes persuadés qu'il est grand temps de mener une enquête approfondie sur l'importance acquise par les monopoles. L'enquête pourrait être dirigée par la Direction des enquêtes sur les coalitions ou par un comité spécial de la Chambre des Communes. De toute façon, il faudra être bien sûr que les deux géants ne dissimulent quoi que ce soit des intérêts ou du contrôle qu'ils détiennent sur l'industrie de la pêche de la Colombie-Britannique.

Voici quels ont été les effets des fusions et de l'absorption des petites entreprises par les deux monopoles étrangers:

a) L'élimination, à toute fin pratique, de toute concurrence entre les compagnies dans les prix payés aux pêcheurs, particulièrement en ce qui regarde la pêche au

have set minimum prices, which tend to now become maximums except for season end bonuses. These bonuses also now tend to be pre-set by consultation between companies. An ever larger percentage of facilities required by fishermen, such as net racks, floats, net sheds, waterfront property, ice supplies, are now controlled by the two big companies. As the trend continues fishermen can find their right to fish under the practical control of these companies entirely apart from their ownership and financial control of fishing vessels.

(b) Reduce the number of operating fish plants and further consolidate the fish packing operations used to transport fish to the remaining plants. Complete closures announced this year as a result of the mergers are Sunnyside and North Pacific canneries on the Skeena, Klemtu, and the Phoenix plant on the Fraser. The closure of the Great Northern plant by Francis Millerd and Sons, and the shutdown of Millbanke Industries cannery at Shearwater will also reduce employment in 1969.

Our estimate is that approximately 1,000 jobs in shore plants will disappear in 1969. A large percentage of the workers affected are Natives. Villages at Klemtu, Hartley Bay, and in the Skeena and Nass valleys are particularly hard hit.

(c) Strengthen the ability of the companies to fix prices of canned salmon in both the domestic and export markets. Evidence has existed of price fixing prior to the mergers, and the companies were able, several years ago, to obtain government clearance for price setting practises in the export of canned salmon. At one time the companies did speak of competitive marketing practises, but they now only refer to price competition with other types of food domestically, or with other countries in the export field.

Our Annual Convention noted that neither the Provincial nor Federal Governments had taken any action to protect the working people who built up the industry against loss of employment resulting from mergers and centralization. We were instructed to urge the

saumon. Les contrats passés avec le Syndicat ont fixé des prix minimums, mais ces prix, de plus en plus, deviennent des maximums, sauf pour les primes de fin de saison. Et même ces primes sont fixées d'avance par les compagnies. Une proportion toujours croissante de l'équipement des pêcheurs: séchoirs à filets, flotteurs, remises à filets, installations de quai, approvisionnement en glace, est contrôlée par les deux grosses compagnies. Si cette tendance s'accroît, les pêcheurs risquent de voir leurs droits de pêche virtuellement contrôlés par ces compagnies. Il ne leur restera plus que la propriété de leurs bateaux de pêche.

b) La réduction du nombre d'usines de conditionnement du poisson et la concentration des entreprises qui s'occupent du transport du poisson aux usines survivantes. Cette année, les conserveries Sunnyside et North Pacific sur la Skeena, celle de Klemtu et celles de Phoenix sur le Fraser ont dû fermer leurs portes pour de bon par suite des fusions mentionnées plus haut. La fermeture de l'usine de la Great Northern de Francis Millerd and Sons, et celle de la conserverie de la Millbanks Industries à Shearwater diminueront davantage les possibilités d'emploi en 1969.

Nous évaluons à mille environ le nombre d'emplois à terre qui disparaîtront en 1969. Une forte proportion des employés qui seront mis à pied sont des Indiens. Parmi les villages le plus durement atteints, mentionnons ceux de Klemtu, Hartley Bay, et ceux des vallées de la Skeena et de la Nass.

c) Renforcement de la capacité pour les compagnies d'imposer les prix du saumon en boîte tant sur le marché intérieur que celui de l'exportation. On sait qu'il y a eu des cas de fixation de prix même avant les amalgamations. Ainsi les compagnies réussirent, il y a plusieurs années, à obtenir du gouvernement l'autorisation d'établir le prix du saumon en boîte destiné à l'exportation. A l'époque, les compagnies invoquaient des raisons de concurrence, mais de nos jours, elles parlent seulement de la concurrence par rapport à d'autres denrées alimentaires sur le marché intérieur ou de la concurrence des autres pays sur le plan de l'exportation.

A notre congrès annuel, il a été constaté que ni le gouvernement provincial ni le gouvernement fédéral n'avaient pris des mesures pour protéger les ouvriers qui ont contribué au développement de l'industrie de la pêche contre la perte d'emploi résultant des amalga-

Minister of Fisheries, Manpower and Indian Affairs to take steps to require the two big monopolies (i.e. Weston and New England) to either provide alternate employment or the necessary retraining and assistance until alternate employment is feasible. Our Convention urged that if the alternate employment, retraining and assistance programs are not achieved by co-operation of these companies, then they should be nationalized.

We have sought a meeting with the three Ministers, but so far with no results other than the beginnings of a research under the auspices of Manpower, with participation by Indian Affairs. In our opinion a research study is a very minor step, and cannot resolve the problem faced by the displaced workers this year. We do not accept that study as an alternative to more decisive action by the Government.

The basic attitude of the two big fishing companies is that they are not responsible for the workers whose jobs are eliminated by the growth of monopoly and resultant centralization of processing operations. A request for a meeting with the heads of the companies has been shelved by their Association. No doubt, unless forced by government action they can callously ignore the tremendous human problems created by their ruthless drive for profit.

We urge this Committee, in its study of the problems of the B.C. fishing industry to seriously consider those faced by displaced workers. We are convinced the government has a major responsibility to either compel action by these two foreign controlled corporations or to nationalize them.

North Pacific Mid-Ocean Salmon Fishing by Japan:

Ever since 1952, when Japan began to build up a massive fleet of ocean-going gillnet vessels and motherships, our Union has been urging action by our government to prohibit high seas net fishing and longlining for salmon. Our contentions are that:

mations et de la centralisation des entreprises. Nous avons reçu mandat de demander instamment aux ministres des Pêcheries, de la Main-d'œuvre et des Affaires indiennes de prendre les mesures nécessaires, pour obliger les deux grands monopoles (celui de Weston et celui de Nouvelle-Angleterre) à fournir des emplois de remplacement, ou une formation technique et de l'aide financière aux employés mis à pied en attendant la création d'emplois de remplacement. Notre congrès avait également insisté sur la nécessité de nationaliser ces compagnies, au cas où elles refuseraient de collaborer à des programmes de remplacement, de formation technique et d'assistance financière. Nous avons essayé d'obtenir une réunion avec les trois Ministres, mais jusqu'à présent nous n'avons pas eu d'autres résultats concrets qu'un début de travail de recherche dirigé par le ministère de la Main-d'œuvre avec l'aide du ministère des Affaires indiennes. A notre avis, un travail de recherche est bien peu de chose quand il s'agit de résoudre les problèmes soulevés par la mise à pied des employés cette année. Nous n'acceptons pas cette étude comme alternative valable à une action plus concrète de la part du Gouvernement.

L'attitude fondamentale des deux grosses compagnies de pêche est qu'elles ne sont pas responsables du sort des employés, dont l'emploi s'est trouvé éliminé par suite de l'expansion des monopoles et de la concentration des opérations de transformation qui en est résulté. Les compagnies ont enterré et remis à plus tard notre demande de discuter avec leurs directeurs. Il est certain qu'à moins d'y être forcées par le Gouvernement, elles pourront continuer à ignorer impitoyablement les problèmes humains formidables qu'a provoqués leur recherche sans merci du profit.

Nous demandons instamment au Comité qu'il considère sérieusement, dans son enquête sur les problèmes des pêcheries de la Colombie-Britannique, la situation précaire des employés mis à pied. Nous croyons que le Gouvernement a la responsabilité de forcer ces deux compagnies sous contrôle étranger à prendre les mesures nécessaires, ou alors de les nationaliser.

Pêche du saumon en haute mer par le Japon dans le Pacifique nord

Dès 1952, date à laquelle le Japon commença à monter une flotte considérable de bateaux-usines et de bateaux de pêche océaniques, notre syndicat n'a pas cessé de presser le Gouvernement pour qu'il obtienne l'interdiction de la pêche au filet et à la palangre pour le saumon. Nos arguments à cet effet sont que:

(1) A mid-ocean salmon fishery is contrary to sound conservation principles because selective fishing of strong runs and conservation of weaker runs is virtually impossible on the high seas where salmon are intermingled:

(2) Immature salmon are harvested in large numbers on the high seas. There is also some evidence of a high rate of loss through fish dropping out of gillnets on the high seas.

(3) Maintenance of salmon runs require expensive and elaborate conservation and rehabilitation measures by the nations which own the spawning rivers and streams. This includes restrictions on fishermen, curtailment of alternate uses of waters for electrical power production and irrigation; plus the construction of fish ways, artificial spawning channels and hatcheries. The prior right to utilization of the salmon resources therefore belong to the nations in whose streams the salmon are spawned.

Japan's salmon catch in 1967 totalled 331,456,000 lbs, compared to Canada's 138,730,000 lbs. and the United States catch of 217,136,000 lbs. Thus, despite the fact that Japan has about 1 per cent of the spawning streams, she harvests a major portion of the salmon resources of the North Pacific. We do not have access to recent statistics on Soviet salmon catches. The U.S.S.R. has major spawning streams in Siberia, and harvests her salmon close inshore.

As matters now stand Japan is the only nation which engages in a mid-ocean commercial salmon harvest utilizing motherships and a fleet of catcher vessels. However, her continued exploitation of other nations' salmon stocks will inevitably lead to similar predation by fleets of other nations.

It has been argued that Canada's salmon fisheries have not been heavily affected or even appreciably affected by Japanese fisheries. We do not agree with that thesis. The drastic decline of Canadian chum salmon runs coincided too closely with the phenomenal increase in Japanese catches in the middle and late fifties. There has never been any adequate explanation of the drastic Canadian decline, which almost eliminated the fall chum fishery for over a decade.

1) La pêche du saumon en haute mer est contraire à tous les principes de conservation, du fait qu'il est virtuellement impossible d'exercer un choix entre les remontes fortes et faibles de saumon en pleine mer, étant donné que toutes les catégories de saumon s'y trouvent mêlées.

2) La pêche en haute mer capture de grandes quantités de saumons encore trop jeunes. Il semble aussi qu'un grand nombre de poissons périssent après s'être échappés des filets.

3) L'entretien des remontes de saumon exige des mesures de conservation et de reconstitution coûteuses et compliquées de la part des nations qui détiennent les cours d'eau de frai. Parmi ces mesures, mentionnons les restrictions pour la pêche, les restrictions sur les autres emplois de l'eau, soit pour la production hydro-électrique ou l'irrigation. Il y a aussi la construction d'échelles à poissons, de chenaux artificiels pour le frai et d'alvinières. Le premier droit d'exploitation des pêches de saumon revient donc d'abord aux nations dans les cours d'eau desquelles le saumon fraie et se reproduit.

En 1967, la prise totale de saumon par le Japon s'est chiffrée par 331,456,000 livres, par comparaison à 138,730,000 livres pour le Canada et 217,136,000 pour les États-Unis. Ainsi, bien que le Japon ne possède à peine que 1 p. 100 des cours d'eau de frai, il récolte néanmoins la plus forte portion des ressources en saumon du Pacifique nord. Nous ne sommes pas au courant des chiffres récents relatifs aux prises de saumon par les pêcheurs soviétiques. L'U.R.S.S. a d'importants cours d'eau de frai en Sibérie et elle récolte son saumon à proximité de ses côtes.

A l'heure actuelle, le Japon est la seule nation qui s'adonne à la pêche commerciale du saumon en haute mer à l'aide de bateaux-usines et de flotilles de bateaux de pêche. Toutefois, il est inévitable que si elle poursuit l'exploitation des ressources de saumon des autres nations, son exemple finira par être suivi par les flottes d'autres pays.

On a prétendu que les pêches japonaises n'avaient pas affecté gravement ni même sensiblement les ressources de saumon du Canada. Nous nous inscrivons en faux sur cette prétention. En effet, la diminution brutale des bancs de saumon-chien au Canada a coïncidé de trop près avec la phénoménale expansion des prises japonaises dans le milieu et la fin des années cinquante. On n'a jamais pu expliquer de façon satisfaisante cette baisse abrupte qui a abouti à l'élimination virtuelle de la pêche d'automne du saumon-chien pendant plus de dix ans.

Whether we were right or wrong regarding Japanese interception of Canadian salmon, the very existence of such a fishery poses a threat to the future of our salmon resource. We believe Canada should press for international regulations which will effectively prohibit high seas exploitation of salmon. This should be pursued at the Law of the Sea Conferences, at the United Nations, and in direct talks with Japan and the other fishing nations in the North Pacific.

American Interception of Canadian Salmon:

In 1957 Canada and the United States agreed to prohibit high seas salmon net fishing by their own nationals. Each country agreed to draw "surf lines" along its own coast beyond which its salmon net fishing fleet would not operate. The "surf line" along the B.C. coast, as well as along the Washington, Oregon and California shoreline, was drawn in, as its name implies, right on the beach. However, Alaska, which did not present definite maps at the Seattle Conference in 1957, later adopted a surf line which was 3 miles outside a headland to headland baseline.

This offshore line has permitted heavy exploitation of Canadian salmon bound for the Nass and Skeena Rivers, by American fishermen, particularly off Noyes Island. Proof of this interception was published in a joint U.S.-Canadian committee report in 1965, based upon a tagging program conducted by the Americans in 1957 and 1958. In 1957 alone the Americans caught almost 2,000,000 Canadian pink salmon and 159,500 Canadian sockeye.

Negotiations between Canada and the United States on this issue occurred in 1966. The American representatives, unable to deny the fact that they are catching Canadian salmon, based their case on a claim they had an historic right to continue the practise.

When negotiations broke down Canada reserved its right to extend our fisheries seaward in order to achieve an equitable solution of the dispute. Neither country is bound by the 1957 surf line agreement, due to the break-down of talks.

Our Union recommended decisive steps to mount a Canadian net fishery on salmon bound for the Alaskan fishery. We suggested it be pursued in a corridor in Dixon

Sans vouloir juger le bien-fondé de nos craintes sur l'interception du saumon canadien par les Japonais, il n'en reste pas moins que la présence même des flottes japonaises constitue une grave menace pour l'avenir de nos ressources de saumon. Nous sommes persuadés que le Canada doit réclamer l'institution de règlements internationaux interdisant, par des mesures concrètes, la pêche du saumon en haute mer. Il pourrait adresser ces demandes aux Conférences sur les lois de la mer, aux Nations Unies, ou par des négociations directes avec le Japon et les autres nations qui pêchent dans le Pacifique nord.

Interception du saumon canadien par les Américains

En 1957, le Canada et les États-Unis signèrent un accord interdisant la pêche du saumon au filet en haute mer par leurs ressortissants. Chaque pays convint de tracer le long de son littoral des «zones de déferlement» au large desquelles la pêche au filet maillant serait interdite. Comme le terme le suggère, la zone de déferlement le long des côtes de la Colombie-Britannique, du Washington, de l'Orégon et de la Californie fut tracée sur la plage même. Toutefois, l'Alaska qui n'avait pas présenté de cartes définitives à la conférence de Seattle en 1957, adopta par la suite une zone de déferlement s'étendant à 3 milles au large des lignes de base.

Grâce à cette ligne tracée en haute mer, les pêcheurs américains peuvent s'adonner à une exploitation intensive du saumon canadien se dirigeant vers les rivières Nass et Skeena, surtout au large de l'île Noyes. Les preuves de cette interception furent publiées dans un rapport mixte canado-américain en 1965 basé sur un programme de baguage effectué par les Américains en 1957 et 1958. Rien qu'en 1957, les Américains avaient pêché près de deux millions de saumons roses canadiens et 159,000 saumons sockeye canadiens.

Des négociations à ce sujet eurent lieu en 1966 entre les États-Unis et le Canada. Incapables de nier le fait qu'ils capturaient du saumon canadien, les délégués américains prétendirent qu'ils avaient un droit historique de poursuivre leurs activités.

À la rupture des négociations, le Canada se réserva le droit d'étendre nos pêcheries plus au large de manière à régler le différend sur une base plus équitable. Aucun des deux pays n'est lié par l'accord de 1957 sur les zones de déferlement, par suite de la rupture des négociations.

Notre Syndicat préconisa des mesures concrètes pour l'établissement de pêcheries canadiennes pour le saumon se rendant aux pêcheries de l'Alaska. Nos activités se

Entrance, south of the international boundary, and in offshore waters from Cape Muzon to Cape Spencer.

The Canadian Government refused such action, presumably because of pressures brought to bear by our External Affairs Department. A very limited experimental fishery was conducted in Dixon Entrance in 1966 to obtain information on the potential interception of Alaskan-bound salmon. Pressure from Washington kept the Canadian research boats three miles south of the boundary laid down by the Alaska Tribunal. Canada's position was not strong enough to even enforce our border, let alone bring the Americans back to the bargaining table in a reasonable mood.

Three salmon seasons have gone by since the negotiations collapsed. Canada's failure to back up the statement of our negotiating team leaves the Americans in control of the situation. They are still able to intercept Canadian salmon with an offshore fishery while our fleet remains bottled up with a surf line.

During the same negotiations in 1966 the United States also proposed changes in the Fraser River Pink and Sockeye Salmon Treaty. The effect of these adjustments would be to increase the catches of Fraser River pink salmon by the United States and also to remove a portion of the Canadian salmon net fishing area in Juan De Fuca Straits, to the detriment of the Canadian fishermen. Canada's reply indicated we were not satisfied with the present sharing of Fraser River salmon. Since it is a Canadian river the Canadian share of salmon bound for it should be much higher than that of the Americans.

Such statements are admirable, but unless there is some action to back them up they become rather hollow. We therefore strongly recommend Canadian action to develop offshore salmon net fisheries, beyond our present surf line, to the extent necessary to achieve more equitable terms with the Americans. Our goal should be to hold to a very minimum, any harvesting of Canadian salmon by the American fishermen. Likewise, our long term position should include a willingness to minimize any interception, by Canadians, of salmon bound for American rivers.

seraient déroulées dans un corridor à l'Entrée Dixon, au sud de la frontière et en haute mer entre le cap Muzon et le cap Spencer.

Le Gouvernement canadien refusa nos propositions, vraisemblablement à la suite de pressions exercées par notre ministère des Affaires extérieures. Une pêcherie expérimentale, très limitée, fut organisée à l'Entrée Dixon en 1966 pour recueillir des renseignements sur l'interception du saumon en route pour l'Alaska. Par suite de pressions exercées par Washington, nos bateaux durent rester à trois milles au sud de la ligne fixée par la Cour de l'Alaska. La position du Canada n'était même pas assez forte pour faire respecter nos frontières, encore moins pour ramener les Américains à des dispositions raisonnables pour négocier.

Depuis la rupture des négociations, trois campagnes de pêche au saumon se sont écoulées. Le fait que le Canada n'a pas voulu appuyer les revendications de notre équipe de négociateurs laisse les Américains maîtres de la situation. Ils peuvent continuer à intercepter le saumon canadien en haute mer pendant que notre flotte de pêche reste emprisonnée derrière la zone de déferlement.

Au cours de ces mêmes négociations de 1966, les États-Unis proposèrent des modifications au Traité sur le saumon rose et le sockeye du Fraser. Les amendements proposés auraient eu pour effet d'augmenter les prises de saumon rose du Fraser par les Américains, tout en enlevant au Canada une partie de la zone de pêche au saumon dans le détroit de Juan de Fuca et causant par là un dommage considérable aux pêcheurs canadiens. La réponse du Canada laissa savoir que nous n'étions pas satisfaits du présent partage de la pêche au saumon sur le Fraser. Étant donné que c'est un fleuve canadien, la part canadienne du saumon en route pour ses eaux devrait être beaucoup plus forte que celle des Américains.

Toutes ces déclarations sont merveilleuses, mais à moins d'être appuyées par des mesures concrètes, elles sonnent pas mal creux. Nous demandons donc instamment au Gouvernement canadien de prendre les mesures nécessaires pour le développement de nos pêches du saumon en haute mer, au large de la zone de déferlement, de façon à obtenir des conditions de pêche plus équitables par rapport aux Américains. Nous devons viser à réduire au minimum la capture du saumon canadien par les pêcheurs américains. De notre côté, notre attitude constante devra être de minimiser l'interception par les Canadiens du saumon en route pour les rivières américaines.

An All-Inclusive North Pacific Fisheries Treaty:

The existing Tri-Partite Fisheries Treaty between Japan, Canada and the U.S.A. has been in effect for over 15 years. Before it was ratified by Canada we pointed to its major weaknesses, namely, that it excludes one of the major fishing nations. As each year goes by the weakness becomes more apparent.

The International North Pacific Fisheries Commission, established under this Treaty is charged with studying the need for conservation measures and recommending measures to ensure maximum sustained productivity of the fishery resources. This task becomes almost impossible without participation of the U.S.S.R. in required research.

For example, it is estimated that in 1968 the Bering Sea catch by Japanese mothership fleet and independent trawlers totalled 1,644,857,827 lbs., an increase of 232,063,962 lbs. over 1967. The Japanese catch in the north-eastern Pacific Ocean totalled 236,182,100 lbs. in 1967, for an increase of 49,554,800 lbs. These are tremendous catches, with huge increases occurring annually. The obvious question arises as to whether the resources can continue to stand the pressure.

It is also reported by the Commission that large fleets of Soviet fishing vessels are operating in the Bering Sea and in the Northeastern Pacific. But, when it comes to statistical information on Soviet catches, we find the research committees stating their regrets over lack of such data and urging the Commission to continue requests for records of the Soviet trawl fishery. Conservation regulations are virtually non-existent, which is not surprising in the absence of adequate research.

Canadian trawlers landed only 34,000,000 lbs. in 1968, which is obviously only a tiny drop in the bucket, compared to Japanese and Soviet operations. Nevertheless, the future development of the Canadian trawl fleet depends on maintenance of the entire North Pacific resource. This is one of the reasons why we continue to urge action by the Government of Canada to seek an all-inclusive fisheries treaty in the North Pacific Ocean.

Nécessité d'un traité global de la pêche dans le Pacifique nord

Le Traité tripartite actuel de la pêche signé par le Japon, le Canada et les États-Unis est en vigueur depuis plus de 15 ans. Avant de le ratifier, le Canada avait signalé ses faiblesses principales et notamment le fait qu'il ignorait une des grandes nations maritimes du Pacifique. Cette faiblesse se fait sentir de plus en plus chaque année.

La Commission internationale des pêches du Pacifique nord, instituée aux termes du traité, a pour charge d'examiner les besoins en matière de mesures de conservation et de recommander les mesures qui assureront le maintien à son maximum de la productivité des ressources halieutiques. L'exercice de cette fonction est pratiquement impossible sans la participation de l'U.R.S.S. aux recherches.

Ainsi, on estime qu'en 1968 les prises de pêche réalisées par les Japonais, (flotte de bateaux-usines ou chalutiers indépendants) dans la mer de Bering se sont chiffrées par 1,644,857,827 livres, soit une augmentation de 232,063,962 livres par rapport à 1967. Les prises japonaises dans le nord-est de l'océan Pacifique étaient de 236,182,100 livres en 1967, soit une hausse de 49,554,800 livres. Ce sont là des prises fantastiques, qui en plus enregistrent des augmentations annuelles énormes. On peut tout naturellement se demander jusqu'à quand on pourra continuer une exploitation à un tel rythme.

La commission signale en outre que des flotilles considérables de bateaux de pêche soviétiques opèrent dans la mer de Bering et le nord-est du Pacifique. Cependant, quand on veut savoir des chiffres sur les prises soviétiques, les comités de recherches doivent se contenter de déplorer l'absence de ces renseignements, et de réitérer leurs représentations auprès de la Commission pour qu'elle poursuive ses demandes de renseignements sur les activités des chalutiers soviétiques. Les règlements portant sur la conservation sont pratiquement inexistantes, ce qui n'a rien de surprenant en l'absence de recherches satisfaisantes.

En 1968, la capture des chalutiers canadiens n'a été que de 34 millions de livres, ce qui n'est qu'une petite goutte d'eau si on la compare aux prises japonaises et soviétiques. Néanmoins, l'avenir de la flotte canadienne de pêche au chalut repose sur la conservation des ressources de l'ensemble du Pacifique nord. C'est une des raisons pour lesquelles nous continuons de demander au Gouvernement canadien d'obtenir le règlement d'un traité global de la pêche dans le Pacifique nord.

Another important reason is the need to conserve salmon, through prohibition of a high seas fishery. We believe this will not occur in the absence of an all-inclusive fishery treaty.

The Declining Halibut Resource:

Perhaps the clearest example of the effects of outside interference on attempts to conserve the resource is shown in the decline of Pacific halibut. By joint research and regulation, under a bilateral treaty, Canada and the United States gradually increased the combined catch from a low of 44,000,000 lbs. in 1931 to 75,000,000 lbs. in 1962.

In 1963 the Japanese were permitted to enter the Eastern Bering Sea halibut fisheries, over the vociferous objections of Canadian and American fishermen. Within 5 years the combined Canadian and American catches in this area had dropped from 8,000,000 lbs. to 1,300,000 lbs. The Japanese catches in the Eastern Bering Sea, starting with 4,600,000 lbs. in 1963, dropped to almost zero within 2 years.

In the Western Bering Sea Japanese vessels caught 2,000,000 lbs. of halibut in 1958 and by 1963 had increased their catches to 17,000,000 lbs. Their catches have since declined in that area to about 2,000,000 lbs. Incidentally, the Japanese have resisted every effort by Canada and the United States to adopt joint regulations for the Western Bering Sea.

Halibut catches in the northeastern Pacific have also declined by 20,000,000 lbs. since 1962. The combined Canadian and American catch from all areas was only 48,000,000 lbs. in 1968, a drop of 27,000,000 lbs. from the peak year of 1962. The U.S.-Canadian Commission is recommending a further reduction of catch limits of 3,000,000 lbs. in 1969 because the decline has not yet been arrested.

Conservation efforts by two nations, over a period of more than thirty years, have been nullified in five years by the expansion of trawling by the other two nations. The Halibut Commission has drawn the attention of our government to the effect of trawling on a large population of immature halibut in the Bering Sea. Some minor progress has been made in getting the Japanese to refrain from trawling in some areas, to release halibut in others and to place a minimum size limit in others. However, there is little doubt in the minds of Canadian halibut fishermen that Japanese fleets are still catching halibut with

Une autre raison importante est la nécessité de préserver le saumon par l'interdiction de la pêche en haute mer, mesure qui ne pourra se réaliser sans un traité global de la pêche.

Baisse des ressources de flétan

Un des exemples les plus frappants de l'influence de tierces parties sur les tentatives de préservation des ressources de la mer est celui du déclin du flétan du Pacifique. Grâce à leurs recherches et leurs règlements concertés par traité bilatéral, le Canada et les États-Unis avaient réussi à porter graduellement leurs prises combinées d'un minimum de 44 millions de livres en 1931 à 75 millions en 1962.

En 1963, malgré les protestations véhémentes des pêcheurs canadiens et américains, le Japon obtint l'autorisation de pêcher le flétan dans la mer de Bering orientale. En moins de cinq ans, les prises réunies des Canadiens et des Américains dans la région étaient tombées de 8 millions de livres à 1,300,000 de livres. Les prises japonaises, parties de 4,600,000 livres en 1963, tombaient à zéro ou presque en l'espace de deux ans.

Dans la mer de Bering occidentale, les Japonais pêchaient 2 millions de livres de flétan en 1958. En 1963, ils avaient porté leur prise à 17 millions de livres. Depuis, leur capture dans cette région est tombée à près de 2 millions de livres. Détail à signaler, les Japonais ont toujours refusé d'adopter, conjointement avec le Canada et les États-Unis, des règlements sur la pêche dans la mer de Bering occidentale.

Dans le nord-est du Pacifique, les prises de flétan ont baissé de 20 millions de livres depuis 1962. La prise combinée des Canadiens et des Américains dans toutes les régions n'était que de 48 millions de livres en 1968, soit une chute de 27 millions de livres par rapport à l'année record de 1962. La Commission mixte canado-américaine préconise une réduction de 3 millions de livres dans les prises autorisées en 1969, vu que la baisse n'a pas encore été enrayée.

Les initiatives et les mesures de préservation prises par deux nations au cours de plus de 30 ans ont été réduites à néant en l'espace de cinq ans par l'expansion des flottes de pêche des deux autres nations. La Commission du flétan a signalé à notre Gouvernement les conséquences de la pêche de vastes populations de flétan encore trop jeune dans la mer de Bering. On a réussi à persuader les Japonais à restreindre la pêche au chalut dans certaines régions, à imposer une dimension limite des poissons dans d'autres régions, ou encore de relâcher du flétan. En dépit de ces légers progrès, les pêcheurs de flétan

trawls, a practise which has long been prohibited by Canada and the United States. The Soviet trawl fleet must also be catching halibut in several areas.

Halibut is incidental to the major efforts of the Japanese and Soviet fleets. Nevertheless, unless their operations are brought under a joint conservation program they not only interfere with the scientific management of the resource but threaten its very existence. Again we stress the need for an all-inclusive North Pacific Fisheries Treaty, as a major and vital step towards the adoption of international regulations which will preserve the halibut resource.

The Herring Disaster:

Herring fishing, for reduction purposes, was closed on October 29, 1967, re-opened between January 14th and February 11th, 1968, and has remained closed for conservation purposes to date. The Department of Fisheries indicated it is not likely there will be a fishery in 1968-70, nor is there any assurance of a fishery in 1970-71. No relief can be foreseen before 1970-71 or possibly later in event interspecific competition and predation interfere with recovery.

How did this fishery, which employed well over 1,000 fishermen and allied workers, and produced over 200,000 tons of fish per year, get so badly depleted? Was it under scientific management and regulation? Was it overfished by Canadians or by foreign fleets? In our opinion it was overfished, by Canadian fleets, with a management policy which was not scientific, as it ignored several obvious factors.

Our Annual Convention, in March of 1957 adopted a series of resolutions, which were presented to the Minister of Fisheries the following September. We urged: (1) Prohibition of pit lamping for herring; (2) Quotas to be established to limit the amount of herring caught in all areas, including the west coast of Vancouver Island and the Queen Charlottes; (3) No extension of quotas during the season; (4) No quota changes from year to year unless fully discussed with all sections of the industry; (5) Setting up of an advisory board on herring management with representation from the fishermen.

canadiens savent parfaitement bien que les Japonais continuent de prendre le flétan au chalut, pratique depuis longtemps interdite par le Canada et les États-Unis. Il semble bien aussi que les chalutiers soviétiques pêchent le flétan dans plusieurs régions de la mer de Bering.

Le flétan n'occupe qu'une importance accessoire dans l'effort de pêche des Japonais et des Soviétiques. Néanmoins, tant que leurs activités ne seront pas soumises à un programme conjoint de conservation, non seulement elles nuisent à l'aménagement scientifique des ressources mais elles menacent leur existence même. Encore une fois, nous insistons sur la nécessité d'un traité global des pêcheries dans le Pacifique nord, car c'est une étape essentielle vers l'adoption d'une réglementation internationale pour la conservation des ressources de flétan.

Le désastre du hareng

Afin de limiter les prises, la pêche au hareng fut fermée le 20 octobre 1967, pour rouvrir temporairement du 14 janvier au 11 février 1968. Depuis, pour des raisons de préservation, elle est restée fermée. Le ministère des Pêcheries fait savoir qu'il n'y aura vraisemblablement pas de campagne de pêche en 1969-1970, et peut-être même pas en 1970-1971. La situation ne pourra guère s'améliorer avant 1970-1971 ou même plus tard, si l'on tient compte des déprédations résultant de la pêche des autres espèces de haute mer.

Comment se fait-il que cette pêche, qui fournissait plus de 1,000 emplois et produisait plus de 200 mille tonnes de poisson par année, en soit arrivée à l'état actuel d'épuisement? Est-ce à cause d'aménagement et de règlements scientifiques, ou bien plutôt à cause d'exploitation excessive par les flottes canadiennes ou étrangères? A notre avis, la pêche du hareng a été victime à la fois d'une exploitation excessive par le Canada et d'un aménagement qui était loin d'être scientifique et qui ignorait plusieurs éléments pourtant évidents.

En mars 1957, à notre congrès annuel, nous avions adopté une série de résolutions qui furent présentées en septembre au ministre des Pêcheries. Nous demandions notamment: 1) L'interdiction de la pêche à la lumière pour le hareng; 2) l'imposition de contingents sur les prises de harengs dans toutes les régions, y compris la côte occidentale de l'île de Vancouver et les Îles de la Reine-Charlotte; 3) Aucune extension des contingents au cours d'une même saison; 4) Aucun changement dans les contingents d'une année à l'autre sans consultation avec tous les secteurs de l'industrie; 5) mise en place d'un office consultatif pour l'aménagement du hareng et comprenant des délégués des pêcheurs.

Subsequently, an industry advisory committee was established. From the outset the biological and technical staff, headed by Dr. A. W. H. Needler, who was at that time Director of the Nanaimo Biological Station, set out to convince the committee that quotas were unnecessary; that the previously noticed declines in abundance were due to natural factors which had nothing to do with the commercial fishery, and that if anything, they would favour unrestricted fishing. The fishermen remained unconvinced by these theories and our Union continued to press for stricter conservation measures.

The Department ignored the views of the fishermen. Herring quotas were either removed or adjusted upwards. Catches rose to 265,000 tons in 1962-63 and 262,000 tons in 1963-64, followed by a slight decline to 240,000 tons in 1964-65. A further drop to 180,000 tons occurred in 1965-66. Our Annual Convention in 1966 adopted a series of quite drastic conservation proposals put forward by the herring fishermen in March of that year. These were presented to the Herring Management Committee in April, at which time due to the reduced catches, some of the fishermen's proposals were acted upon.

Unfortunately it was a case of too little and too late. The catch dropped to 133,000 tons in 1966-67 and, as indicated already, the fishery had to be closed for most of the 1967-68 season, with only 18,000 tons caught for the time fishing was allowed. Our 1968 Convention condemned the policies of the Department which had virtually destroyed a valuable resource and at the same time urged a complete closure of all herring fishing for reduction purposes until rehabilitation is assured. Further, that when herring fishing is resumed it be regulated closely to ensure sustained yields at high levels in future.

Our proposals, as revised in 1966 go beyond prohibition of lights and strict use of quotas. We favour regulations to prevent the taking of immature herring, including confiscation of catches; enforcement of regulation on length of nets and on minimum mesh sizes; temporary closures of areas as required; constant patrols to enforce regulations and to determine the need for closures with properly trained personnel aboard the patrol vessels. Close liaison between the fishermen and the

Par la suite, un comité consultatif de l'industrie de la pêche du hareng fut institué. Dès le début, le personnel chargé des aspects biologiques et techniques, et qui était dirigé par M. A. W. H. Needler, à l'époque directeur de la Station de recherches biologiques de Nanaimo, fit tout pour convaincre le comité que le contingentement n'était pas nécessaire, que la baisse constatée dans les ressources de hareng était due à des phénomènes naturels indépendants de la pêche commerciale, et qu'ils étaient en faveur d'une exploitation sans aucune restriction. Les pêcheurs demeurèrent insensibles à de telles théories et notre Syndicat continua de demander des mesures de conservation plus strictes.

Le Ministère n'a pas tenu compte des arguments des pêcheurs. Les contingents sur la pêche de hareng furent ou bien supprimés ou élargis. Les prises s'élevèrent à 265,000 tonnes en 1962-1963 et à 262,000 en 1963-1964. Après cela vint une légère baisse en 1964-1965, (240,000) et une nouvelle chute à 180,000 tonnes en 1965-1966. En 1966, notre congrès annuel adopta une série de propositions très sévères relatives à la conservation, propositions soumises par les pêcheurs de hareng en mars de la même année. En avril, elles furent présentées au Comité pour l'aménagement du hareng, et vu la baisse des prises à cette époque, des mesures concrètes furent prises pour certaines des propositions.

Malheureusement, c'était à la fois trop peu et trop tard. Les prises tombaient à 133,000 tonnes en 1966-1967, et comme on l'a dit plus haut la pêche a dû être fermée durant la majeure partie de la campagne 1967-1968, la prise durant la période ouverte se limitant à 18,000 tonnes. A notre Congrès de 1968, nous avons condamné le Ministère, qui par ses politiques a laissé détruire des ressources précieuses. En même temps nous avons demandé instamment la fermeture complète de toutes les pêches de hareng jusqu'à ce que les stocks soient reformés. Enfin, nous avons demandé qu'à sa reprise la pêche soit réglementée strictement de façon à maintenir un niveau élevé de productivité dans les années à venir.

Nos propositions vont plus loin que celles de 1966 qui se limitaient à l'interdiction de la pêche à la lumière et à l'application stricte des contingents. Nous sommes en faveur de règlements interdisant la capture de hareng trop jeune, et même au besoin de recourir à la confiscation des prises; nous préconisons l'application de règlements sur la longueur des filets et la dimension minimum des mailles, la fermeture temporaire de certaines régions, des patrouilles constantes par du per-

Department is also needed to prevent further disasters of this kind.

Our 1969 Convention has also urged the Government to seek alternate markets for herring. As and when our fishery revives, we would prefer to see the entire production used for human consumption, rather than for meal and oil. The economic benefit to the industry and to the whole economy would be multiplied several times if this could be achieved.

Last but not least, we recommend that caution be used on Canada's East Coast to prevent a similar disaster in the expanding herring fishery.

Rehabilitation and Expansion of the Salmon Resource

Salmon has always been our major fishery. With the decline in halibut and herring fisheries it is more vital to our industry than ever to ensure full protection of this resource.

1968 was a relatively good year, with a production of 182,000,000 lbs. Predictions for 1969, however, indicate a very poor season, especially in the northern and central areas. Three important areas, namely 6, 7 and 8, will be closed for a full month in mid-season for conservation of pink salmon. In most other areas fishing weeks will be very short. The total catch may be only half of last year's.

The following comparisons of 5 year periods give some indication of trends since 1951, which was the 1st year the Department began its new system of recording fish landings.

	Total lbs.	Annual Average lbs.
1951-55	860,080,000	172,016,000
1956-60	625,140,000	125,028,000
1961-65	640,880,000	128,176,000
*1966-69	*582,000,000	145,500,000

*This four year period includes an estimate of 91,000,000 lbs. for 1969.

In 1955, in presenting our brief to the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects we stated that within a period of 12 to 20

sonnel qualifié pour faire appliquer les règlements et décider de la nécessité de la fermeture de la pêche. Il faut également établir des relations étroites aussi entre les pêcheurs et le Ministère pour éviter d'autres désastres de cette nature.

Notre Congrès de 1969 a exhorté aussi le gouvernement à rechercher d'autres marchés pour le hareng. A mesure que cette pêche se rétablira, nous préférierions que la production entière serve à l'alimentation humaine, plutôt qu'à la préparation de farine et d'huile. L'industrie de la pêche et l'économie en général en retireraient plusieurs fois plus d'avantages, si cette utilisation était possible.

En dernier lieu, mais non le moindre, nous recommandons d'exercer une grande prudence sur la côte de l'est du Canada pour prévenir à l'égard de la pêche du hareng en pleine période d'expansion un désastre analogue.

Remise en valeur et expansion des ressources en saumon

Le saumon est de tout temps notre principale pêche. Avec la diminution de la pêche du flétan et du hareng, la protection de nos ressources fiscales prend une importance plus vitale que jamais.

La pêche a été relativement bonne en 1968, avec la prise de 182 millions de livres. Néanmoins, les prévisions pour 1969 sont très mauvaises, principalement dans les pêcheries du nord et du centre. Trois régions importantes, les régions 6, 7 et 8, seront fermées tout un mois de temps à la mi-été pour conserver le saumon rose. Dans la plupart des autres régions, les semaines ouvertes à la pêche seront très courtes. La prise globale pourrait n'être que la moitié de celle de l'an dernier.

Le tableau comparatif des périodes quinquennales indique sommairement la tendance générale depuis 1951, la première année de la mise en application par le Ministère de la nouvelle méthode statistique relative aux prises.

Période	Prise totale livres	Moyenne annuelle livres
1951-1955	860,080,000	172,016,000
1956-1960	625,140,000	125,028,000
1961-1965	640,880,000	128,176,000
*1966-1969	*582,000,000	145,500,000

*Cette période quadriennale comprend une prise estimative de 91 millions de livres en 1969.

En 1955, notre mémoire présenté à la Commission royale d'enquête sur les prévisions économiques du Canada affirmait qu'en l'es-

years, salmon production could be doubled or even tripled. We urged the allocation of more money for research, for equipment and for salmon development projects to achieve this goal. At the same hearing the Fisheries Association expressed confidence that the catch could be doubled if ample funds were made available.

Instead of progressing toward that goal, the following 10 years witnessed a rather drastic decline. Although some improvement has been noted during the past three years, it is obvious our average annual salmon production remains well below the level of the early fifties.

We have mentioned external factors which may affect the Canadian harvest, such as interception of Canadian salmon by foreign fishermen. However, we believe the environmental changes have had much to do with the decline, and the slow pace of rehabilitation. These include: (1) Deforestation of watersheds, gravel removal from river beds for road construction, log driving and other problems caused by the forest industry. (2) Pollution of rivers by pulp effluent, forestry debris, mining industry discharges, industrial and chemical waste, domestic sewage and pesticides. (3) Diversion of water and/or construction of dams for hydro-electric power, irrigation, flood control and waste disposal. (4) Landslides, both man-made and natural, urban development, agricultural development, over a long term period.

The Resource Development Branch of the Department of Fisheries has been trying to protect the salmon resource from these harmful developments. At the same time it has undertaken several projects designed to improve and expand the resource, such as the Babine Lake-Fulton River-Pinkut Creek project, the Big Qualicum project and the Meziadin fishway. These, together with a number of other stream maintenance and improvement projects, are an effort to offset the decline and begin the process of rehabilitation.

In our opinion the biologists, engineers and administrators now have sufficient knowledge of the potential values of artificially controlled spawning channels, fishways and hatchery systems to make much greater progress. More funds are the greatest problem. Eight years ago we urged the Government to institute a

pace of douze à vingt ans, il était possible de doubler, voire tripler la production de saumon. Nous insistions sur l'augmentation de l'affectation de fonds à la recherche, à l'équipement et aux travaux d'aménagement de la pêche du saumon pour atteindre cet objectif. A la même audience, l'Association des pêcheurs exprimait sa confiance que la prise pourrait être doublée si les fonds nécessaires étaient affectés à cette industrie.

Malheureusement, au lieu de tendre vers cet objectif, la pêche a régressé lamentablement au cours des dix années qui ont suivi. Malgré un certain relèvement constaté ces trois dernières années, il est évident que la prise annuelle de saumon est nettement inférieure à celle des premières années 1950.

Nous avons signalé certains facteurs extérieurs qui peuvent restreindre la prise chez nous, comme l'interception du saumon canadien par les pêcheurs étrangers. Néanmoins nous soutenons que les changements d'ordre écologique ont eu beaucoup à faire avec la baisse des réserves et la lenteur de leur rétablissement. Nous incrimons: 1) le déboisement des bassins hydrographiques, l'enlèvement du gravier du lit des rivières pour la construction de routes, le flottage du bois et d'autres pratiques en usage dans l'industrie forestière; 2) la pollution des rivières par les déchets de papeterie, les débris forestiers, les déblais miniers, les rebuts industriels et chimiques, les eaux usées domestiques et les antiparasitaires; 3) le détournement des cours d'eau, la construction de barrages pour fins de génération d'énergie hydroélectrique, d'irrigation, de réglementation des crues et de disposition des ordures; 4) les glissements de terrains provoqués ou naturels, le développement urbain, l'expansion de l'agriculture, sur une longue période.

La Direction de l'aménagement des ressources piscicoles du ministère des Pêcheries tente de protéger les ressources en saumon contre ces effets nocifs. Il a entrepris simultanément plusieurs travaux conçus pour améliorer et enrichir les ressources, dont ceux du lac Babine—rivière Fulton—ruisseau Pinkut, du Grand Qualicum et de la voie de frai Méziadin. Ces travaux et plusieurs autres destinés à la conservation et à l'amélioration des cours d'eau, tendant à enrayer l'appauvrissement des ressources et à amorcer le processus de la remise en valeur.

A notre avis, les biologistes, les ingénieurs et les administrateurs connaissent maintenant suffisamment les possibilités de la régie artificielle des cours de frai, des voies qu'empruntent le poisson et de la pisciculture pour leur permettre de réaliser beaucoup plus de progrès. La principale difficulté réside dans le

ten year program involving an expenditure of \$10,000,000 per year over and above the normal budget for fisheries development projects. We repeated this recommendation to the Federal-Provincial Fisheries Conference in 1964. We urged that a scientific estimate be made of the finances required, as well as the potential benefits of a major new program designed to restore our salmon resources to the highest levels of its recorded history.

In October of 1966, the Resource Development Branch published a 200 page report entitled "Salmon Development Techniques, Their Present Status, and Their Possible Applications To The British Columbia Salmon Stocks". Although we received two copies, they were marked as "Restricted for Departmental Use Only" and in the accompanying letter we were instructed that no part of the report can be "quoted or reproduced". We find special interest in the appendix to the report which lists hundreds of rivers and streams where a potential increase in annual catches, and the estimated values of the increases are projected. Estimated costs of additional spawning ground requirements are babled along with estimated annual benefits to the fishery.

Unable to quote the document, we can say that although the estimates of costs greatly exceed the \$100,000,000 outlay we suggested, it also bears out our contention that the potential benefits from a larger resource will more than compensate for the expenditure. We strongly urge this Committee to obtain copies of this report, to study it thoroughly, and to recommend appropriate action to realize the full potential of our salmon resource.

We are aware of the various economy measures' under-taken by the present government. Without doubt they will restrict, rather than advance the required salmon development program. We consider it is false economy to pare down the funds needed to overcome past deterioration of the spawning

manque de fonds. Il y a déjà huit ans, nous priions le gouvernement d'instituer un programme de dix ans comportant une dépense de 10 millions de dollars par an, en plus du budget normal affecté aux travaux d'aménagement des pêcheries. Nous y sommes revenus en 1964, lors de la Conférence fédérale-provinciale des pêcheries. Nous avons prié instamment les autorités de procéder à une estimation des fonds nécessaires et des bénéfices éventuels d'un nouveau programme d'envergure destinés à replacer nos ressources en saumon au niveau le plus élevé dont fasse mention la statistique.

En octobre 1966, la Direction de l'aménagement des ressources publiait un rapport de 200 pages intitulé *Salmon Development Techniques, their Present Status, and their Possible Application to the British Columbia Salmon Stocks* (Nouvelles techniques de la pêche du saumon, leur application actuelle, et leur possibilité d'emploi pour la pêche du saumon en Colombie-Britannique). Nous en avons reçu deux exemplaires libellés: *pour usage stricte du Ministère*. La lettre de présentation nous interdisait de citer ni de reproduire aucune partie du rapport. L'annexe du rapport est des plus intéressants. Il énumère des centaines de rivières et de cours avec la projection des possibilités d'augmenter les prises annuelles et l'établissement de la valeur estimative de l'augmentation. Les tableaux présentent le coût estimatif de l'aménagement des lieux de frai nécessaires et les bénéfices estimatifs qu'en tirera l'industrie de la pêche.

Nous ne pouvons citer ce document. Néanmoins, nous pouvons dire ceci: il établit à bien plus que les 100 millions de dollars que nous proposons le coût estimatif des travaux, mais il confirme nos prétentions voulant que les possibilités de bénéfices à tirer de ressources aggrandies compenseront plus que largement les dépenses. Nous priions instamment le Comité de se procurer le rapport, de l'examiner à fond et de recommander que l'on mette en œuvre les mesures nécessaires pour assurer que nos ressources en saumon rendent selon toutes leurs possibilités.

Nous connaissons les diverses mesures d'économie que le gouvernement actuel a prises. Elles généreront sans doute, plutôt que de favoriser le programme nécessaire à l'aménagement des ressources en saumon. A notre avis, c'est pratiquer une fausse économie que de rogner le budget nécessaire pour corriger les

grounds as well as to lift them to their full potential by improvements on nature.

With each passing year, the lack of a full scale program of rehabilitation robs our economy of many millions of dollars. The future costs of construction of fish ways, hatcheries and controlled spawning channels are not likely to be lower. The impact of man-made obstructions, pollution and alternate water use is continuing. In short, the problem is not diminishing, and the sooner adequate funds are allocated for its solution the better the results. \$10,000,000 per year for 10 years is not too much to spend. Perhaps we are being too conservative if we are to judge this proposal by the estimates contained in the above mentioned report.

Spending money for rehabilitation is not the only requirement, of course. Decisive action must be taken to eliminate industrial and domestic pollution. In our view, far too much reliance on dilution and dispersal effects of fresh water or on tidal movements of salt water, has been evident in the past few years. The destruction of fish in Northumberland Channel by the Hooker Chemical-Harmac discharge of deadly sodium hypochlorite in March is an example. The Federal Department tend to exonerate the company and blame "poor sea water dilution" for the damage. In our opinion, the discharge of such deadly chemicals into coastal waters must cease.

We can also agree with the recent remarks of the Minister of Fisheries, complimenting MacMillan-Bloedel Ltd. for announcing plans of a \$3,500,000 water pollution abatement program at its Port Alberni pulp mill. He said there "must be more of these, especially in confined marine areas".

But we must point out that many organizations have been protesting the pollution of Alberni Inlet for several years. Moreover, most of the pulp mills are on our coast and many of them have no pollution control facilities. The older mills are the worst offenders. We see no valid reason why they should be exempted. Therefore we sincerely hope the Minister will use every means at his disposal to force all pulp mills at tidewater, as well as

torts faits aux frayères et pour les rétablir entièrement dans leur état primitif de rendement, en aidant la nature.

Chaque année de retard dans la mise en pratique d'un programme intégral de remise en valeur, emporte avec elle des millions de dollars en pure perte pour notre économie. Les frais de construction de voies pour le poisson, de centres piscicoles et de régie des chenaux de frai ne seront probablement pas moins onéreux à l'avenir. Les méfaits de l'homme, de la pollution et de l'usage des eaux à des fins artificielles continuent de faire sentir leurs effets. En somme, le problème ne diminue pas de gravité et le plus tôt seront affectés les fonds nécessaires à sa solution, meilleurs seront les résultats. Ce n'est pas trop que d'affecter annuellement 10 millions de dollars durant une période de dix ans. Le montant est peut-être même insuffisant, à en juger par les estimations que contient le rapport susmentionné.

L'affectation de fonds à la remise en valeur n'est sûrement pas le seul besoin. Il faut en plus prendre des mesures énergiques contre la pollution imputable aux déchets industriels et ménagers. A notre avis, on s'en est remis beaucoup trop, en ces dernières années, à l'action de dissolution et de dispersion de l'eau de mer. A preuve, la destruction massive du poisson dans la passe de Northumberland, destruction imputable à la vidange mortelle en mars d'hypochlorite de sodium par la compagnie Hooker Chemical-Harmac. Le gouvernement semble exonorer la compagnie et attribuer le dommage à la médiocre propriété de l'eau de mer comme agent de dissolution. Nous soutenons que doit cesser la vidange de ces mortels produits chimiques dans nos eaux côtières.

Nous sommes d'accord avec le ministre des Pêcheries qui louait la compagnie MacMillan-Bloedel Limitée à l'annonce de son programme de 3.5 millions de dollars pour combattre la pollution de l'eau à sa papeterie de Port-Alberni. Il souhaitait la mise en route de plus de ces programmes, principalement dans les régions maritimes resserrées.

Mais nous devons vous signaler que plusieurs organisations s'élevaient depuis plusieurs années contre la pollution des eaux de l'anse Alberni. Il reste aussi que la plupart de nos papeteries sont situées sur le littoral et que plusieurs d'entre elles n'ont aucune installation de protection contre la pollution de l'eau. A cet égard, les anciennes sont les plus nuisibles. Nous ne voyons aucune raison de faire exception en leur faveur. Nous espérons

in the interior, to install the most advanced equipment for treatment of effluent.

Since our locals in the north will be dealing with the Naas River log drives and our Fraser Locals with pollution of the Fraser, we will not repeat their remarks. We must point out, however, that our entire membership is affected by the damage done to any section of the resource. We are sure our entire organization supports the demands raised in these separate briefs for action to protect our salmon.

Dogfish Subsidy

Our Union, together with other interested fishery groups, has been campaigning for a dogfish control program for at least fifteen years. During this period various programs were announced by the government, some of which failed utterly, while others achieved some results.

In 1956-57 a \$10.00 per ton subsidy was announced, which was immediately taken over by the Companies. The result was that only 220 tons were processed, at an expenditure of \$2,200 out of an allocation of \$300,000.

Later, in the period 1958-1962 various bounties were paid on dogfish livers with the following results:

		Tons.
1958-59	\$ 66,734 in subsidy to catch	2,436
1959-60	\$145,867 in subsidy to catch	7,293
1960-61	\$118,820 in subsidy to catch	4,950
1961-62	\$144,825 in subsidy to catch	6,034

From the foregoing it can be seen that aside from the first couple of years it required an average bounty of \$25.00 per ton to remove dogfish from our coastal waters. Since it was estimated that it would require an annual kill of some 40,000 tons to control the population within reasonable bounds it appeared as though an annual bounty of \$1,000,000 would be required, and the program was terminated.

In early 1966 an experimental program was introduced to produce, process and market dogfish for human consumption in Germany and England. Approximately \$10,800 was spent in handling 160 tons of fish. However, it was estimated that by concentrating on production of dogfish belly-flaps, the subsidy cost

donc que le ministre fera appel à tous les moyens à sa disposition pour contreindire toutes les papeteries de la côte, comme celles sises à l'intérieur des terres, à installer le matériel le plus perfectionné pour le traitement des déchets.

Puisque nos filiales du nord exposeront la question du flottage sur la rivière Naas et que celles de la vallée du Fraser étudieront la pollution de ce fleuve, nous leur laissons la parole. Signalons, néanmoins, que tous nos membres se ressentent du mal fait à un secteur quelconque des ressources. Nous sommes assurés que l'organisation entière appuie les demandes que contiennent les mémoires distincts en faveur de la protection du saumon.

Subvention à l'égard du chien de mer

Notre Union, de concert avec d'autres groupes de pêcheurs, fait campagne depuis au moins une quinzaine d'année en faveur d'un programme de répression du chien de mer. Durant ce temps le gouvernement a annoncé divers programmes; les uns ont failli complètement, d'autres ont remporté certains succès.

En 1956-1957, on annonçait une subvention de \$10 la tonne; les compagnies l'ont immédiatement accaparée, avec le résultat que 220 tonnes seulement ont été conditionnées au coût de \$2,200 à même une allocation de \$300,000.

Par la suite, de 1958 à 1962, diverses primes ont été payées pour le foie de chien de mer. Voici les résultats qu'a donnés ce programme:

		Subvention de	Pour la prise de
1958-1959	...	\$ 66,743	2,436 tonnes
1959-1960	...	\$145,867	7,293 tonnes
1960-1961	...	\$118,820	4,950 tonnes
1961-1962	...	\$144,825	6,034 tonnes

Ainsi, on constate qu'à part les premiers temps, il en coûtait en primes \$25 la tonne pour débarasser les eaux côtières du chien de mer. D'après les estimations, il aurait fallu en détruire annuellement environ 40,000 tonnes pour décimer raisonnablement l'espèce, ce qui aurait demandé des subventions de l'ordre d'un million de dollars par année: le programme a été discontinué.

Au commencement de 1966 un programme expérimental a été mis en route pour la prise, le conditionnement et la vente du chien de mer comme aliment de consommation humaine en Allemagne et en Angleterre. Une somme de \$10,800 environ a été affectée à la manutention de 160 tonnes de poisson. On a

could be reduced to about \$25.00 per ton. Further allocation of funds were made in late 1966 and in 1967, the latter being \$24,000 to permit production of 200,000 pounds of dogfish flaps.

Since then, the Minister of Fisheries has claimed that it would require a subsidy of \$2,000,000 per year to put a dogfish industry in shape to sell dogfish on the Japanese and European markets. As an alternative he proposed that we allow Japanese fishing fleets to come in and harvest the fish. He suggested to our Convention that we would not only be saving money for Canadian taxpayers, but we would be getting the Japanese to admit that Canada alone has sole authority to conserve, manage and control fisheries along our shores.

Our Annual Convention rejected this suggestion. We doubt very much if the Japanese would admit to any Canadian authority, except in waters where they are already prohibited from fishing other species of fish, solely to fish dogfish. They are not so naive as is suggested. On the other hand our members consider it would be setting a dangerous precedent to permit the Japanese fleet to move into territorial waters or exclusive fishing zones. Especially at a time when our greatest need is to protect our fishery resources against growing foreign encroachment.

Instead we recommended that during his visit to Japan, the Minister should seek negotiations with the Japanese government or the fishing companies on the sale of dogfish. If a subsidy is required to provide prices to the Canadian fishermen high enough to permit an economical operation it should be authorized. In this event, the sales may be made to Japanese freezer ships, without any processing in Canada.

The potential markets in Germany, Britain and France should all be re-explored. We believe the expenditure of funds to put a fully processed product on these markets would be well worthwhile.

First, we would be reducing the population of a predator which affects our salmon and herring resources and at the same time creates considerable damage to commercial

constaté qu'en concentrant les opérations sur la production d'ailerons abdominaux de chien de mer, il serait possible de diminuer la subvention à environ \$25 la tonne. De nouvelles allocations ont été accordées vers la fin de 1966 et \$24,000 en 1967 pour la production de 200,000 livres d'ailerons de chien de mer.

Néanmoins, le ministre des Pêcheries a prétendu qu'il ne faudrait pas moins de 2 millions de dollars par année pour l'implantation de l'industrie du conditionnement du chien de mer en vue de la vente du produit sur les marchés japonais et européens. Comme solution de rechange, il a proposé que l'on permette à la flotte de pêche des Japonais de venir dans les eaux canadiennes faire la pêche du poisson. Il a prétendu, lors de notre congrès, que cette solution épargnerait non seulement l'argent des contribuables canadiens, mais encore qu'elle amènerait les Japonais à reconnaître l'autorité exclusive du Canada en matière de conservation, de régie et de contrôle des pêcheries le long de nos côtes.

La convention a rejeté la proposition. Nous doutons fort que les Japonais admettent l'autorité canadienne, sauf sur les eaux où la pêche d'autres espèces leur est déjà interdite, et qu'ils s'adonneraient uniquement à la pêche du chien de mer. Ils ne sont pas naïfs à ce point. Nos membres pensent que ce serait créer un dangereux précédent que de permettre à la flotte japonaise de pénétrer dans nos eaux territoriales ou dans nos pêcheries exclusivement canadiennes, tout particulièrement dans un temps où nos ressources piscicoles ont le plus besoin de protection contre leur empiétement de plus en plus fréquent par les puissances étrangères.

Comme solution de rechange nous avons recommandé qu'au cours de sa visite au Japon, le ministre cherche à négocier la vente du chien de mer avec le gouvernement japonais ou avec les poissonniers. S'il était nécessaire d'accorder une subvention pour assurer aux pêcheurs canadiens un prix leur permettant d'exploiter économiquement les ressources il faudrait l'autoriser. Dans cette éventualité, il serait possible de vendre le poisson aux exploitants des bateaux frigorifiques sans le conditionner au Canada.

D'autre part, il faudrait explorer tous les marchés éventuels de l'Allemagne, de la Grande-Bretagne et de la France. Nous pensons que l'affectation des fonds nécessaires au placement d'un produit fini sur ces marchés serait entièrement justifiée.

Premièrement, nous diminuerions le nombre de cette espèce pillarde du saumon et du hareng, espèce qui fait aussi grand tort au matériel de pêche commerciale, sans mention-

fishing gear not to mention its nuisance factor in the sports fishery.

Secondly, we would be providing valuable off-season employment for fishermen and shoreworkers. The expenditure of funds would be partially offset by the reduced expenditures on welfare and unemployment insurance.

Thirdly, we would be building up a potential future market, which would eventually become self sustaining.

We have serious doubts that a program costing \$2,000,000 per year is necessary. We are inclined to believe that half that figure would probably suffice. In any event we are not prepared to see the whole thing dropped because the cost is in either bracket. Canada spends almost \$5,000,000 every day in virtually useless programs, primarily as a result of our Nato and Norad commitments. A sound program to provide work for Canadians, food for other nations, and to build up future potential markets as well as to protect existing resources is far more valuable. We are sure there are many other subsidies in other phases of the Canadian economy, as well as within the fishing industry. We strongly request the support of all members of the Committee for action on this request.

Canadian Deep Sea Fishery Development:

Fifteen years ago Canada was in 6th place in world fish production. We are now in 9th place with a catch of 1,289,000 tons or about just over 2 per cent of the 1967 total of 60,000,000 tons. In fact, Canada's production has remained almost static, while other nations have forged ahead, doubling the world catch since 1956.

Our fishery in B.C. is plagued with seasonality, dependent as it is on our limited in-shore resources and the declining stocks of halibut. Our trawl and tuna fleets are unable to compete with the huge modern vessels and motherships operated by the Japanese and Soviet industries. We note that only recently the United States launched two large factory trawlers, heavily subsidized by the government, in an effort to get into the race.

Canadian subsidies in the Atlantic tuna fleet have been criticized by our Union because they were not coupled with regula-

ner le dommage qu'elle cause à la pêche sportive.

Deuxièmement, nous assurerions du travail rémunérateur durant la saison creuse aux pêcheurs et aux ouvriers de la côte. La dépense serait partiellement contrebalancée par la diminution des frais d'assistance sociale et des prestations de chômage.

Troisièmement, nous ouvririons un éventuel marché qui, à la longue, finirait par se suffire.

Nous doutons fort qu'il soit nécessaire de prévoir un programme annuel de 2 millions de dollars. Nous inclinons à croire que la moitié seulement suffirait. Quoi qu'il en soit, nous ne sommes pas disposés à laisser abandonner le projet, quelle que soit l'importance de la dépense. Le Canada consacre quotidiennement près de 5 millions de dollars à des programmes virtuellement inutiles, principalement par suite de nos engagements envers l'OTAN et le NORAD. Un programme logique de travail pour les Canadiens, de ravitaillement pour les autres nations, de conquête de nouveaux marchés, tout en protégeant nos ressources, vaut beaucoup plus. Nous savons qu'il existe beaucoup d'autres genres de subventions à l'avantage d'autres secteurs de l'économie canadienne, et même de l'industrie de la pêche. Nous prions instamment les membres du Comité d'appuyer notre demande d'action en ce domaine.

Aménagement de la pêche canadienne en haute mer

Il y a une quinzaine d'années, la pêche canadienne occupait le sixième rang en importance mondiale. De nos jours, elle ne tient que le neuvième rang, avec une prise de 1,289,000 tonnes, soit à peine 2 p. 100 de plus que les 60 millions de tonnes en 1967. Effectivement, la production au Canada est demeurée presque stationnaire, alors que les autres pays ont poussé de l'avant, si bien qu'ils ont doublé la prise mondiale par rapport à 1956.

La pêche en Colombie-Britannique est désavantagée par son caractère saisonnier. Au surplus, elle dépend des ressources limitées à l'intérieur des terres et se ressent de la baisse des réserves de flétan. Nos chalutiers et nos flottes de pêche du thon ne peuvent rivaliser avec les immenses vaisseaux modernes et les bateaux cigognes qu'exploitent les industries japonaises et soviétiques. Notons que tout récemment même, les États-Unis ont lancé deux gros chalutiers-usines, largement subventionnés par le gouvernement, dans un effort pour placer le pays dans la course.

L'Union a critiqué le subventionnement par le gouvernement canadien de la flotte de pêche du thon de l'Atlantique parce qu'il ne

tions requiring employment of Canadian crews. Only recently we protested the fact that several of these vessels were lying tied up in Eastern Canadian ports. In our opinion the government should assume responsibility to get them back into operation, with Canadian crews, and land their production for processing in Canadian ports. We believe the millions of tax dollars expended in these ventures must not be wasted. Action now can make the tuna fishing venture a permanent asset to the Canadian economy.

Canadian fishermen lack sufficient capital to build modern factory-type trawlers, tuna seiners or motherships. The foreign monopolies which dominate our industry in B.C. have shown little or no interest in moving into the huge Pacific fisheries which are being harvested by Japan and the U.S.S.R., as well as by the U.S.A., in the case of tuna. One of the complaints of west coast tuna fishermen, when they do manage to land some tuna, is that companies like B.C. Packers are not interested in buying. They have already purchased their tuna in frozen form from Japan. Recently we heard of Japanese caught black cod being imported, thus lowering the price to Canadian vessels in Vancouver.

Canadian development of a deep sea fleet would provide year round employment for thousands of fishermen and allied workers. It would strengthen our entire economy and encourage our young people to enter the industry with confidence in its future.

The Federal government, with participation of the Provincial government, in our opinion, have to assume full responsibility for operation of a deep sea fleet and for the marketing of its production. Research would be required on potential markets all over the world.

Adequate training programs to enable Canadian fishermen to keep abreast of all new developments in technology must be instituted. A fisheries college in B.C. is required and special assistance through living allowances are needed to enable fishermen to participate.

Markets and training programs require a fleet of modern vessels. We believe the minimum requirement to enter the world fishery on our doorstep is for at least one mothership

s'accompagnait pas de règlements ordonnant l'emploi d'équipages canadiens. Nous avons logé tout récemment des protestations parce que plusieurs de ces vaisseaux restaient amarrés dans les ports de l'est du Canada. A notre avis, le gouvernement devrait prendre sur lui de les remettre au travail avec des équipages canadiens, et voir à ce qu'ils déchargent leurs prises pour le conditionnement dans les ports canadiens. Nous soutenons qu'il ne faut pas permettre que se perdent les millions de dollars des contribuables qui ont été risqués dans cette entreprise. Les mesures prises maintenant peuvent écarter le risque que comporte la pêche du thon et en faire une source permanente de revenu pour l'économie canadienne.

Les pêcheurs canadiens n'ont pas le capital suffisant pour construire des chalutiers du type usine, des senneurs de thon, ni des bateaux cigognes. Les monopoles étrangers qui exercent leur empire sur notre industrie en Colombie-Britannique, se désintéressent, ou peu s'en faut, des vastes pêcheries du Pacifique qu'exploitent le Japon et l'U.R.S.S., et les États-Unis en ce qui concerne le thon. Les pêcheurs de thon de la côte de l'Ouest se plaignent du fait que lorsqu'ils réussissent à en prendre, les compagnies comme la B.C. Packers ne veulent pas l'acheter. Elles achètent le thon gelé du Japon. Nous avons appris récemment que nous importons de la morue charbonnière prise par les Japonais, ce qui en a vilifié le prix à bord des vaisseaux à Vancouver.

L'aménagement d'une flotte canadienne de pêche en haute mer procurerait de l'emploi à des milliers de pêcheurs et d'ouvriers des industries connexes. Toute notre économie en serait renforcée et nos jeunes seraient incités à embrasser la carrière avec confiance en l'avenir.

Au gouvernement fédéral, avec la participation du gouvernement provincial, il incombe, à notre avis, de prendre l'entière responsabilité de l'exploitation d'une flotte de haute mer et de la vente de la prise. Il faudrait étudier les possibilités qu'offrent tous les marchés du monde.

Il importe d'appliquer des programmes de formation qui permettront aux pêcheurs canadiens de suivre les progrès de la technologie. L'institution d'un collège d'enseignement de la pêche s'impose en Colombie-Britannique, ainsi qu'un régime d'allocations spéciales de subsistance permettant aux pêcheurs de suivre les cours.

La création d'une flotte moderne s'impose pour tirer avantage des marchés et pour réussir les programmes de formation. A notre avis, les exigences minimales pour participer

of 20,000 tons; three modern factory trawlers in the 300 foot, 3,500 ton category and 6 vessels in the 180 foot class capable of alternating as trawlers or tuna seiners. In addition there would be a need for transport and supply vessels. Public ownership of this nucleus may be necessary, although private owners should be encouraged to participate.

We made this same recommendation to the Federal-Provincial Conference in Ottawa 5 years ago. It was repeated in more recent briefs to both levels of government in Ottawa and Victoria. Perhaps we are wasting our efforts trying to encourage such a major development while so many other fishery problems remain unresolved. However, the future of Canada as a fishing nation, as well as the future of the coming generation of fishermen is at stake. To ignore the problem is no solution. We therefore strongly request your support for a program of Canadian deep sea development which will enable us to regain our place in the community of world fishing nations.

Wharfage Fees:

On February 20, 1966 a Union delegation presented a brief to the Minister of Transport on the subject of side wharfage fees charged to fishermen. The schedule of fees were described as "excessive and unrealistic". The Union, after describing some of the anomalies in the existing policy, proposed:

1. All side wharfage at Government floats to be free of charge to commercial fishermen, except as indicated in (3) below.
2. The Government shall designate those wharves or floats as winter mooring where commercial fishermen will have priority.
3. Where facilities, such as light, water, etc. are provided, a watchman shall be employed and his wages paid by the Government. A nominal fee of two or three dollars per month shall be paid by the fishermen towards the cost of administration.

A year later the Minister of Transport requested Dr. T. G. How to inquire into the administration of small boat harbours and to make recommendations for the future. Dr. How's report was made available to our Union in May of 1968. As it arrived during

à l'industrie mondiale de la pêche, dont de vastes ressources sont à nos portes, sont pour le moins un bateau cigogne de 20,000 tonnes; trois chalutiers-usines modernes d'environ 300 pieds, catégorie des 3,500 tonnes; six chalutiers de la classe de 180 pieds, aménageables au besoin en senneurs de thon. En plus, il faudrait fournir des vaisseaux de transport et d'approvisionnement. La formule de propriété publique de ce noyau est peut-être nécessaire, mais il faudrait encourager la copropriété des particuliers.

Nous avons fait la même recommandation à la Conférence fédérale-provinciale tenue à Ottawa, il y a cinq ans. Nous l'avons réitérée plus récemment dans des mémoires présentés aux deux niveaux gouvernementaux, à Ottawa et à Victoria. Peut-être perdons-nous notre peine en cherchant à mettre en mouvement un aussi vaste plan d'aménagement, alors que tant de problèmes de la pêche restent en souffrance. Néanmoins, l'avenir piscicole du Canada et celui de la génération de la relève sont en jeu. Ignorer le problème ne le résout pas. Nous vous prions donc instamment d'appuyer un programme canadien d'aménagement de la pêche en haute mer qui nous permettra de reprendre notre place parmi les pays pêcheurs du monde.

Quayage

Le 20 février 1966, une délégation de l'Union a présenté un mémoire au ministre des Transports au sujet des droits de quayage exigés des pêcheurs. Le barème des droits y était décrit comme étant *excessif et irréaliste*. Après avoir signalé certaines anomalies de la politique actuelle, l'Union a avancé les propositions suivantes:

1. Que l'usage des quais flottants du gouvernement par les pêcheurs commerciaux soit exempt de droits, sauf les cas prévus à l'article 3 ci-après;
2. Que le gouvernement désigne les quais à demeure et les quais flottants où les pêcheurs commerciaux bénéficieront du mouillage prioritaire;
3. Dans les cas d'installations d'éclairage, d'eau, etc., que le gouvernement y emploie un gardien et lui paie son salaire, et que les pêcheurs paient un droit nominal de deux ou trois dollars par mois à titre de contribution au coût d'administration.

L'année suivante, le ministre des Transports a chargé M. T. G. How de faire une enquête sur l'administration des ports de petits bateaux et de faire ses recommandations pour l'avenir. Le rapport de M. How a été remis à notre Union en mai 1968. Comme

the fishing season most of our Locals, as well as our committee members were unable to deal with it until November, and it wasn't until March 12th of this year that we presented our views to the Regional Director of the Department of Transport.

1. The How report indicated strong opposition to free wharfage for commercial fishermen, even though admitting fishermen have had this privilege in the past. Our Union took the position that a system of mooring permits be instituted and the cost of the permits be no more than \$10.00 for 6 months or \$20.00 per annum for the commercial fishing vessels. These permits would cover side wharfage at all Department of Transport installations along the coast.

2. Where other services, such as light, power, water, gear lockers, toilets, and watchmen are supplied a minimum charge for such services may be instituted.

3. Wharves and floats that were built mainly for commercial fishing boats should be designated as primarily for use by fishermen, by specific legislation.

Agreement between the fishermen and the Transport officials has not yet been reached. On the one hand the Transport Department is determined that all users of the wharves and floats must pay a proportionate share of the cost of the facilities, services and administration. The fishermen, on the other hand, consider they are entitled to either free wharfage or a very minimum scale of fees, bearing in mind past practices, as well as other subsidies presently in existence.

On March 31st the Powell River Town Crier carried a news item headed 'Wharfage System Called "Unjust"'. It quoted the Minister of Fisheries as describing the present policy as antiquated and unjust. He also called it, "illogical, discriminatory, unpopular and well-nigh unworkable". He favoured a system where pleasure craft would pay, but fishermen and Indians would be exempt. He suggests that for fishermen the Department of Fisheries should supply the floats and other services and the Indian Affairs Department do the same for the Indians.

Our members would certainly welcome complete removal of all wharfage fees. No doubt they would gladly endorse the Minister's suggestion that the Department of Fisheries assume the cost of maintaining the necessary services. We would stress, however, the

c'était la saison de la pêche, la plupart de nos filiales, comme les membres de notre comité d'ailleurs, n'ont pu l'étudier avant le mois de novembre. Ce ne fut que le 12 mars de cette année que nous ayons pu faire connaître nos vues sur le sujet au directeur régional du ministère des Transports.

1. Le rapport How s'oppose énergiquement à l'exemption des droits de quayage des pêcheurs commerciaux, tout en admettant qu'ils avaient eu ce privilège dans le passé. Notre Union a préconisé l'institution d'un régime de permis de mouillage dont le coût n'excéderait pas \$10 pour six mois, ou \$20 par année pour les vaisseaux de pêche commerciale. Ces permis seraient valides pour le quayage à toutes les installations du ministère des Transports le long de la côte.

2. Dans les cas d'installations fournissant les services d'éclairage, d'énergie, d'eau, de cases à clef pour l'attirail, de toilettes et de surveillant, il serait loisible d'exiger de minimes droits.

3. Les quais à demeure et les quais flottants qui ont été construits en premier lieu pour les bateaux de pêche devraient être désignés par une loi expresse comme quais à l'usage prioritaire des pêcheurs.

Les pêcheurs et les hauts fonctionnaires du ministère des Transports n'en sont pas encore venus à un accord. De son côté, le Ministère tient à ce que les usagers des quais à demeure et des quais flottants paient des droits proportionnels au coût des installations, des services et de l'administration. D'autre part, les pêcheurs prétendent à l'exemption des droits de quayage quant à la coutume et à certaines autres subventions qui sont actuellement accordées.

Le 31 mars, le journal *Powell River Town Crier* coiffait une nouvelle du titre *Régime du quayage qualifié d'injuste*. Il citait le ministre des Pêcheries qui présentait la politique actuelle comme étant périmée et injuste, ajoutant qu'elle était *illogique, discriminatoire, impopulaire et manifestement dénuée de sens pratique*. Il se prononçait en faveur d'un régime imposant des droits aux bateaux de plaisance et en exemptant les pêcheurs et les Indiens. Il propose que le ministère des Pêcheries fournisse les quais flottants à l'usage des pêcheurs et que le ministère des Affaires indiennes fasse de même pour les Indiens.

Nos membres feraient sûrement un excellent accueil à l'abolition de tous les droits de quayage. Ils appuieraient avec plaisir la proposition du ministre à l'effet que le Ministère des Pêcheries se charge du coût d'entretien des services nécessaires. On ignore jusqu'ici

importance of maintaining adequate facilities. Our requests for expansion of wharves, floats and breakwaters have not yet been met. As indicated, we are prepared to recommend payment of a reasonable schedule of fees. Most of all we urge early action to correct the injustices which presently exist.

Conclusion:

This has been a very long submission covering a large number of issues. Brevity, while desirable, is most difficult when dealing with complex problems. We sincerely hope our efforts will result in action by this Committee and by Parliament which will be of benefit to the men and women who produce and process the fishery resources of British Columbia.

Respectfully submitted,

UNITED FISHERMEN AND ALLIED
WORKERS' UNION

Per: H. Stevens, Secretary-Treasurer

nos demandes de multiplier les installations de quais à demeure, de quais flottants et de brise-lames. Rappelons que nous sommes disposés à recommander la mise en pratique d'un barème de droits raisonnables. Mais surtout, nous demandons que l'on prenne sans délai les mesures nécessaires pour corriger la situation injuste qui règne actuellement.

Conclusion

Nous vous avons présenté un très long mémoire en abordant de multiples questions. La brièveté, si désirable soit-elle, devient fort difficile lorsque l'on traite de questions complexes. Nous espérons sincèrement que nos efforts auront pour résultat d'amorcer l'action combinée de ce Comité et du parlement à l'avantage des hommes et des femmes qui exploitent les ressources piscicoles de la Colombie-Britannique et qui conditionnent ses fruits de mer.

Veuillez agréer, Messieurs, nos respectueuses salutations.

Les Pêcheurs unis et l'Union
des Travailleurs alliés

Par H. Stevens, secrétaire-trésorier

APPENDIX N

SUBMISSION
TO
STANDING COMMITTEE ON
FISHERIES AND FORESTRY
PUBLIC HEARINGS
BRITISH COLUMBIA
BY
RICHMOND ANTI POLLUTION
ASSOCIATION
RICHMOND, B.C.

Hotel Vancouver

April 22, 1969
2:30 p.m.

Mr. Chairman and Members,
Standing Committee on Fisheries and
Forestry
Public Hearings, British Columbia.

Gentlemen:

Richmond Anti Pollution Association appreciates this opportunity of appearing before you and your willingness to make extraordinary arrangements to hear our views concerning pollution of the Lower Fraser River.

Richmond Anti Pollution Association (R.A.P.A.) is made up of concerned Ratepayers of the Municipality of Richmond, as well as affiliated organizations—(Richmond Rod and Gun Club; B.C. Federation of Labour; Richmond Local Unions of the International Association of Machinists and Aero Space Workers; United Fishermen and Allied Workers (both offshore and onshore); the Pacific Salmon Society (representing commercial and sports fishermen, as well as marina and motel operators); West Richmond Ratepayers Association and South Arm Ratepayers Association).

R.A.P.A. was formed because of concern of further pollution of the Fraser when a permit was granted to the Municipality of Richmond to install a sewer system and pour up to 8 million gallons per day of virtually raw domestic sewage and industrial waste into the South Arm of the Fraser River, with the proposed outfall to be at Gilbert Road Beach,

APPENDICE N

Vancouver
le 22 avril 1969 (après-midi)
RAPPORT
présenté
au
COMITÉ PERMANENT DES PÊCHES
ET DES FORÊTS
AUDIENCES PUBLIQUES
COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE
par
RICHMOND ANTI
POLLUTION ASSOCIATION
RICHMOND (B.C.)

Hôtel Vancouver

22 avril 1969
14 h 30

Monsieur le président et les membres du
Comité permanent des pêches et des forêts,
Audiences publiques, Colombie-Britannique.

Messieurs,

Au nom de la *Richmond Anti Pollution Association*, nous nous félicitons de l'occasion qui nous est offerte de nous présenter devant vous et sommes sensibles à la bonne volonté dont vous avez fait preuve en prenant des dispositions extraordinaires pour entendre notre point de vue sur la pollution du cours inférieur du fleuve Fraser.

La *Richmond Anti Pollution Association* (R.A.P.A.) se compose des contribuables intéressés de la municipalité de Richmond, ainsi que de groupes affiliés (la *Richmond Rod and Gun Club*; la *B.C. Federation of Labour*; les syndicats locaux de Richmond de l'Association internationale des machinistes et des travailleurs aérospatiaux; la *United Fishermen and Allied Workers* (personnel en mer aussi bien que personnel à terre); la *Pacific Salmon Society* (association de pêcheurs professionnels et amateurs et de gérants de ports de plaisance et de motels); la *West Richmond Ratepayers Association* et la *South Arm Ratepayers Association*).

La création de la R.A.P.A. provient de la crainte de voir le Fraser encore plus pollué, ressentie lors de l'octroi à la municipalité de Richmond d'un permis de construire un réseau d'égouts et de déverser jusqu'à huit millions de gallons par jour d'eaux usées domestiques et de déchets industriels pratiquement non traités dans le bras sud du Fra-

one-half mile up stream from the Salmon canneries at Steveston.

After presentation of our first brief to Richmond Municipal Council, we were accused of being "emotional". It is true, we were and are emotional, and make no apologies. We note that industrialists become very emotional about matters that affect their financial position—but by some strange reasoning this is considered to be an acceptable form of emotionalism.

R.A.P.A. is dedicated to the control and abatement of pollution in our area and we have never wavered from our original stand—pollution of the Fraser must not continue.

Federal, Provincial and Municipal Governments must face up to their responsibilities and decree that industrial and domestic waste must cease despoiling our waters. British Columbia's water resources, and indeed Canada's water resources, has become our greatest asset—financially, industrially, recreationally and for the health and well-being of our people.

The areas of R.A.P.A.'s concern are as follows:

1. The recommendations of the Greater Vancouver Sewerage and Drainage District contained in the interim up-dating of the Rawn Report in January 1969, calls for the construction of three primary treatment plants on the South Arm of the Fraser River. These three plants, together with Iona Sewage Treatment Plant now in operation, will make the Lower Fraser a sewage dumping area for the entire Lower Mainland.

2. The present and potential health hazards of working and living in a Municipality completely surrounded by a polluted river.

3. The delay in declaration of water quality standards.

4. The sweeping powers enjoyed by the Greater Vancouver Sewerage & Drainage District—the only involvement of a member municipality seems to be in the paying of the bills.

5. If G.V.S. & D.D. recommendations are carried out, Richmond will be an Island Municipality, surrounded by rivers of effluent. The recommendations completely disregard Richmond's potential as a recreational area and tourist attraction.

ser, en un point en principe situé près de la plage de la route Gilbert, à un demi-mille en amont des conserveries de saumon de Steveston.

Lorsque nous eûmes présenté notre premier mémoire au conseil municipal de Richmond, on nous accusa d'être «émotifs». C'est vrai, nous l'avons été et le sommes encore, et nous ne nous en excusons pas. Nous remarquons seulement que les industriels deviennent très émotifs quand il s'agit de leur situation financière, mais, en vertu de quelque étrange raisonnement, on considère cette attitude comme une forme acceptable d'émotivité.

La R.A.P.A. se consacre à la limitation et à la réduction de la pollution dans notre région et ne s'est jamais écartée de sa position initiale: la pollution du Fraser doit cesser.

Les autorités fédérales, provinciales et municipales doivent prendre leurs responsabilités et arrêter qu'il ne faut plus laisser les déchets industriels et domestiques souiller nos eaux. Les ressources en eaux de la Colombie-Britannique et celles de tout le Canada sont devenues notre plus grand avoir, aussi bien sur le plan financier, industriel que récréatif, et ce, dans l'intérêt même de la santé et du bien-être de la population.

Les sujets de préoccupation de la R.A.P.A. sont les suivants:

1. Les recommandations du *Greater Vancouver Sewerage and Drainage District*, formulées dans la mise à jour provisoire du rapport Rawn en janvier 1969, portent sur la construction de trois usines de traitement primaire sur le bras sud du Fraser. Ces trois usines, ajoutées à l'usine de traitement des eaux d'égout d'Iona actuellement en fonctionnement, vont transformer le cours inférieur du Fraser en une zone d'épandage pour toute la basse région continentale.

2. Le fait de travailler et de vivre dans une commune entourée de toute part par un fleuve pollué constitue un danger permanent pour la santé.

3. Les lenteurs mises à énoncer des normes de qualité pour l'eau.

4. Les pouvoirs discrétionnaires dont jouit le *Greater Vancouver Sewerage and Drainage District*, la seule participation des administrés ne semblant consister que dans le paiement de la note.

5. Si les recommandations de la G.V.S. et D.D. sont appliquées, Richmond deviendra une commune insulaire, entourée par des affluents comme par des rivières. Ces recommandations méconnaissent complètement la possibilité pour Richmond de constituer une zone récréative et un centre d'attraction touristique.

6. If G.V.S. & D.D. recommendations are adhered to, our multi-million dollar fishing industry will be in greater jeopardy than present. The loss of our fishing industry and the health of the fishermen will be further endangered.

R.A.P.A. Recommendations

1. All sewage intended for the three primary plants on the South Arm of the Fraser be diverted to a sewage treatment plant which could be constructed at the Roberts Bank Superport.

2. The quality of treatment at Iona Sewage Treatment Plant must be upgraded to prevent further degradation of our beach and allow for development as a park of the more than 100 acres on the Island. The present area of degradation created by the Iona Island Plant must be cleaned up.

3. *National* water quality standards be set, in order that one area or one province not pollute another, and to prevent discrimination in the establishment of new industries.

4. The Lower Fraser be considered under the International Joint Commission and that representations be made to the Minister of External Affairs to this end, in order that comprehensive research of the Lower Fraser be undertaken.

5. We also urge studies be made of the impact of the Roberts Bank Superport, and proposed extension of runways at the Vancouver International Airport and the effect these developments will have on pollution of the river, migration and well-being of fish and wild fowl, flood control, etc. If this area cannot be considered under the I.J.C., a comprehensive study of the many problems of the Lower Fraser be undertaken, as requested in our letter of October 1968, to Mr. J. Greene, Department of Mines, Energy and Water Resources.

6. Richmond be developed as a recreational area.

7. The fishing industry and health of the fishermen must be protected. Steps must be taken to clean up the Fraser, and it must not be used as a sewage dumping area. The Fraser with its beginnings in glaciers, must not become a flowing sewer.

6. Si ces mêmes recommandations l'emportent, notre industrie de la pêche, dont la valeur est de plusieurs millions de dollars, sera encore plus compromise qu'aujourd'hui. Les pertes qu'elle subira seront encore plus grandes et les risques pour la santé des pêcheurs encore supérieurs.

Recommandations de la R.A.P.A.

1. Que tout le réseau d'égouts prévu pour les trois usines primaires du bras sud du Fraser soit détourné vers une usine de traitement des eaux usées que l'on pourrait construire au *Roberts Bank Superport*.

2. Il faut améliorer la qualité de fonctionnement de l'usine de traitement des eaux usées d'Iona pour empêcher qu'il soit davantage porté atteinte à notre plage et permettre l'aménagement en parc de quelque cent acres et plus de l'île. Les dégradations causées par le fonctionnement de cette usine doivent être corrigées.

3. Fixation de normes de qualité des eaux *nationales*, de façon à empêcher la pollution d'une région ou d'une province par une autre ainsi que la discrimination dans la création de nouvelles entreprises industrielles.

4. Que le cas du cours inférieur du Fraser soit examiné par la Commission mixte internationale et que des demandes soient faites au ministre des Affaires extérieures à cette fin, de façon à faire entreprendre des études approfondies sur cette question.

5. Nous recommandons fortement, en outre, la mise en œuvre d'études sur les conséquences de l'aménagement du *Roberts Bank Superport* et du projet d'agrandissement des pistes de l'aéroport international de Vancouver ainsi que sur l'effet de ces réalisations sur la pollution du fleuve, la migration et la vie des poissons et du gibier d'eau, la lutte contre les inondations, etc. Au cas où cette question ne puisse être prise en considération par la Commission mixte internationale, que l'on entreprenne une étude approfondie des nombreux problèmes ayant trait au cours inférieur du Fraser, conformément à la demande formulée dans notre lettre d'octobre 1968, adressée à M. J. Greene, ministre des Mines, de l'Énergie et des Ressources en eau.

6. Que Richmond soit aménagée en zone récréative.

7. Il faut protéger l'industrie de la pêche et la santé du pêcheur. Il faut prendre des mesures pour nettoyer le Fraser et éviter de l'utiliser comme zone d'épandage. Le Fraser, qui prend sa source dans les glaciers, ne doit pas devenir un fleuve-égout.

Conclusion

Our Association is quite aware of the fact that the tidal portion of the Fraser River is the responsibility of everyone and all levels of Government. This responsibility would seem to indicate the urgency for establishment of a Department of Environmental Control, with powers to get the job done.

In the lower 20 to 25 miles of the Fraser River reverse tidal flow conditions trap sewage discharged into the River, up to 10 hours in each 24 hour period. With the continual flow of sewage and the back-up conditions of the tidal actions, it is not difficult to visualize worsening condition of the already polluted river, in the very near future.

Without going into detail, we can best sum up our views on pollution of the Fraser River by advising we fully endorse the submission made to you, gentlemen, yesterday, April 21st by Mr. Buck Suzuki and this Association wishes to be placed on record at this hearing to that effect.

All of which is respectfully submitted,
For and on behalf of the

RICHMOND ANTI POLLUTION
ASSOCIATION,

Louis Boyce, Secretary.
T.C. Gooderham, President.

opeiu 225

April 22nd, 1969.

Conclusion

Notre association est parfaitement consciente du fait que chacun, à tous les niveaux du gouvernement, est responsable de la partie du Fraser soumise à marée. Il semble donc urgent de créer un Ministère de protection du milieu, doté des pouvoirs nécessaires pour lui permettre d'accomplir sa tâche.

Dans les derniers vingt à vingt-cinq milles du cours du Fraser, la marée montante empêche l'écoulement des eaux usées déversées dans le fleuve, et ce jusqu'à dix heures par période de vingt-quatre heures. Compte tenu de l'écoulement continu des eaux usées et de la situation créée par la marée montante, il n'est pas difficile de prévoir pour un avenir très proche que les conditions actuelles de pollution de la rivière ne feront qu'empirer.

Sans entrer dans les détails, nous pouvons résumer au mieux notre point de vue sur la pollution du Fraser en portant à votre connaissance, Messieurs, que nous appuyons pleinement l'opinion exprimée dans le rapport qui vous a été présenté hier, 21 avril, par Monsieur Buck Suzuki, et notre association exprime le vœu de voir à cette fin le présent rapport consigné au procès-verbal.

Rapport présenté pour la

RICHMOND ANTI POLLUTION
ASSOCIATION,
et en son nom,

par
Lois Boyce, secrétaire,
T.C. Gooderham, président.

opeiu 225

22 avril 1969.

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